

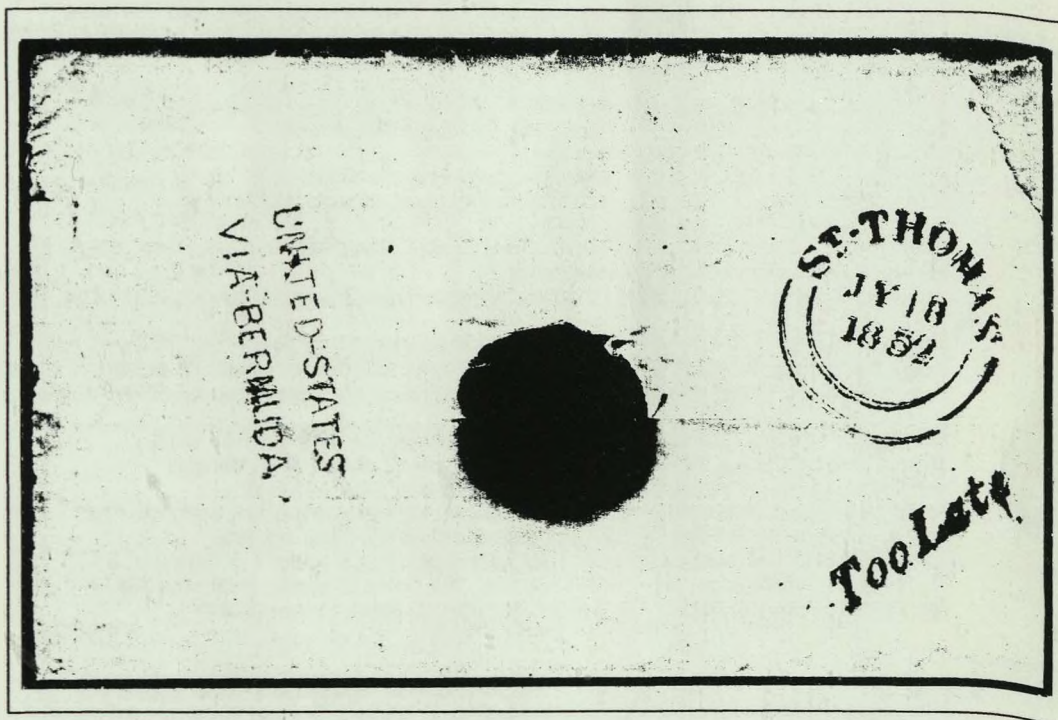
# BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP  
Unit No. 27 of the American Philatelic Society

March 1992

Vol. 32, No. 1; Whole No. 162

ISSN 0045-2890



*A little-known mark, "UNITED STATES / VIA BERMUDA"  
(see M. Ludington's article on p. 3)*

ALSO INSIDE:

*Plating Antigua's Queen Victoria 1d. (concl.)*

*Leeward Islands KGV Issues*

*Cay Sal, Bahamas*

*Guyana Postage-Paid Handstamps*

*Jamaica Jottings*

*Turks Islands War Tax Overprints*

*R.M.S.P. Pen Cancellations*



The *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal* is published four times a year (March, June, September, and December) by the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group. It is available only by subscription through membership in the BCPSG. Membership is based on the calendar year; 1992 dues are as follows: \$18 per annum in U.S. funds for members in the United States and Canada, and £13.25 sterling (U.S. \$21) for those in other areas. Life membership is available, with the following rates being applicable:

- aged 50 or less, \$300 (U.S. and Canada); \$350 or £220 (other countries);
- aged between 51 and 60 years, \$255 (U.S. and Canada); \$265 or £165 (other countries);
- 61 years and over, \$150 (U.S. and Canada); \$170 or £110 (other countries).

Membership application forms and additional information may be obtained from the Secretary, the Membership Chairman or the International Director.

*Requests for permission to reproduce articles should be addressed to the Editor.*

### The British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group

PRESIDENT Mr. J. L. Fredrick, 2775 Mesa Verde East, Apt. S104, Costa Mesa, CA 92626; (714) 549-0695  
 VICE PRESIDENT Dr. Peter P. McCann, P.O. Box 68470, Indianapolis, IN 46268-0470; (317) 873-7178  
 SECRETARY Dr. Fitz Roett, 12 Massey Place, S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2V 2G3; (403) 259-6094  
 TREASURER Mr. Barry Friedman, 4280 Galt Ocean Drive, #3F, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33308; (305) 561-2486  
 INTERNATIONAL DIRECTOR Mr. Robert V. Swarbrick, "The Four Winds," 919 Uppingham Road, Bushby, Leics. LE7 9RR, U.K.; (0533) 418063  
 EDITOR Mr. Michel Forand, P.O. Box 20145, Ottawa, Canada K1N 9P4; (613) 594-4933

BOARD OF TRUSTEES Mr. Cyril F. Bell [1995], c/o CYLIX Inc., 4886 Candlewood Lane, Stone Mountain, GA 30088  
 Mr. Charles A. Freeland [1997], P.O. Box 2258, 4002 Basle, Switzerland  
 Mr. Barry Friedman [1995] (see address above)  
 Mr. Thomas E. Girdali [1993], 2021 Wylie Drive, Modesto, CA 95355  
 Mr. Jack Harwood [1993], P.O. Box 32015, Midtown Station, Sarasota, FL 34239  
 Dr. P. P. McCann [1993] (see address above)  
 Mr. Michael R. Rego [1997], 24 Wentworth Drive, Crofton, Wakefield, W. Yorks., W4F 1LH, U.K.  
 Mr. R. V. Swarbrick [1997] (see address above)  
 Lt. Cmdr. Michael R. Wilson [1995], "Timbers," Chequers Lane, Tharston, Norwich, NR15 2YA, U.K.

As past presidents of the Group, the following are also members of the Board: Mr. Edward F. Addiss, Dr. John C. Arnell, Mr. George W. Bowman, Mr. Charles W. Cwiakala, Mr. Paul A. Larsen, Dr. Reuben A. Ramkissoon, Dr. Gale J. Raymond, Col. Fred F. Seifert, Mr. Mark W. Swetland, Mr. Robert Topaz, and Mr. W. Danforth Walker.

ATTORNEY Mr. Thomas F. Olson, 2320 Shattuck Ave., Suite B, Berkeley, CA 94704; (510) 644-1352  
 AUCTION MANAGER Mr. Bill Charles Gompel, P.O. Box 6195, Pompano Beach, FL 33060; (407) 686-4571  
 AWARDS CHAIRMAN Mr. Paul A. Larsen, 14 Wilson Court, Park Forest, IL 60466; (708) 747-0145  
 HISTORIAN AND ARCHIVIST Mr. Robert Topaz, 13960 Crosspointe Court, Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33418; (407) 627-7731  
 LIBRARIAN Mr. W. Danforth Walker, General Delivery, Lisbon, MD 21765; (301) 442-1034  
 MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN Mr. T. E. Girdali (see address above; tel.: (209) 571-1345)  
 PUBLICATIONS CHAIRMAN Dr. Reuben A. Ramkissoon, 3011 White Oak Lane, Oak Brook, IL 60521; (708) 963-1439  
 PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN Mr. Mariano (Mike) B. DeLise, P.O. Box 64, Riverside, IL 60546; (708) 442-6229

### Study Group Leaders

ANGUILLA Dr. Gale J. Raymond, P.O. Box 35695, Houston, TX 77235; Dr. R. A. Ramkissoon (see address above)  
 ANTIGUA Mr. William G. Cornell, 233 Canterbury Court, Cincinnati, OH 45246  
 BAHAMAS Dr. G. J. Raymond (see address above)  
 BARBADOS Mr. Edmund A. Bayley, P.O. Box 61, Bridgetown, Barbados, W.I.; Mr. Keith H. Bayley (same address)  
 BELIZE Mr. Eric W. King, C.B.E., P.O. Box 3, Belmopan, Belize, Central America  
 BERMUDA Mr. Horst Augustinovic, P.O. Box HM 937, Hamilton, HMDX, Bermuda  
 BRITISH GUIANA Col. Fred F. Seifert, 3106 Florida Street N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87110  
 BRITISH HONDURAS Mr. Edward F. Addiss, 730 Shady Lawn Court, Chapel Hill, NC 27514; Mr. E. W. King, C.B.E. (see address above)  
 BRITISH POST OFFICES IN  
 PUERTO RICO Mr. D. Scott Gallagher, 722 Eagle View Ct., Mason, OH 45040  
 BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS Mr. J. L. Fredrick (see address above)  
 CAYMAN ISLANDS Mr. T. E. Girdali (see address above)  
 DOMINICA Mr. William B. Ashley, P.O. Box 501, Moraga, CA 94556-0501  
 GRENADA Mr. W. D. Walker (see address above)  
 JAMAICA Mr. Hugh A. H. James, 26 Maplehurst Road, Summersdale, Chichester, W. Sussex, PO19 4QL, U.K.  
 LEEWARD ISLANDS Mr. P. A. Larsen (see address above)  
 MARITIME MAIL Mr. M. R. Rego (see address above)  
 MONTSERRAT Mr. C. A. Freeland (see address above)  
 NEVIS Mr. John N. Tyacke, 1 Ottawa Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada M4T 2B5  
 SAINT CHRISTOPHER/  
 ST. KITTS-NEVIS Mr. M. B. DeLise (see address above)  
 SAINT LUCIA Mr. Graham C. Bartlett, 6 Montrose Park, Brislington, Bristol, BS4 4JF, U.K.  
 SAINT VINCENT Mr. Joe Chin Aleong, P.O. Box 128, San Fernando, Trinidad, W.I.  
 TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Dr. R. A. Ramkissoon (see address above)  
 TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS Dr. P. P. McCann (see address above).

## British Caribbean Philatelic Journal

March 1992 — Vol. 32, No. 1, W/N 162

© British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group

EDITOR: Michel Forand, P.O. Box 20145, Ottawa, Canada K1N 9P4; (613) 594-4933

AWARDS EDITOR: Paul A. Larsen, 14 Wilson Court, Park Forest, IL 60466

CARIBBEAN ROUND-UP EDITOR: John F. Bethell, P.O. Box N-7061, Nassau, Bahamas

NEW ISSUES EDITOR: Bruce E. Watts, P.O. Box 649, Idyllwild, CA 92349

REPORTER-AT-LARGE: Gale J. Raymond, P.O. Box 35695, Houston, TX 77235

ADVERTISING MANAGER: Arthur C. Hamm, P.O. Box 11755, Washington, DC 20008-0955

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Antigua: Plating the Queen Victoria 1d (concl.)

*P. Brooks 26*

Bahamas: The Story of Cay Sal *G. J. Raymond 19*

Bermuda: Cunard's New York-Bermuda-St.  
Thomas Route of 1850-54 *M. H. Ludington 3*

Caribbean Round-Up *28*

Guyana Postage-Paid Handstamps *P. Raynor 21*

Awards List *P. Larsen 32*

BCPSG Regional Meeting in York, U.K. *I. Potter 31*

Book Review *P. Larsen 33*

British Caribbean Participation in Philanippon *91*

*R. A. Ramkissoon 31*

High-Value Keyplates on Commercial Covers

*R. L. Shaw 21*

Jamaica Jottings *I. Potter 23*

Leeward Islands: The KGV Issue *M. N. Oliver 9*

R.M.S.P. Pen Cancellations *M. N. Oliver 24*

Turks & Caicos Islands: The War Tax Overprints

*M. H. Ludington 25*

From the Editor's Desk *M. Forand 30*

Personal Mention and Other News *30*

President's Message *J. L. Fredrick 29*

Publications of the BCPSG *34*

Secretary's Report *F. Roett 32*

### "UNITED STATES VIA BERMUDA"

#### Cunard's New York-Bermuda-St. Thomas Route of 1850-54

by M. H. LUDINGTON

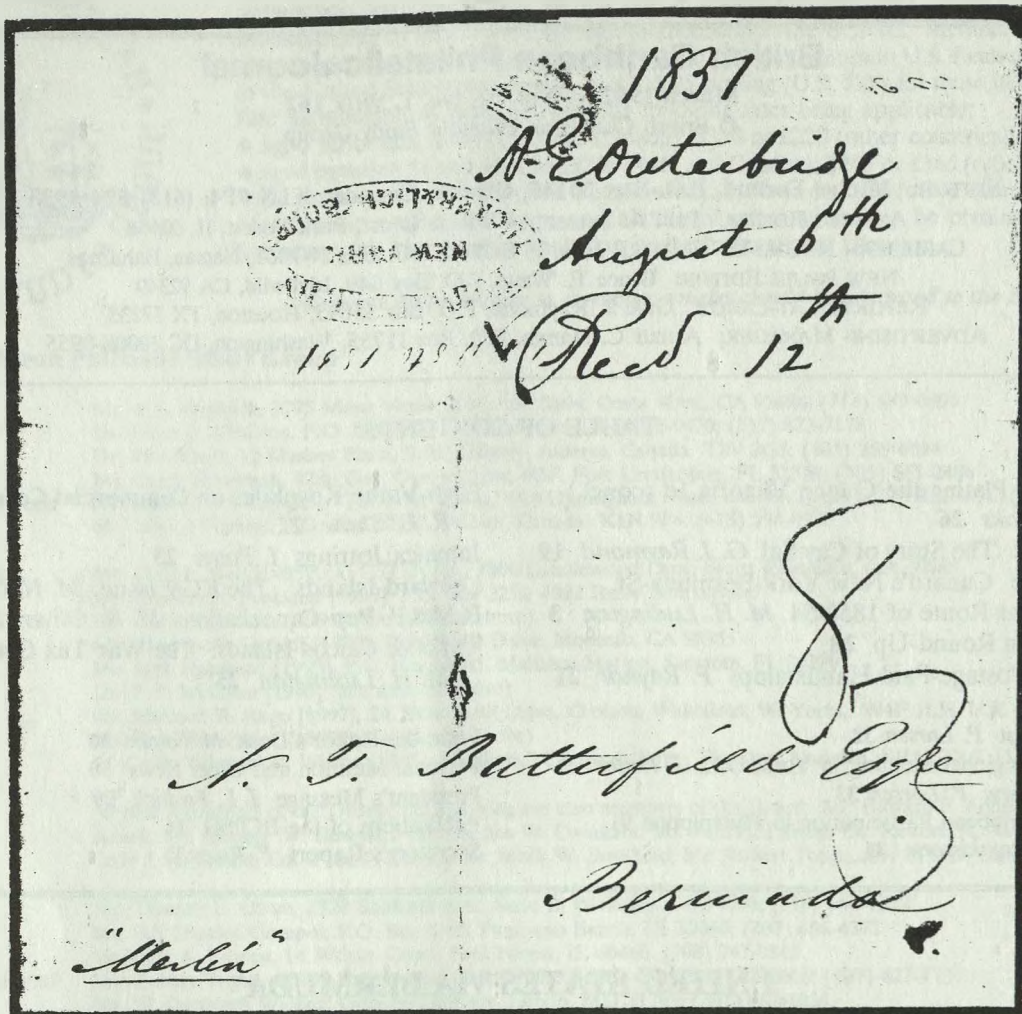
Under the contract which went into effect in November 1847, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. started a monthly service between St. Thomas and Bermuda. This allowed mails carried by their monthly main line steamers between Southampton and the Gulf of Mexico to be sent to and from the Lesser Antilles. The St. Thomas-Bermuda steamers, however, waited some 12 days in Bermuda before returning, and to avoid this idle time, the route was extended in May 1848 to New York. However, this extended route was discontinued in January 1850 and, under a new contract, the main line route to the Gulf of Mexico was changed, completely eliminating Bermuda as a port of call after September 1850.

But the route connecting New York to St. Thomas via Bermuda was considered sufficiently useful for it to be revived in November 1850, using small steamers owned by Cunard. The service was monthly, the steamers leaving New York at the end of the first week of the month, calling briefly at St. Georges, Bermuda, about four days later and arriving at St. Thomas in another four days, where they stayed for about five days to connect

with R.M.S.P. steamers. Sailing on their return trips at about the beginning of the third week of the month, they again called briefly at St. Georges and arrived back at New York before the end of the month. This allowed them a week or so to take on coal and supplies and prepare for the next voyage. Except for a few delays due to bad weather, this schedule was maintained very regularly. On only two occasions did accidents prevent the steamers from sailing on their next voyages, and no replacements being available, no mails were sent in April 1851 or January 1854.

The service was maintained until May 1854, when New York was abandoned as the northern terminus and the route became Halifax-Bermuda-St. Thomas, extending the long established Halifax-Bermuda route, which had been in operation since 1833. The revised route was continued until January 1880, when Kingston, Jamaica, replaced St. Thomas and calls at Turks Island were added in December 1880. The contract with Cunard expired in July 1886 and was not renewed.

There was no special agreement between the British



Letter headed Philadelphia 6 August 1851. Sent through "Forwarding Agents, Tucker & Lightbourn, New York", who put it on board the *Merlin*, which sailed on 8 August and arrived at St. Georges on the 12th. Rates: 3¢ plus 8¢ due.

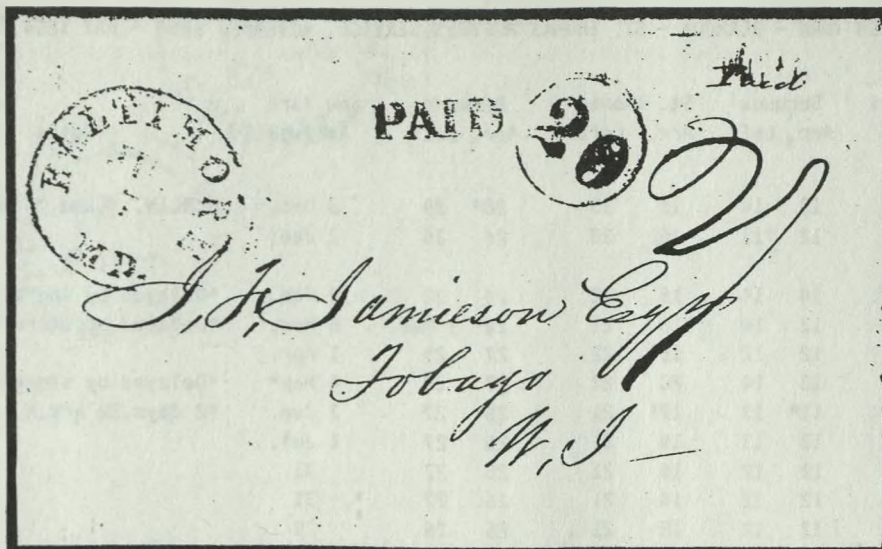
and United States post offices for mail sent on the New York-Bermuda-St. Thomas steamers. Letters from the United States had to be prepaid 10¢ per half-ounce if sent through the U.S. post office. Letters could also be sent, prepaid at the inland rate of 3¢, to a forwarding agent in New York, who would place them on board. In addition, British postage of 8d per half-ounce, increased to 1/- in September 1851, was collected on delivery. On letters to the United States, the British postage had to be prepaid and 10¢ was collected by the U.S. post office on delivery.

A special handstamp, inscribed "UNITED STATES / VIA BERMUDA" in two lines of sans-serif capitals, approx. 35mm and 33mm x 3.5mm, was registered at the G.P.O., London, on 31 October 1851 and sent to St. Georges for use on letters from the United States to the West Indies. Though a number of such letters are known, only two have so far been seen with the handstamp added in red ink in transit.

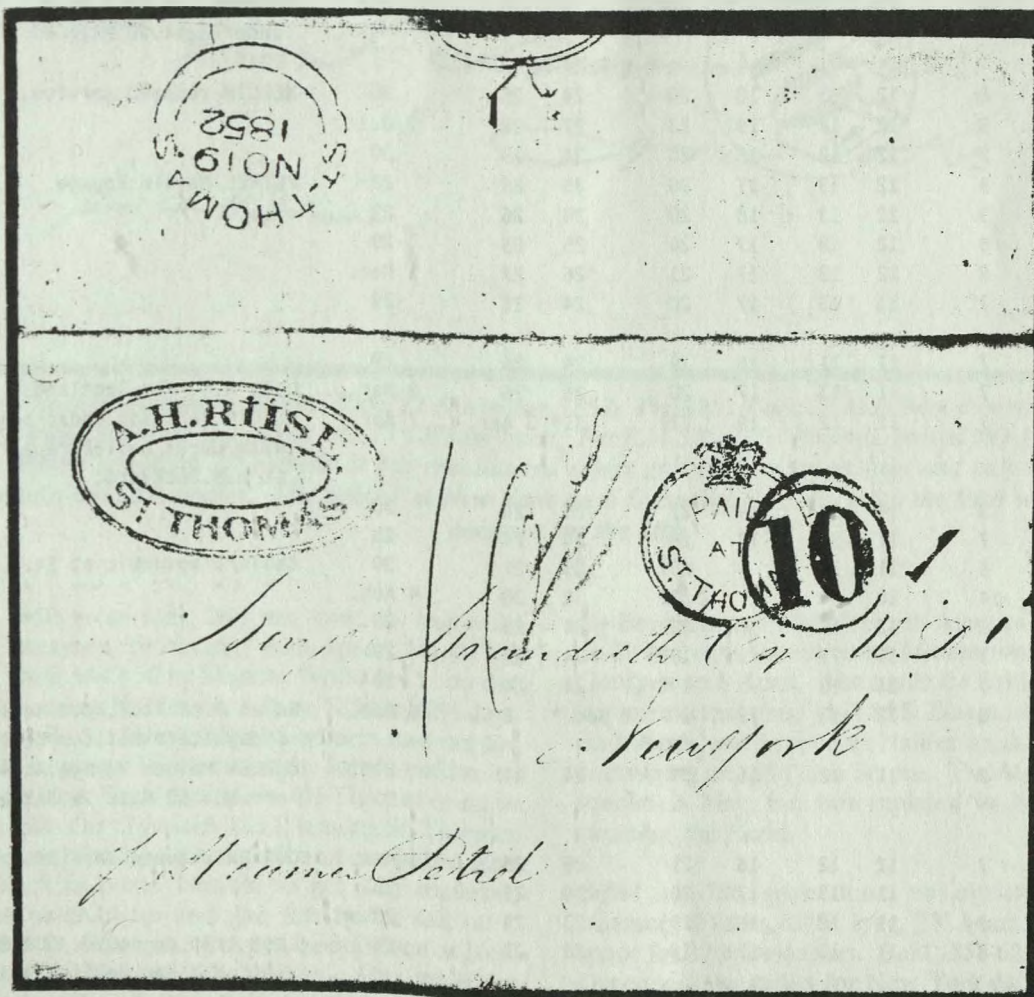
One is on the back of a letter to Tobago from Baltimore, Md., JUL 7 (1852), prepaid 20¢ (double rate), with 2/- due, both in black manuscript. Also on the back is a St. Thomas datestamp of JY 18 1852 and a St. Thomas "Too Late" handstamp, both in black. There is no arrival datestamp of Tobago.

The second example is on a letter headed "Alexandria, Va., Feby. 4th 1853" and is addressed to "Capt. John Kendrick, Schooner Pampero, care of Messrs. Lucius Dill & Co., Grenada" and endorsed "pr. Petrel". There is no U.S. postal datestamp, but a manuscript "10" (10¢ prepaid) and a manuscript "1/-" (1/- due), both in black, are on the front. The "UNITED STATES / VIA BERMUDA" is also on the front, struck diagonally in the upper right corner. On the back is a St. Georges, Bermuda Type PM5 of FE 11 1853 in red with "FE" in seriffed capitals, a St. Thomas FE 17 1853 in black and part of a Grenada datestamp of arrival.

Three small Cunard steamers were used on the route:



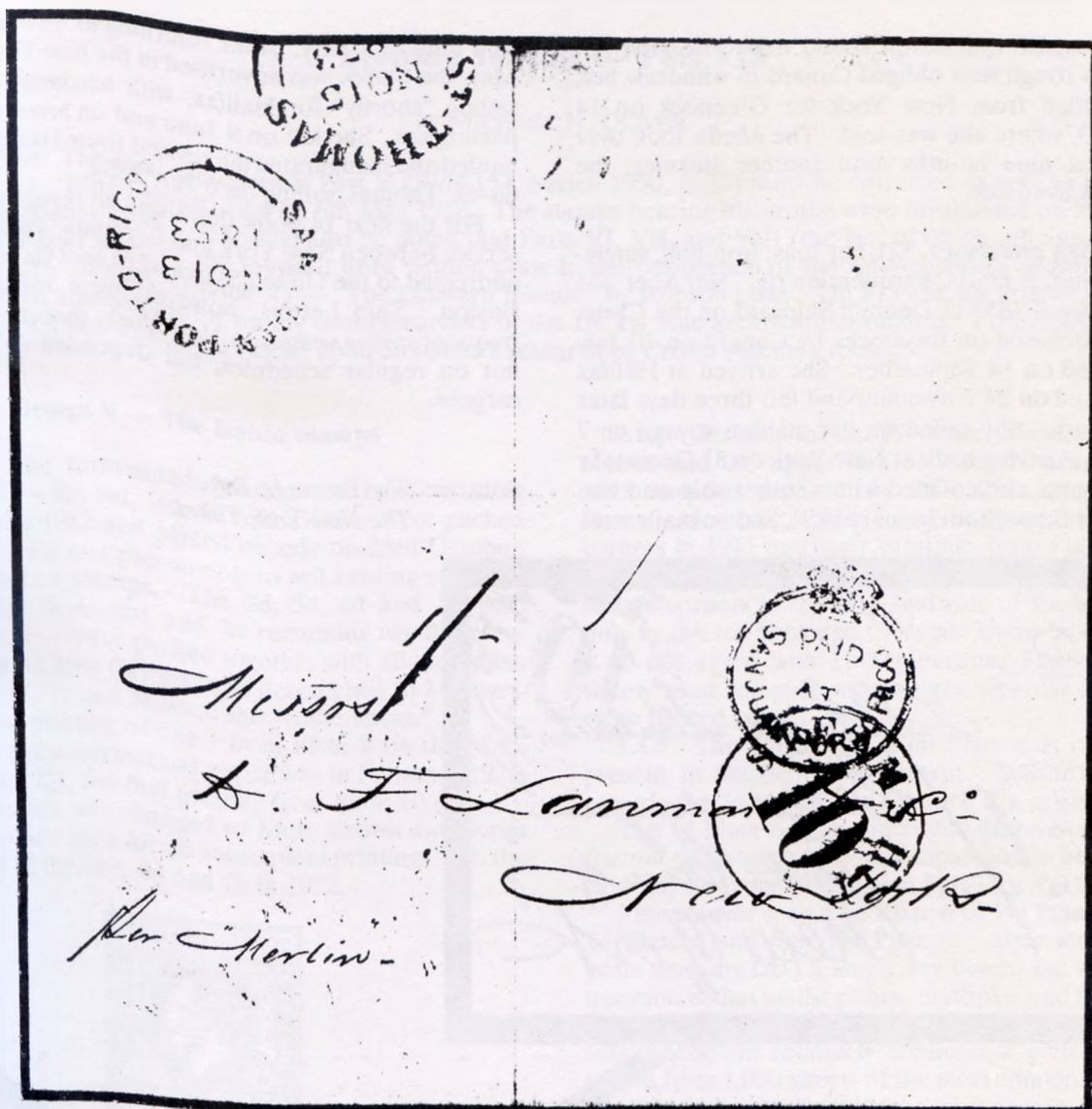
Part wrapper from Baltimore, Md. JUL 7 [1852], PAID 20¢ (double rate). Per Merlin from New York, 8 July, arrived St. Georges 12th. 2/- in black m/s (due) on front, and "UNITED STATES / VIA BERMUDA" in red on back added at St. Georges [see illustration on the front cover of the journal]. Merlin arrived at St. Thomas on 18 July, too late to connect with the R.M.S.P. steamer going south, hence the "Too Late" h/s; the letter must have left by the next steamer, but there is no arrival d/s of Tobago.



Letter from St. Thomas to New York. Prepaid 1/-, with crowned-circle h/s in red on front and d/s of NO 19 1852 in black on back. The Petrel sailed on 21 November, was at Bermuda on 26-27 November, and arrived in New York on 1 December. 10¢ due on arrival.

## CUNARD NEW YORK - BERMUDA - ST. THOMAS MONTHLY SERVICE, NOVEMBER 1850 - MAY 1854.

Year & Month	New York Left	Bermuda Arr.	Bermuda Left	St. Thomas Arr.	St. Thomas Left	Bermuda Arr.	Bermuda Left	New York Arrived	Notes
1850									
Nov.	10	13	14	18	23	28*	29	3 Dec.	MERLIN. *Came to Hamilton.
Dec.	9	12	13	16	20	26	26	2 Jan.	
1851									
Jan.	9/10*	14	14	18	22	26	28	2 Feb.	*Delayed by fog off N.Y.
Feb.	8	12	14	18	21	28*	1 Mar.	5 Mar.	*Delayed by storm S of Bda.
Mar.	9	12	12	16?	22	27	29	1 Apr.	
Apr.	9	13	14	20	22	27	28	4 May*	*Delayed by storm N of Bda.
May	8*	11*	13	17?	21	26	27	2 Jun.	*2 days, 22 hrs. N.Y. to Bda.
Jun.	9	13	13	19	21	26	27	1 Jul.	
Jul.	8	12	12	18	21	25	27	31	
Aug.	8	12	12	16	21	26	27	31	
Sep.	8	12	12	18	21	25	26	29	
Oct.	8	13	13	19	21	25	27	31	
Nov.	8	12	13	17	20	25	26	4 Dec.*	*Delayed by storm N of Bda.
Dec.	8	11	12	18	21	26	27	1 Jan.	
1852									
Jan.	8	12	12	17	21	26	26	31	
Feb.	9	13	13	18	21	25	26	2 Mar.	
Mar.	8	12	12	17*(1	Apr.	5	6	10 Apr.)	*Aground at St.T.To N.Y. under sail.NO MAIL.NO APR. TRIP.
May	8	12	13	18	20	24	25	30	MERLIN resumed service.
Jun.	8	12	14	19?	23	27	28	2 Jul	
Jul.	8	12	12	18	20	24	25	30	
Aug	9	12	13	17	20	25	25	28	PETREL Maiden Voyage.
Sep.	9	12	13	18	20	24	26	29	
Oct.	8	12	12	17	20	25	25	29	
Nov.	8	12	13	17	21	26	27	1 Dec.	
Dec.	7	11	13	17	20	24	25	29	
1853									
Jan.	7	11	11	16	19	24	25	29	
Feb.	7	11	13	17	20	25	26	3 Mar.	Left N.Y. for Scotland.
Mar.	7	11	12	19	21?	31*	3 Apr.	7 Apr.	MERLIN.*Arr.Bda.under sail with burst boiler, repaired at H.M.Dockyard.
Apr.	9	14	14	19	21	25	26	30	
May	7	11	12	17	19	24	24	28	
Jun.	8	11	11		20?	25	27	30	Cholera epidemic at St.T.
Jul	14	18	19		23?	30	30	4 Aug.	" " " " " "
Aug.	9	13	13		20?	24	25	30	" " " " " "
Sep.	7	11	12		19?	24	25	29	" " " " " "
Oct.	7	11	13		19?	24	24	29	" " " " " "
Nov.	8	12	13	18	20	2 Dec.*	2	6 Dec.	Gales N of St.T.Hove to for 6 days.Left N.Y.for Halifax.
Dec.	7	11	12	16	19	24	24	31*	CURLEW Maiden Voyage.Accident arr.N.Y.NO MAIL IN JAN.1854.
1854									
Feb.	7	12	12	16	21	25	25	1 Mar.	CURLEW resumed service.
Mar.	7	11	13	17	20	24	25	30	
Apr.	7	11	12	16?	19	23	24	28	
May	8	11	13	17?	19	23	23	26	Last trip on route. CURLEW left N.Y.for Halifax 9 June.



Letter headed Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, 11 November 1853. Prepaid 1/- at San Juan with crowned-circle h/s in black on front and d/s of NO 13 1853 on back. Per R.M.S.P. to St. Thomas, arrived NO 15 1853. The *Merlin* sailed on 20 November but encountered severe gales, lay to for six days and only reached Bermuda on 2 December. She arrived at New York on 6 December (10¢ due), but the letter was only docketed on the 10th.

*Merlin* — c. 450 gross tons, 268 net tons; an iron-hull, single-screw steamer, 9½ knots, with space for 40–50 passengers. Built 1849–50 by Messrs. Wood & Co. on the Clyde, she arrived at Halifax on 1 June 1850 in 12½ days from Scotland, via St. John's, Newfoundland, and ran for a few months between Halifax and St. John's before inaugurating the New York–Bermuda–St. Thomas route in November 1850. On 17 March 1852, leaving St. Thomas, she ran aground, damaging her hull and propeller, and was towed back to port. Unable to get fully repaired, her hull was patched up and she left under sail on 1 April, called at St. Georges 5–6 April, and arrived at New York on the 10th for complete repairs. Her mails for New York were taken by the American brigantine *Mary Eliza*, (also called *Mary Emily* in another report), which sailed on 21 March and arrived on 2 April. The mails

for Bermuda and British North America left St. Thomas on 23 March in the schooner *Medora*, which arrived at St. Georges on 6 April. The mails for British North America were transferred to H.M.S. *Devastation*, which sailed on 8 April, and arrived at Halifax on the 15th, after encountering ice off Nova Scotia. The *Merlin* returned to service in May, but was replaced in August by a new steamer, the *Petrel*.

*Petrel* — 786 gross tons, an iron-hull, single-screw steamer, 8 knots, 220' long, 27' beam, 22' deep, with space for 120 passengers. Built 1851–52 by Caire & Co., Greenock, she sailed for New York on 7 July 1852 and made her maiden voyage a month later. She proved to be "a heavy roller and poor sea boat" and "uncomfortable even in moderate weather," being too long for her

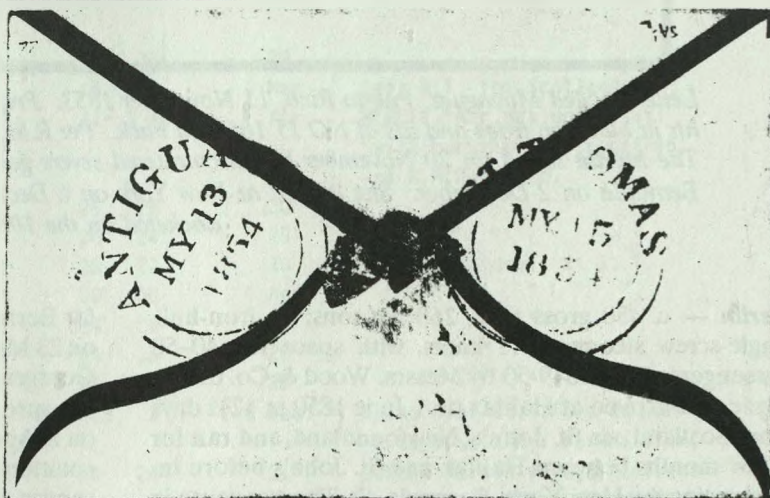
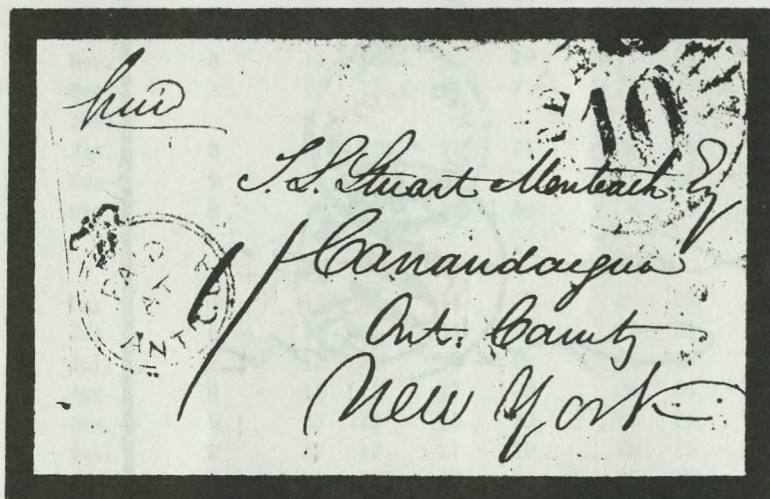
beam, and made only seven round trips. Fear of her capsizing in rough seas obliged Cunard to withdraw her, and she sailed from New York for Greenock on 14 March 1853, where she was sold. The *Merlin* took over for the next nine months until another steamer, the *Curlew*, was available.

*Curlew* — 528 gross tons, 321 net tons, iron-hull, single-screw steamer, 3 masts, barquentine rig. Her keel was laid on 26 April 1853 at Denny's Shipyard on the Clyde. She was purchased on the stocks by Cunard on 20 July and launched on 14 September. She arrived at Halifax from Scotland on 24 November and left three days later for New York. She sailed on her maiden voyage on 7 December. Arriving back at New York on 31 December in a snowstorm, she collided with another ship and was under repair throughout January 1854, and no mails were

sent until February. After returning to New York on 26 May, the *Curlew* was advertised in the *New York Times* as sailing "shortly" for Halifax, with accommodations for passengers. She left on 9 June and on arrival was overhauled and inaugurated the revised route Halifax-Bermuda-St. Thomas, sailing on 6 July 1854.

For the next 14 years there was no regular steamship service between New York and Bermuda. Packet Letters addressed to the United States were sent via Halifax and Boston. Ship Letters, however, were carried by the frequent sailing vessels to New York, though these were not on regular schedules, but depended on available cargoes.

Sources: *The Bermuda Royal Gazette*  
*The New York Times.*



*Antigua to Canandaigua, N.Y. Prepaid 1/-, Antigua crowned-circle h/s on front, d/s of MY 13 1854 on back. Per R.M.S.P. to St. Thomas, arrived MY 15. Per Curlew 19 May, at Bermuda 23 May, arrived New York 26 May (10¢ due). This was the Curlew's last trip to New York.*



## Leeward Islands — Part VII

by MICHAEL N. OLIVER

Note: The final sentences of Part V (W/N 154, March 1990, p. 15) must be corrected to read as follows: "King Edward died on 6th May 1910. The stamps bearing his profile were invalidated on 29th November 1939." It should also be noted that Parts VI, VII, and VIII (the last of which will appear in a later issue of the journal) were written prior to the publication of the *Encyclopaedia of British Empire Stamps*, Volume VI — "The Leeward Islands," by Robson Lowe. Up to 1938, my articles are based almost entirely on my own researches of the De La Rue archives and records. From 1938, I have relied to a great extent upon Saunders's research of Crown Agents's records.

### 7.1 King George V — The Issued Stamps

7.1.1 The first duties bearing the head of King George V — the ¼d, ½d, 1d and 2½d — were packed on 31st May 1912 and placed on sale on 23rd October. The long delay was presumably to sell existing stocks of the Edwardian stamps. The 2d, 3d, 6d and 1s were packed on 30th August, and the remaining two duties — 2s/6d and 5s — were packed together with all the others except ¼d on 25th October and despatched to Montserrat. The 3d., 1s and 5s were the "white-backs."

The last printing of Die I from Plate 8 on the Mult. Crown & CA watermarked paper was in February 1920. From July 1921, the first printing from Plate 10 (Die II), the watermark was changed to Mult. Crown and Script CA, which was used for all subsequent printings with the exception of the new 4d and 2s in 1922.



7.1.2 Between 1912 and 1920 Key Plates 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 were employed as shown in Table 1 (see Part VI). Peter Fernbank and I have quite independently extracted from the De La Rue records at the National Postal Museum — and latterly at the British Library — a listing of all requisitions and numbers printed between 1912 and 1938. We have recently compared our findings and have almost complete agreement — a most unexpected but gratifying result. Because De La Rue did not record the key plates used and the Crown Agents Plate Issue Registers were destroyed prior to 1921, the only unresolved points are:

7.1.3 The ¼d and ½d were definitely printed from Plate 2 in 1915. However, there was no requisition for these two duties together or separately at this time, and De La Rue must have used both Plates 1 and 2 for printing Requisition 11/15 in April 1915. We know they had more than one key plate issued to them at the one time in later years and that two plates were employed to print one requisition (for example, Requisition 2476 for Nigeria in December 1927 was printed from Plates 16 and 18 in 120-sets).

7.1.4 Writing in the *Philatelic Magazine* in 1924, Huber said the upper half of Plate 1 became worn in 1913 and was replaced by Plate 2 to retain the 240-forme. However, Plate 2 had its numbers in all four corners in 1915 and later printings from Plate 1 had no numbers in the bottom selvedge although the distinctive square corners to the marginal rule of Plate 1 are seen only in the top selvedge. Despite these inconsistencies, I do not agree with Huber because Plate 1 was very widely used for over three years, whereas Plate 2 had quite limited use.

7.1.5 The 1d printed from Plate 6 is confirmed as present in the Royal Collection. Wilson's book also records the 1s from Plate 6, which is a mistake.

The 1d Plate 6 is also recorded in the *Colonial Office Journal* of October 1919 as despatched to St. Kitts. This can only be from Requisition 51/19 for 1,000 sheets.

I have never seen a 1d Plate 6 or ¼d Plate 2, only one 1d Plate 3 and four ½d Plate 2. After more than ten years studying De La Rue's key plates, the very puzzling question is that whilst panes, multiples and blocks of the 2d, 3d, 6d and 1s, with total printings between 600 and 900 sheets, are relatively common, a plate-number example from 1,000 sheets of the most commonly used duty appears to be unobtainable.

7.1.6 The 1d Plate 3 has been taken to be Requisition 46/15 for 328 sheets. A pencil note in the *Colonial Stamp Book* brackets this with Requisition 44/15 for 1,262 sheets, "print together." Whilst this would seem to be strong evidence that some 6,400 plate-number examples were printed, having only ever seen one I find it very difficult to accept this happened.

7.1.7 The *Colonial Office Journal* (1907-20), which contains information understood to have been provided by Crown Agents, and its successor, the *Crown Agents Bulletin*, give much helpful data. Neither states the quantities printed and only the *Crown Agents Bulletin* gives the requisition numbers. I have not had time to study these, but I am most grateful to Peter Fernbank for sending me copies, which have assisted us in reaching agreement on most of the unresolved points. We are in complete agreement on requisitions, numbers and duties printed, and key plates used between 1921 and 1938.

7.1.8 An interesting appendix to this: Tony Farmer has viewed the Royal Collection and sent me copies of the extracts he made from it. Of 21 entries in this period noting requisition numbers, dates, duties and key plates, five are incorrect in more than one respect with DLR's *Colonial Stamp Books* and the CA Plate Issue Registers.

## 7.2 Specimen Stamps

7.2.1 These were overprinted by De La Rue for despatch to the UPU in Berne, who distributed them to each member country in strips of three.

7.2.2 From September 1928 the overprint was replaced by the word "SPECIMEN" perforated sideways in horseshoe shape. Only two stamps were perforated — the 1d and 1½d colour changes released in October 1928.



*Type D12*

7.2.3 Specimens were required for the UPU when the design or colour of a duty changed. The following, although not required by these terms, were ordered by the Crown Agents and distributed by the UPU:

1913 3d and 1s "white-backs"

1914-15 3d, 1s and 5s on coloured paper. No record can be found in the Private Day Books. Perhaps De La Rue overprinted them but as the Crown Agents had not ordered them, they were not invoiced. They must have been overprinted and — from the examples I have seen — distributed because they fit the clearly identifiable changes in colour shade or impression which occurred after the first printings on coloured paper. The first printing of the 5s was the "white-back"; therefore, specimens on coloured papers must have been overprinted later.

1922-24 The 2s and 4d had only a change in water-marked paper.



*Type D16*

7.2.4 The numbers overprinted or perforated, of which it is believed the GPO in London retained five examples of each, are given in the detailed listings, together with the type number established by Marcus

Samuel in his book, *Specimen Stamps of the Crown Colonies*.



*Type D19*

## 7.3 Flaws

7.3.1 These have been confined in the detailed listings to those which are known to be constant. That is, at least two examples exist of the flaw which fall in what I think is a reasonably chronological sequence of printing.

7.3.2 Some examples of obvious flaws have been excluded because I have defined them as random. The method of printing, particularly when employing hand presses, was prone to produce such flaws due to particles of foreign matter adhering to the plate or paper and also due to inadequate cleaning of the plate or to overinking. Printing onto chalk-surfaced paper which was coated by hand produced a variable density and could leave minute bubble-like imperfections which were accentuated when printed upon.

7.3.3 De La Rue's policy for the repair of flaws was inconsistent and varied from the next printing to such as the ½d sliced "N", unrepaired for 35 years. I think this was governed by whether or not spare leads were available and also by whether a flaw was brought to their attention (see also Part VIII).

## 7.4 Issues to Dealers

7.4.1 From 1921, portions of all first printings were despatched directly to London stamp dealers. These are included in the numbers printed because it is not possible to differentiate between copies sent to the colony and those sent to dealers. The quantities sent to dealers (usually first printings from which specimens were sent to the UPU) are given in the detailed listings. They clearly indicate that some stamps must be very scarce used. I suspect many of the "fine unused" copies are from supplies to dealers, which will have been unaffected by fading or tropicalisation. New gumming methods were introduced through the Waterlow influence in about 1927. This was more prone to toning than that produced by De La Rue's antiquated process installed some 50 years earlier.

7.4.2 So far as is known, no remainders of the King George V issue were offered for sale or destroyed after the King George VI issue replaced them.

## 7.5 A Detailed Listing, 1912-38

Note: "Date packed" is that of the first printing. All sheets comprise 120 stamps.

$\frac{1}{4}$ d Brown — the postage rate for newspapers; a total of 11,949 sheets from 25 printings were issued.

Date Packed	Key Plate	No. of Sheets	No. of Printings	Remarks
May 1912	1	3,218	6	404 specimens (D12)
April 1915	2	103	1	
July 1916	5	1,131	3	
January 1919	6	263	1	
April 1922	10	2,148	4	401 specimens (D12); 200 sheets to dealers
July 1924	11	315	2	
November 1927	20	475	1	
June 1929	21	1,774	3	
October 1931	23	519	1	
February 1933	26	508	1	
October 1936	28	1,495	2	

Duty plates: The original 60-set made in 1909 remained in use throughout.

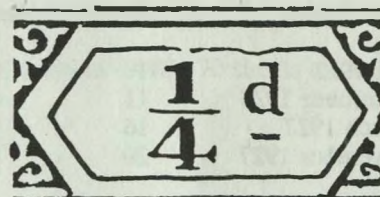
Flaws: *a* - Damaged final "S" (stamp 10/5); present on later Plate 1 printings to at least 1927; repaired by October 1931

*b* - Damaged final "S" (stamp 10/6); present on Plate 20 printing, and repaired by October 1931

*c* - Short "I" (position unknown); present in the mid-1920s

*d* - Damaged "D" (stamp 6 between rows 1 and 8); only recorded on the Plate 23 printing

*e* - Dented value tablet (stamp 10/1); present from February 1933.

*a**b**c**d**e*

$\frac{1}{4}$ d Green — the postage rate for internal postcards; a total of 11,656 sheets from 28 printings were issued.

Date Packed	Key Plate	No. of Sheets	No. of Printings	Remarks
May 1912	1	2,449	9	404 specimens (D12)
April 1915	2	102	1	
July 1916	5	3,133	7	
October 1920	8	997	1	
July 1921	10	797	2	401 specimens (D12); 214 sheets to dealers
July 1924	11	710	2	
June 1929	21	1,537	2	
December 1931	23	200	1	all in reels of 480
February 1933	26	1,574	2	including 54 reels of 480
January 1938	28	157	1	

Duty plates: The 1890 plate in 60-set was replaced after 32,078 impressions in December 1914 with a new 120-set plate without marginal rule.

Flaw: *a* - Sliced "N" (stamp 2/2L); first present on Plate 5 printings and not repaired.



**1d Red** — the postage rate for Imperial letters to 1920 and for letters to the United States and colonies from 1914 to 1920; the internal rate from 1926; and the overseas postcard rate to 1922 and from 1928; a total of 36,115 sheets from 36 printings were issued.

<i>Date Packed</i>	<i>Key Plate</i>	<i>No. of Sheets</i>	<i>No. of Printings</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
May 1912	1	7,798	12	404 specimens (D12)
July 1915	3	328	1	
June 1916	5	8,152	7	
July 1919	6	1,000	1	
February 1920	8	3,993	2	
July 1921	10	501	1	401 specimens (D12); 108 sheets to dealers
October 1928	16	1,032	1	430 specimens (D19)
March 1929	21	5,081	4	
October 1931	23	1,009	1	including 50 reels of 480
February 1933	26	7,117	4	including 104 reels of 480
April 1937	28	104	2	including 24 reels of 480

Duty plates: The 1902 plate in 60-set was replaced in December 1914 with a new 120-set plate without marginal rule. The key plate number is missing in the bottom selvedge of later printings from Plate 1 and on the last printing of 4,080 sheets from Plate 26, which was the largest single printing of one duty for the Leeward Islands prior to 1942.

**1d Reddish violet** — a total of 8,659 sheets from 11 printings were issued.

<i>Date Packed</i>	<i>Key Plate</i>	<i>No. of Sheets</i>	<i>No. of Printings</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
July 1922	10	1,517	2	410 specimens (D12); 80 sheets to dealers
December 1923	11	4,509	6	
March 1927	16	1,521	2	
November 1927	20	1,022	1	

**1½d Red** — the internal letter rate, 1920-26; the rate to the U.K. from 1926 and to the United States and possessions from 1927 to 1931; a total of 3,009 sheets from two printings were issued.

<i>Date Packed</i>	<i>Key Plate</i>	<i>No. of Sheets</i>	<i>No. of Printings</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
July 1926	11	2,007	1	422 specimens (D16); 100 sheets to dealers
March 1928	16	1,002	1	

**1½d Chestnut** — a total of 6,981 sheets from nine printings were issued.

<i>Date Packed</i>	<i>Key Plate</i>	<i>No. of Sheets</i>	<i>No. of Printings</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
October 1928	16	1,024	1	430 specimens (D19); 125 sheets to dealers
March 1929	21	4,026	3	
October 1931	23	504	1	
August 1933	26	1,011	1	
April 1937	28	416	3	

Duty plate: Made in 1920 in 120-set and used throughout. The marginal rule was removed from around the left half of each pane for the Plate 16 printings; it was not replaced.

**2d Grey** — the letter rate to the U.K., 1920-26; the registration fee until 1927; a total of 5,183 sheets from 15 printings were issued.

<i>Date Packed</i>	<i>Key Plate</i>	<i>No. of Sheets</i>	<i>No. of Printings</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
August 1912	1	483	5	404 specimens (D12)
July 1917	5	21	1	
February 1920	8	304	2	401 specimens (D12); 58 sheets to dealers
April 1922	10	1,627	3	
December 1923	11	2,748	4	

**Duty plates:** The 60-set plate made in 1902 remained in use for these printings. A new 120-set plate without the marginal rule may have been made in 1926.

**Flaw:** *a* - Bent first "L" (position unknown); only recorded on Plate 11 printings.



**2½d Blue** — the foreign letter rate to 1922 and from 1926, except to the United States and Possessions from 1914 to 1920 and from 1927 to 1931; a total of 5,328 sheets from 19 printings were issued.

<i>Date Packed</i>	<i>Key Plate</i>	<i>No. of Sheets</i>	<i>No. of Printings</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
May 1912	1	1,754	10	404 specimens (D12)
October 1920	8	109	1	422 specimens (D16); 70 sheets to dealers
July 1926	11	120	1	
November 1926	16	1,007	2	
November 1931	23	1,013	1	
August 1933	26	505	1	
May 1936	28	820	3	

**2½d Orange** — only one printing of 100 sheets, sent to Montserrat.

<i>Date Packed</i>	<i>Key Plate</i>	<i>No. of Sheets</i>	<i>No. of Printings</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
August 1923	10	100	1	411 specimens (D16); 70 sheets to dealers.

**Duty plates:** The 1890 plate in 60-set was replaced in July 1926 by a 120-set plate with marginal rule.

**3d Purple/yellow** — a total of 1,919 sheets from 11 printings were issued.

<i>Date Packed</i>	<i>Key Plate</i>	<i>No. of Sheets</i>	<i>No. of Printings</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
August 1912	1	383	4	404 specimens (D12)
October 1913	1	22	1	396 specimens (D12)
April 1914	1	105	1	approx. 400 specimens (D12)
July 1916	5	99	1	419 specimens (D16)
February 1920	8	295	1	
March 1927	16	519	2	
November 1927	20	496	1	

**3d Blue** — the foreign letter rate, 1922-26, and the registration fee from 1927; a total of 454 sheets from three printings were issued.

<i>Date Packed</i>	<i>Key Plate</i>	<i>No. of Sheets</i>	<i>No. of Printings</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
August 1923	10	102	1	411 specimens (D16); 60 sheets to dealers
December 1923	11	352	2	

Duty plates: The 1902 plate in 60-set was replaced in December 1923 by a 120-set plate with marginal rule.

Flaws: *a* - Damaged final "S" (stamp 10/6) on the August 1912 printing only.

There are a number of very poor duty plate impressions, mostly from the Plate 8 printing.



**4d Black and red** — a total of 829 sheets from four printings were issued.

<i>Date Packed</i>	<i>Key Plate</i>	<i>No. of Sheets</i>	<i>No. of Printings</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
March 1922	10	608	2	401 specimens in black (D12); 60 sheets to dealers
December 1923	11	221	2	415 specimens in red (D16)

Duty plate: A new 120-set plate was made in 1922 with marginal rule. This was removed for the last printing in 1925.

Flaw: *a* - Broken "D" (stamp 10/1R); present on 1922 and 1923 printings.



**5d Dull purple and olive green** — a total of 814 sheets from four printings was issued.

<i>Date Packed</i>	<i>Key Plate</i>	<i>No. of Sheets</i>	<i>No. of Printings</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
March 1922	10	604	2	401 specimens (D12); 60 sheets to dealers
December 1923	11	210	2	

Duty plate: A new 120-set plate was made in 1922 with marginal rule. This was removed for the last printing in 1925.

**6d Dull and bright purple** — a total of 1,724 sheets from 12 printings were issued.

<i>Date Packed</i>	<i>Key Plate</i>	<i>No. of Sheets</i>	<i>No. of Printings</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
August 1912	1	178	3	404 specimens (D12)
July 1916	5	291	4	
February 1920	8	197	1	408 specimens (D16); 55 sheets to dealers
June 1923	10	97	1	
April 1928	16	200	1	
November 1931	23	261	1	
May 1936	28	500	1	

Duty plates: The 1890 plate in 60-set was replaced by a new 120-set plate with marginal rule in 1923.

Flaws: *a* - Sliced "AN" (stamp 9/5); present only on the first three Plate 5 printings

*b* - Broken "D" (stamp 9/6); present from 1916?

*c* - Dropped thick first "L" (stamp 6/5); from February 1920

*d* - Damaged value tablet (stamp 9/3); from February 1920.



a



b



c



d

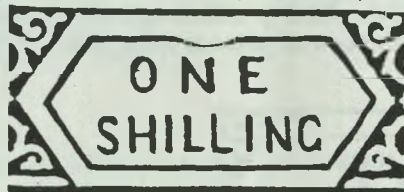
1s Black/green — a total of 1,781 sheets from 12 printings were issued.

Date Packed	Key Plate	No. of Sheets	No. of Printings	Remarks
August 1912	1	367	5	404 specimens (D12)
December 1916	5	354	3	
June 1923	10	93	1	408 specimens in red (D16); 45 sheets to dealers
November 1927	20	207	1	
November 1931	23	257	1	
May 1936	28	503	1	

Duty plates: The 1890 plate in 60-set may have been replaced in about 1927 with a 120-set plate without marginal rule.

Flaws: a - Dent in value tablet (position unknown); present on Plate 23

b - Short "I" (stamp above a); present on Plate 23 (not shown).



a

2s Dull purple and blue/blue — a total of 584 sheets from four printings were issued.

Date Packed	Key Plate	No. of Sheets	No. of Printings	Remarks
March 1922	10	275	1	401 specimens (D12)
March 1922	10	103	1	401 specimens (D12); 35 sheets to dealers
December 1923	11	206	2	

Duty plate: A new 120-set plate was made in 1922 with marginal rule. This was removed for the last printing in 1925.

2s/6d Black and red/blue — a total of 575 sheets from eight printings were issued.

Date Packed	Key Plate	No. of Sheets	No. of Printings	Remarks
October 1913	1	161	4	396 specimens (D12)
June 1923	10	101	1	408 specimens in red (D16); 25 sheets to dealers
December 1923	11	210	2	
April 1928	16	103	1	

Duty plate: The original 1902 plate in 60-set was used throughout.

3s Green and violet — a total of 613 sheets from four printings were issued.

Date Packed	Key Plate	No. of Sheets	No. of Printings	Remarks
March 1922	10	403	2	401 specimens (D12); 20 sheets to dealers
December 1923	11	210	2	

Duty plate: As for the 2s value.

**4s Black and red** - a total of 620 sheets from four printings were issued.

<i>Date Packed</i>	<i>Key Plate</i>	<i>No. of Sheets</i>	<i>No. of Printings</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
March 1922	10	410	2	401 specimens (D12); 20 sheets to dealers
December 1923	11	210	2	

Duty plate: As for the 2s value.

**5s Green and red/yellow** - a total of 608 sheets from eight printings were issued.

<i>Date Packed</i>	<i>Key Plate</i>	<i>No. of Sheets</i>	<i>No. of Printings</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
October 1913	1	26	1	396 specimens (D12), "white-backs" approx. 400 specimens (D12)
July 1914	1	49	1	
September 1914	2	123	2	
September 1918	5	103	1	
February 1920	8	106	1	
June 1923	10	99	1	408 specimens (D16); 15 sheets to dealers
December 1923	11	102	1	

Duty plates: The 1890 plate in 60-set was used throughout. A new 120-set plate was made in 1924 with marginal rule but not used until the next printing in 1938.

Flaws: *a* - Bent first "L" and broken value tablet (position unknown); present from February 1920

*b* - Bent thin first "L" (position unknown); present from June 1923.



*a*



*b*

## 7.6 Colours

**7.6.1** In Part III (W/N 147, June 1988), I said colour shades followed the S.G. 100 Colour Guide. In order not to further complicate an already complex subject, I have assigned the basic Universal Colour Scheme colours to describe the first printing of an issue unless it is clearly different, such as the 4d of 1922. First printings act as benchmarks because they can be positively identified from the specimens. I also have De La Rue's Progressive File Sheet, which has a specimen copy of each different stamp printed between 1902 and 1928. Shades are variations relative to the colour given for the first printing.

**7.6.2** Tropicalisation of the gum affects the shade of all printed colours, as does immersion in water and exposure to daylight, particularly of the doubly fugitive inks, after only a short time.

**7.6.3** Published colour guides state they should be used in a "good north light" — difficult in the northern hemisphere, and just about impossible at any philatelic event. Nevertheless, my colour shades are described from facing a southerly daylight because noticeable variations can occur when viewed under electric lighting, of which there are different types.

## 7.7 A Catalogue Listing

The S.G. Part I numbers have been retained for the different duties to aid identification. This listing follows the chronological order of issue; as a result, the numbers are not always sequential. The key plates used are given in

brackets, as are the sheet positions of the flaws. See 5.12 (W/N 154) for a description of the letters after the key plates.



## 1912-20 Wmk Mult Crown and CA — Die I

- 46 ½d brown 23.10.12 (1, 2, 5 & 6)  
a - damaged final "S" (10/5) 1914
- 46a deep brown 1916 (1 & 5)  
a - damaged final "S" (10/5)
- 47 ½d green 23.10.12 (1, 2 & 8) new DP 1915  
a - sliced "N" (2/2L) 1918
- 47a deep green 1916 (5)  
a - sliced "N" (2/2L)
- 48 1d red 23.10.12 (1, 5 & 8) new DP 1915
- 48a scarlet 1913 (3, 5 & 6)
- 48b rose-red 1916 (5 & 8) L
- 49 2d grey Feb 1913 (1 & 8)
- 49a deep grey 1917 (5)
- 50 2½d blue 23.10.12 (1 & 8) N to B
- 50a deep blue 1915? (1) FN
- 51 3d purple/yellow Feb 1913 (1) FN  
a - damaged final "S" (10/6)
- 51a purple/yellow ("white-back") Nov 1913 (1) F
- 51b purple/lemon-yellow 1914 (1) N
- 51c purple & deepish yellow/yellow 1914 (1) B
- 51d deepish purple & pale yellow/yellow 1916 (5) B
- 51e pale purple & purple/orange to buff yellow 1920 (8)  
L
- 53 6d deep purple & bright purple Feb 1913 (1) F
- 53a dull reddish purple & red-purple 1916 (5) N  
a - sliced "AN" (9/5)5
- 53b pale brownish purple & magenta 1916 (5) L  
b - broken "D" (9/6)
- 53c pale purple & mauve 1920 (8) LB  
b - broken "D"  
c - dropped thick first "L" (6/5)  
d - damaged value tablet (9/3)
- 54 1s grey-black & black/green Feb 1913 (1) N
- 54a black/green ("white-back") Nov 1913 (1) F
- 54b black/bluish green 1914 (1) F
- 54c brown-black & jet black/pale olive 1918 (5) NL
- 56 2s/6d black & red/blue Nov 1913 (1) N
- 56a grey-black & red/blue 1915? (1) NB
- 57 5s deep green & red/yellow ("white-back") Nov 1913 (1) F
- 57a green & red/lemon-yellow 1914 (1) N
- 57b green & red/yellow 1914 (1 & 5) NB  
a - bent "L", broken tablet (1/2)
- 57c green & red/orange to buff-yellow 1920 (8) LB  
b - bent "L", broken tablet (1/2)  
c - thin first "L"

## 1921-38 Wmk Mult Crown &amp; Script CA (exc. Nos 52 &amp; 55) — Die II (exc. Plate 23)

- 58 ½d brown 1.4.22 (10, 20, 21 & 26)  
a - damaged final "S" (10/5)  
b - damaged final "S" (10/6) 1927  
c - short "I" 1924?  
e - dented value tablet (10/1) 1933
- 58a pale brown 1924 (11)  
a - damaged final "S" (10/5)  
c - short "I" 1924?
- 58b sepia 1929 (21)  
a - damaged final "S" (10/5)  
b - damaged final "S" (10/6)
- 81 brown 1932 (23)  
d - damaged "D"
- 58c bistre-brown 1936 (28)  
e - dented value tablet (10/1)
- 59 ½d green 1921 (10, 21, 26 & 28)  
a - sliced "N" (2/2L)
- 59a deepish green 1924 (11)  
a - sliced "N" (2/2L)
- 82 green 1931 (23)  
a - sliced "N" (2/2L)
- 60 1d red 1921 (10, 16, 21 & 28)
- 83 red 1931 (23)
- 60a deep red 1933 (26)
- 61 reddish violet Aug 1922 (10, 11 & 16)
- 61a pale violet & reddish lilac 1923 (11)
- 63 1½d red 1926 (11 & 16)
- 64 1½d chestnut 1929 (16, 21, 26 & 28)
- 84 pale chestnut 1931 (23)
- 65 2d grey Jun 1922 (10 & 11)  
a - deformed first "L"
- 66 2½d orange 1923 (10)
- 67 blue 1926 (11, 16, 26 & 28) new DP
- 85 blue 1931 (23)
- 68 3d blue 1923 (10)
- 68a ultramarine 1924 (11) new DP
- 68b blue & pale blue 1925 (11)
- 69 purple/yellow 1927 (16 & 20)
- 52 4d drab & red/yellow Apr 1922 (10), wmk MCA  
a - broken "D" (10/1R)
- 70 grey-black & red/yellow 1924 (11), wmk MSCA  
a - broken "D" (10/1R)
- 70a black & deep red/yellow 1925 (11)
- 71 5d dull purple & pale olive-green Apr 1922 (10 & 11)
- 71a dull purple & yellow-olive 1925 (11)
- 72 6d brownish purple & bright purple 1923 (10 & 26)  
new DP
- 86 dull purple & dull mauve 1932 (23)
- 72a purple & rose 1936 (28)
- 73 1s grey-black & jet/green 1923 (10)
- 73a black/green 1928 (20)
- 87 greyish black & black/deep bluish green ("emerald back") 1932 (23)  
a - dent in value tablet  
b - short "I"
- 73b black/emerald 1936 (28)

55	2s	purple & blue/blue	Apr 1922 (10)	wmk MCA L	77	4s	grey-black & red	Apr 1922 (10)
74		purple & blue/blue	1922 (10)	wmk MSCA LB	77a		black & red	1924 (11)
74a		deep reddish purple & blue/blue	1924 (11)	N	78	5s	green & red/yellow	1923 (10 & 11)
75	2s/6d	black & red/blue	1923 (10, 11 & 16)				<i>b</i> - bent "L", broken tablet (1/2)	
76	3s	green & blackish violet	Apr 1922 (10)				<i>b</i> - bent "L" (1/2), with tablet repaired or a separate flaw	
76a		green & reddish violet	1924 (11)				<i>c</i> - thin first "L"	
76b		green & reddish lilac	1925 (11)					

## 7.8 The Barbuda Overprints

7.8.1 Being General Issue stamps overprinted for use in one of the Leeward Islands, these are part of De La Rue's key plate history.

7.8.2 By Order in Council on 1st June 1922, it was decided to have a separate issue for Barbuda. De La Rue, however, had received Requisition 1494 on 21st March to make an overprint plate and to print a set of 11 duties. That the requisition was received before the issue was ratified may not be an inconsistency. De La Rue had made dies for the Individual Issues in 1901, although they were not approved until the Stamp Act of 1902 for issue in 1903.

7.8.3 The reason for the issue is not clear, though most probably it was to increase the Island's revenue from philatelic sales, since half the total of the first printing was supplied direct to London dealers. With 1,100 inhabitants, perhaps the island wanted postal independence from Antigua — a Barbuda CDS and rubber boxed registration stamp were supplied with the

stamps. It has also been said the issue was to fund the building of the cricket pavilion and also to provide relief from hurricane damage, except that the severe hurricane did not arrive until September 1922.

7.8.4 To minimise costs, a 120-set "BARBUDA" overprint plate was ordered — much cheaper than making 11 new duty plates. A separate printing from Plate 10 was made for all duties, the 3d, 1s and 5s being on the MCA watermarked paper. There were 404 specimens of each duty overprinted in type D12.

7.8.5 The issue was packed on 23rd May and placed on sale on 13th July 1922. A second printing was ordered in February 1923, comprising 54 sheets of the ½d, 30 sheets of the 2½d, and 29 sheets of the 3d. These are included in the one total printed as there are no identifiable differences between the two printings.

### 7.8.6 A Catalogue Listing

Duty-plate flaws known to be present at this time are included, but only 1a and 4a have been confirmed.

#### Number of Sheets

	To Colony	To Dealers	Total
1 ½d green <i>a</i> - sliced "N"	156	129	285
2 1d red	97	90	187
3 2d grey <i>a</i> - bent first "L"	109	65	174
4 2½d blue <i>a</i> - wmk inverted	83	65	148
5 3d purple/yellow	81	60	141
6 6d dull & bright purple <i>a</i> - broken "D"	55	55½	110½
7 1s black/green	55	48	103
8 2s purple & blue/blue	17	25	42
9 3s green & violet	17	18	35
10 4s black & red	17	165/6	335/6
11 5s green & red/yellow <i>a</i> - bent "L"	17	16	33

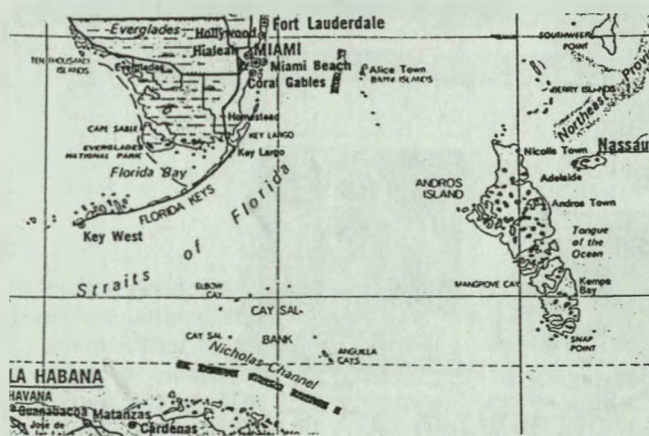
This issue was in concurrent use with the General Issue and Antigua stamps. It remained valid for over 20 years. However, stocks were almost certainly exhausted

before the end of that period and covers dated from the mid-1940s will be philatelic.

## Cay Sal, Bahamas

by GALE J. RAYMOND, FRPSL, FRGS

Some 30 miles north of Cuba, 70 miles south of the Florida Keys, the Cay Sal ("Salt Cay") Banks are really a tiny cluster of flat coralline islets, reefs, and Cay Sal itself — a mile long and a half-mile wide. The Bahamas own it, despite token claims by Cuba and the Dominican Republic, and it has been in the news from time to time as a landing target for small boats and rafts by Cuban and Haitian refugees. There they hoped to be picked up by Bahamas or U.S. boats or planes, and "rescued" to Nassau or to refugee camps in Florida. In 1956, a comic-opera band of 13 Cuban youths and a dog invaded it, planted a Cuban flag in the beach sand, and declared Cay Sal a Cuban possession. They tried to pull down the Union Jack but were stopped by the Bahamas "commissioner"-caretaker and his staunch crew of four. The next day, an indignant Bahamas Police Commissioner flew in with two planeloads of policemen and, with pointed finger, sternly ordered the Cubans to depart immediately if not sooner. They did, by the same seedy yacht that brought them, Cuban flag and all.



An unabashed Bahamas buff, from years of rambling about the islands listening to the oldtimers tell the history of their hamlets and post offices, I have maintained a Cay Sal file, of course. A Florida friend quietly, in the late 1950s, took a small fishing boat and dive team from the Caymans to Cay Sal, which has a centuries-old history of many rich wrecks on the reefs there. Even more quietly, he retired a few months later to an upper-crust resort and lives there quite comfortably — even luxuriously, thank you. His story never made the papers....

Then, in April 1960, British troops occupied Cay Sal on a "training operation" — a 24-man platoon led by 2nd Lt. Michael Martin, of "Y" Company, The Royal Hampshire, in Nassau since the bitter labour strikes of the

previous year. This was to stop the flow of exiles "shipwrecked" there, and prevent any possible use of the crude grass airstrip by anti-Castro exile forces and fire-bombing missions over Cuban canefields. Before you ask — the training ops lasted so briefly there was no time to have received or despatched mail. Quartered in a cushy Nassau hotel, the troops wrote on hotel stationery, sending letters with the attractive Bahamas stamps at cheap airmail rates, swiftly home. It had no F.P.O., as economically unfeasible. Forces mail (from Nassau) rarely carried even the unit rubber stamp.

No, I was told by the Bahamas government, Cay Sal had never had a Bahamas post office, nor was one likely, with then only six residents. It had once been leased for construction of a deluxe fishing camp, which never materialized, then for a Howard Hughes project which never came to pass. These days, a U.S. Coast Guard plane makes a circling flight once a day, just checking, and USCG boats patrol nearby.

So I had a personal interest, once long ago in my checkered career, when the Cay Sal Banks appeared starboard from our innocent-looking "Cuban" fishing boat, its engines replaced by others purring powerfully but quietly, in a so-called "black operation." Dusk turned to night, and lights twinkled on shore, despite the cay's deserted appearance, its long-abandoned stark lighthouse, its gutted shell of a lonely coral stone house. I raised my eyebrows quizzically, but the captain just smiled and shook his head, discouraging any questions. I didn't ask. We went on in the night to a destination further south, to wend our way cautiously, quietly, carefully through other tiny cays.... A few days later, we came back another way, leaving Cay Sal ever to me another curious mystery.

Then in 1958, a brief paragraph in my local newspaper mentioned a Houston geologist had been named to head up an oil company operations drilling "wildcat" test wells in the Bahamas, including Cay Sal. In response to my letter to his Nassau office, he answered that at Cay Sal they were operating from a fixed drilling barge and that their written routine reports, confidential (non-radio), were flown out by their private supply plane regularly to Miami where mail was then posted on to Nassau. To my delight, he fished from the wastebasket several of those envelopes from Cay Sal — covers I treasure as originating from one of the most desolate, remotest cays in the Bahamas.

News clippings say that the Cay Sal well came in "dry," oilwise. But otherwise, I wonder....

*The illustration at the top of the next page shows a cover from Cay Sal relayed through, with U.S. stamps postmarked at "INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, FLA." on 13 April 1958. Baroid is a special leaded lubricating drilling mud for oilwells.*



BAROID DIVISION

National Lead Company

(FROM LAY SAL)



Bahamas Gulf Oil Co.  
P.O. Box 1098  
Nassau, Bahamas, B.W.I.

AIR MAIL

Attn: Mr. Parker Robertson

(see page 19)

URGENT

VIA AIRMAIL ALL THE WAY TO SOUTH AFRICA



THE MANAGER,

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS)

SIMMONDS STREET

JOHANNESBURG

TRANSVAAL

SOUTH AFRICA.

ST. KITTS  
No 0659

PAR AVION  
VIA AIR MAIL

(see page 21)

## High-Value Keyplates on Commercial Covers

by REID L. SHAW

Most collectors assume that covers franked with high-value keyplates of Bermuda or the Leeward Islands are "philatelic" rather than "commercial." Although the assumption is an understandable one, it's not necessarily true.

I have seen many covers from Bermuda franked with King George VI high-value keyplate stamps than are unquestionably commercial. Most are found on airmail letters from Bermuda to various destinations, paying the postal rate in effect at the time.

There are also Bermuda commercial covers franked with King George V high-value keyplate stamps — notably a few that were used to post airmail letters between the time of the first airmail service to and from Bermuda (June 1937) and the issue date of the new King George VI keyplate stamps (January 1938) which replaced the KGV keyplates.

The airmail rate from Bermuda to overseas destinations could be as high as 7/3d per half-ounce or fraction thereof from April 1941 to July 1942, and as much as 4/9d from July 1942 to July 1945. Thus a letter weighing over half an ounce could have required postage of 14/6d to July 1942 and 9/6d until July 1945, plus added stamps to pay the registration fee.

I have seen dozens of Bermuda covers franked with

2/- King George VI keyplates, paying the transatlantic rate from Bermuda to England from 1939, and at least four covers sent from Bermuda to Port Said, Egypt, franked with 5/- keyplates paying the 4/6d rate plus a 3d registration fee.

Keyplates with a face value of 10/- or more, used commercially on cover, are far scarcer — but they do exist. I have seen a large (8" x 10") cover sent by airmail from Bermuda to Havana, Cuba from one office of the West India Oil Company to another that is franked with a 10/- KGV keyplate, a 2/- keyplate, and a pair of the 2d "Yacht" pictorial issue.

The cover pictured on the preceding page appears to be clearly commercial in nature. Franked with a 10/- keyplate plus 1/-, 6d and ½d small-format Leeward Islands keyplates, it was sent by registered airmail from St. Kitts to Johannesburg, South Africa in May 1943. The cover, from the Barclays Bank office in Basseterre, is addressed to the manager of Barclays Bank in Johannesburg.

Of course, there are any number of high-value keyplates found on large pieces of parcel wrapping. I had one such piece showing a block of six Bermuda KGV £1 stamps.

## Guyana Postage-Paid Handstamps

by PAUL RAYNOR

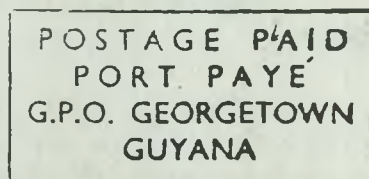
Since Independence, Guyana has used a variety of handstamps to indicate that postage has been paid on letters by means other than postage meters or stamps. These handstamps incorporate the phrase "postage paid," and are listed below. The handstamps are mainly seen on envelopes from government departments, but can also be found on commercial and personal mail. In one case (#4), the handstamp has been used to cancel the postage stamps on a registered letter.

Most of the handstamps listed were used at Georgetown. These are straightforward with the exception of marks #3 and #5, where deterioration of the handstamps has led to alterations in the original mark; #3 losing its first line of text, and #5 losing the day and year in the date line. "G.P.O.C." in handstamp #3 refers to the Guyana Post Office Corporation. The "O/C" in marks #6 and #7 stands for "officer in charge," but "neo post" is

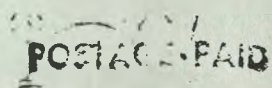
something of a puzzle.

The text of handstamp #8a, used at Skeldon, reflects the combined basic local surface postage (15 cents) and registration rates (\$1.10) prior to July 1983. In that month, rates were raised to 25 cents and \$2.00 respectively, requiring the manuscript alterations to the handstamp. Handstamp #8b appears to be the same handstamp with the second and third lines of text removed. A mark that appears to be identical to #8a was also used at New Amsterdam, although my copy is too worn to be reproduced here.

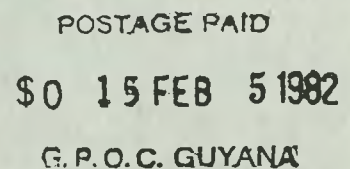
In late April 1989, postage rates were increased again. The rate for the first weight step for local surface letters rose to 80 cents and the registration fee to \$5.00. I have not seen any handstamps with text reflecting these new rates.



No. 1



No. 2



No. 3a

No.	Subject	Colour	Dates of Use
<b>Georgetown</b>			
1	POSTAGE PAID / PORT PAYE / G.P.O. GEORGETOWN / GUYANA	Violet Black	Nov 11, 1970 - Aug 3, 1983 Feb 15 - Jun 29, 1984
2	POSTAGE PAID	Violet	Dec 8, 1981
3a	POSTAGE PAID/ \$ (amount) (date) / G.P.O.C. GUYANA	Violet Black	Feb 5, 1982 Apr 28 - Jun 9, 1982
3b	\$ (amount) (date) / G.P.O.C. GUYANA	Blue Black	Sep 14, 1982 Dec 22, 1982
4	POSTAGE PAID / PORT PAYEE / G.P.O. Georgetown / GUYANA.	Black Violet Blue	Aug 25, 1984 - Jul 8, 1989 Jun 27, 1988 - Jan 19, 1990 Nov 30, 1988
5a	POSTAGE PAID / (date) / G.P.O. GEORGETOWN / GUYANA	Black Violet	Sep 17, 1984 - Jul 2, 1985 May 11, 1987
5b	POSTAGE PAID / (month) REC'D / G.P.O. GEORGETOWN / GUYANA	Black	May 24 - Jun 25, 1990
6	Postage Paid / O/C NEO POST / GPO Georgetown	Black Violet	1989 1989 or 1990
7	POSTAGE PAID / O/C NEO POST / G.P.O. Georgetown	Black	May 10 - Jun 3, 1991

**Skeldon**

8a	POSTAGE PAID / One dollar and / Twenty Five Cents (\$1.25c)	Black	Jul 11, 1983 - Nov 7, 1984
8b	POSTAGE PAID	Black	Jul ?, 1985

**New Amsterdam**

9	POSTAGE PAID / One dollar and / Twenty Five Cents (\$1.25c)	Black	Jan 28, 1988
---	--	-------	--------------

\$1.25 SEP 14 1982  
G.P.O.C. GUYANA

No. 3b

POSTAGE PAID  
PORT PAYEE  
G.P.O. Georgetown  
GUYANA

No. 4

POSTAGE PAID  
SEP 17 1984  
G.P.O. GEORGETOWN  
GUYANA

No. 5a

Postage Paid  
O/C NEO POST  
GPO Georgetown

No. 6

POSTAGE PAID  
O/C NEO POST  
G.P.O. Georgetown

No. 7

POSTAGE PAID  
<sup>Five</sup>  
~~One~~ Dollar and  
Twenty Five Cents (\$1.25c)

No. 8a

POSTAGE PAID

No. 8b

## Jamaica Jottings

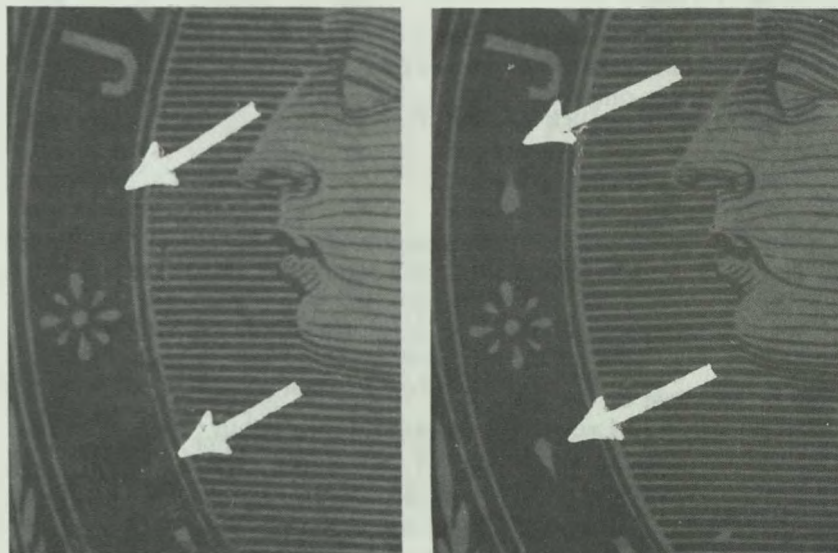
by IAN A. POTTER

I have recently had correspondence with both Bob Swarbrick in the U.K. and Sam Cutler in the U.S.A. about the Queen Victoria heads on the early Jamaica stamps. Both comment on the variety of the shading and the apparent re-touching which can be seen.

Bob has written an article for *Stamp Magazine* in which he discusses the head design by Jean-Ferdinand Joubert de la Ferté, who worked for De La Rue & Co., the printers of the stamps. The design was known as the "Diadem Head" and came in several versions. Diadem IV was chosen, although there are unused designs in the Royal Collection in London, using Diadem I and Diadem V for Jamaica stamps. Enlarged illustrations show some of the re-touching, especially around the lips and neck. Also the forehead is more rounded, the rear lock of hair more clearly defined, and the shading changed.

The illustrations below show differences between two of those designs, in particular the addition of two fleurons in the oval framing the queen's head.

Sam is particularly interested in the 3d value with Crown CA and Multiple Crown & CA watermarks. He points out that the outer frame line on the left of the stamp is often incomplete if not completely missing, and that whilst not all stamps have this error, it is quite common in both watermarks and all shades but is not consistent in extent. He speculates as to the cause and feels it must be something to do with the method of spreading the ink or the way pressure was exerted on the rollers. The error does not appear on other values or other watermarks, and we also wonder if it may be due to the type of ink. The sage and olive-green shades of these later printings are very distinct from the earlier colours.



*Note the addition of the fleurons and the strengthening of the nostril and chin.*

*The stamp on the left shows parts of the outer frame missing on the left; the left outer frame is completely absent on the stamp to the right.*



## RMSP Pen Cancellations

by MICHAEL N. OLIVER

I have made a preliminary listing of the known covers showing pen cancellations of the Royal Mail Steam Packets, and I am most grateful to Charles Freeland for his valuable assistance.

The descriptions should readily identify most of them. I have photocopies in various sizes and conditions of all (except Esk 1a), and those marked with an asterisk

are either full covers or sufficient to positively identify them. Dates are those of the St. Lucia c.d.s.

I shall be pleased to receive any information or copies from members that will help to complete the list or add to it. Please address your correspondence to me at Back Lane Cottage, Great Salkeld, Penrith, Cumbria, CA11 9NA, U.K.

No.	Date	Description	Type
<b>R.M.S. Eden</b>			
1*	18 Mar 98	2 x 1d+½d; to Rylands; St. Lucia c.d.s.	1
2*	25 Nov 98	4 x 1d + 2 x ½d; to Rylands; St. Lucia c.d.s.	1
3*	23 Dec 98	2½d inverted (top torn); to Gray; St. Lucia c.d.s.	2
4*	97	2½d; to Rylands; St. Lucia c.d.s. on back	3
5	21 Jul 99	1d; to St. Lucia	4
6*	99	1d P.S.E.; (to Barbados?); St. Lucia c.d.s.	4
7	17 Mar 99	1d; to U.K.; per "Eden & Medway"; St. Lucia c.d.s.	4
8*	14 Sep 00	½d newswrapper; to London from St. Kitts; St. Lucia c.d.s.	5
9	14 Sep 00	1d; St. Lucia c.d.s.; possibly a piece only	3

Type 1

Type 2

Type 3

Type 4

### R.M.S. Esk

1*	2 Apr 97	2½d; per "Esk & Attrato" to Gray; St. Lucia c.d.s.	1
1a	97	1d; per "Esk & Attrato" to U.K.; St. Lucia c.d.s.; (possibly a misprint in Robson Lowe's <i>Encyclopaedia</i> ; the rate to the U.K. was 2½d); black	
2*	12 Nov 97	Newswrapper 2 x 1d+½d, preprinted; to Myerscough; St. Lucia c.d.s. on back	1
3*	21 Jan 98	2½d; to Rylands; St. Lucia c.d.s.	?
4*	18 Feb 98	2½d P.S.E.; to London; St. Lucia c.d.s.; black	3
5*	Jun 98	Br. Guiana 2c.; to Sun Fire Office, London	3?
6*	30 Sep 98	1d & 4d; to Rylands; St. Lucia c.d.s.	4
7*	11 Nov 98	2 x 2½d; to Rylands; St. Lucia c.d.s.	5
8*	11 Nov 98	2 x 1d+½d inverted; to Gray; per "Esk & Para"; St. Lucia c.d.s.	5?
9	Mar 99	1d; per "Esk & Para"; cancel inverted	3
10		1d P.S.E.; St. Lucia c.d.s.	6
11*	28 Mar 02	1d; to Gray; cancelled A11 & St. Lucia c.d.s.; mss. "Esk" alongside	7
12*	14 Dec 04	D.W.I. printed postal card to the U.K.; Antigua c.d.s.; black	2
13*	14 Dec 04	D.W.I. plain postcard; Antigua c.d.s. (2)	2

Type 1

Type 2

Type 3

Type 4



"Esk"

Type 5

Esk

Type 6

"Esk"

Type 7

R.M.S. Solent

1*	21 Jan 98	2½d; to Rylands; St. Lucia c.d.s.	1
2*	Dec 98	3 x 1d + 4 x ½d; to U.K.; St. Lucia c.d.s.	2
3*	20 Jan 99	1d; to Gilbey, London; St. Lucia c.d.s.	4
4*	26 May 99	1d; P.S.E.; to Demerara	3
5*	99	1d; P.S.E.; to Rylands; with handstamp	3
6*	(99)	1d; to Gray; per "Solent & Don"; with handstamp (2)	3
7*	(99)	1d; to Gray; per "Solent & Tagus"; with handstamp in purple	3
8*	31 Jul 03	1d Edward VII; to Gray; cancelled by handstamp in black	-

Solent

Type 1

Solent

Type 2

Solent

Type 3

"Solent"

Type 4

A Turks and Caicos Islands Query

by M. H. LUDINGTON

Between January 1917 and December 1919 the Turks and Caicos Islands produced eight different issues of War Tax overprints on the regular 1d and 3d values.

Four of these, with "WAR TAX" in small sans-serif capitals in one line, were overprinted locally, and many errors of all kinds exist, most of which are listed in the catalogues.

Two issues, in heavy sans-serif capitals in two lines, were overprinted in London by De La Rue, the first on both the 1d and the 3d with the overprint in black and the second with the overprint in red on the 3d only. As is customary with practically all the work produced by De La Rue, there are no errors or varieties of any kind, except in the shades of the stamps themselves.

The last two issues, with "WAR TAX" in large and small serifed capitals, also in two lines, appeared with two different spacings between the words, 1mm in the first issue and 10.5mm in the second (11.5mm in the last two rows of the setting of 60). The sheets of the 1d were of 120 stamps, in two panes of 60, side by side, so had to be passed through the press twice, whereas the sheets of the 3d were of 60 only. There are many damaged letters in the overprints, which are identical in both settings and on the same stamps in the settings. This shows that each word was repeated six times on a linotype strip and that ten of each were made, set in adjacent lines in the first setting and spaced further apart in the second setting. A clear example of a damaged letter is a broken "W" on stamp no. 42 in the setting, the 6th stamp in the 7th row. In addition, again in both spacings, on stamps nos. 41 and 42, the "T" of "TAX" is directly below the "W" of "WAR" instead of being somewhat to the right. On the

two stamps below, nos. 46 and 47, the "T" is almost directly under the "W".

W A R

W A R  
T A X

T A X

Furthermore, the 1d exists with double overprint on the close spacing and with inverted overprint on the wide spacing.

It is very obvious that both the close- and wide-spacing overprints were printed by the same printers, who simply remounted the linotype strips further apart for the second issue.

In his book *Turks Islands and Caicos Islands*, published by the Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society in 1983, John J. Challis states that the close-spacing overprint was produced by De La Rue in London, and though he does not specifically say so, implies that the wide-spacing was also their work. Since then, Gibbons Catalogue, which previously had not identified any printers, have recorded that the wide-spacing overprint, but curiously not the close-spacing, was printed by De La Rue.

It seems inconceivable to me that De La Rue would ever produce any overprints of such poor quality and workmanship. It is far more likely that they were the work of a local printer.

Do any readers know what evidence John Challis had to make his claim that these overprints were the work of De La Rue?

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

by PETER BROOKS  
(Conclusion)

70. Dot of colour in top frame lines between I and G.  
Scratch in top frame lines over AN and at right.  
Inner vertical frame line doubled at top right.
71. Double scratch from 83 crosses diagonally across stamp touching base of Y. Other scratches parallel with these through base of N and top of Y.  
Short scratch in left frame lines between 8th and 9th lozenges down.  
Scratch down from 59 through right leg of first A parallel with edge of letter continues down across engine turning in front of crown.  
Double scuff lines inside left frame line by 3rd to 5th lozenges up.  
Scratch outside right frame line from top to 1st lozenge down.  
Scratch across base of right leg of 1st N of PENNY.  
Diagonal scratch beneath frame line at bottom left.  
Scratches in right frame lines by 1st to 3rd lozenges up and by 1st to 8th lozenges down.  
Horizontal scratch across right frame lines by 3rd lozenge up to outer frame line of 72.
72. Scratch across G at 7 o'clock.  
Scratch makes triangle of left top of E of ONE.  
Diagonal scratch beneath frame line below O.  
Diagonal scratch outside left frame line by 2nd to 3rd lozenges up.  
Scratch in frame lines extends from left to over 1st A.  
Scratch outside left frame line by 5th to 6th lozenges up.  
Scratch beneath frame line below NNY.
73. Flaw on Y.  
Short horizontal mark to left of and beneath 9th lozenge at left.  
Horizontal scuff scratch across larger engine turning to rear of crown through 6th row of diamonds below A across 5th lozenge down and into frame lines of 74.  
Diagonal scratch across right hand upright of U.  
Extension to left outer frame line at base.
74. Faint elliptical scratch in lower frame line below NY.  
Horizontal scratch from 73 across left frame lines between 4th and 5th lozenges down.
75. Diagonal scratch across engine turning below O.  
Short vertical scratch between right frame lines by 1st lozenge up.  
Diagonal scratch across right leg of 1st A.  
Scratch at level of 3rd lozenge up crosses right frame line to 76.  
Scratch outside left frame lines by 4th to 5th lozenges down.
76. Scratch down from 64 bisects left upright of U and goes into engine turning to Queen's head.  
Horizontal scratch through 4th lozenge up at right crosses engine turning and into 77.
77. Scratch beneath frame line below E of ONE.  
Scratch from 76 crosses left frame line between 4th and 5th lozenges to Queen's throat.  
Diagonal scratch cuts off tip of right hand upright of U.  
Horizontal scratch cuts off tip of left hand upright of U.  
Dash in 2nd A of ANTIGUA towards base of right leg.  
Dash in bottom right of O and at top left hand of N of ONE.
78. Extension to bottom frame line at left.  
Slight extension to top frame line at right.
79. Scratch in left frame lines by 1st to 2nd lozenges up.  
Horizontal scratch in frame lines over AN.  
Vertical scratch enters upper frame line above right leg of N.  
Scratch down from O at 2 o'clock bisects left leg of N.  
Scratch outside left frame line by 8th lozenge down to 6th lozenge up either side of guide mark.  
Diagonal scratch down from hair passes between 6th and 7th lozenges down to frame line.  
Scratch above frame line over N of ANTIGUA.  
Scratch outside frame line at top and bottom left.
80. Doubling of inner vertical frame line at right hand top of stamp.  
Diagonal stroke on right arm of Y.  
Scratch in left frame lines by 8th to 9th lozenges down.  
Horizontal scratch from rear of head through 5th lozenge down to frame line.  
Scratch in left frame lines by 6th lozenge up.
81. Diagonal scratch crosses right frame lines by 9th lozenge and rises between 6th and 7th lozenges down cutting off bottom of left leg of 2nd A.
82. Horizontal scratch begins in heavier engine turning adjacent to 4th lozenge down and crosses 4th row of diamonds below A and through front of crown.  
Scratch in right frame lines by 1st to 3rd lozenges down.
83. Horizontal scratches in frame lines at bottom left and beneath frame line below EN and elsewhere.  
Double scratch through center of T touching tip of I diagonally up into 71.  
Scratch outside left frame line by 1st to 2nd lozenges up.
84. Slight vertical mark outside left frame line by 6th lozenge up.  
Dash extends left outer frame line at base.  
Scratch down from right leg of 1st A reaches 5th row of diamonds below A.  
Diagonal scratch down to left frame line between 5th and 6th lozenges up.
85. Flaw on Y.  
Scratch crosses from top engine turning just touching 2nd A at top right through 2nd lozenge down and across frame line into 86.  
Slight extension and thickening of outer frame line at bottom left.
86. Scratch across bottom frame lines below left end of value tablet (not on 1876 issues).  
Diagonal scratch downwards from 85 across 5th lozenge down and heavier engine turning through 8th and 9th row of diamonds below A.  
Doubling of right outer frame line by 3rd to 4th lozenges up.
87. Double mark at rear of bottom of bun where it reaches heavier engine turning and scratch across 11th row of diamonds over Y.  
Diagonal scratch across N of ANTIGUA bisects central bar.  
Diagonal scratch runs directly down central bar of N of ONE.  
Extension to bottom frame line at left.  
Diagonal scuff mark across left frame lines between 1st and 2nd lozenges up.
88. Diagonal double scratch beginning at rear of E of ONE crosses central bar and down into margin and on to 100 (not on 1876 issue).  
Scratch in top frame lines over AN.

- Scratch outside left frame line by 4th to 5th lozenges down.
89. Scratch diagonally down cutting off small portion of left leg of N of ANTIGUA and crossing front of crown.
90. Diagonal scratch down central bar of 2nd N of PENNY. Scratch in right frame lines by 7th to 9th lozenges up. Scratch down from engine turning through right upright of N and cutting off base of E of ONE and into 102 to G at 12 o'clock.
91. Vertical scratch just inside left inner frame line between 7th and 8th lozenges up.  
Mark in left frame lines between 1st and 2nd lozenges down.  
Extension to bottom frame line at left.  
Scuff across left frame lines by 6th lozenge up.  
Scratch in left frame lines by 5th to 6th lozenges up.  
Scratch in left frame lines by 2nd to 5th lozenges down.  
Scratch outside left frame line by 2nd to 5th lozenges down.
92. Scratch beginning on first N of PENNY cuts off left top of 2nd N and also a vertical scratch on 2nd N separating left leg.  
Diagonal scratch from crown through base of T and top of I.  
Curved horizontal scratch just below base of neck at back joins lighter and heavier engine turning at top of 5th row of diamonds over Y.  
Long horizontal scratch beneath frame line below PENNY.
93. Scratch outside left frame line by 4th to 5th lozenges down.
94. G has a curved flaw at 10 o'clock and a straight scratch at 5 o'clock.  
Scratch in left frame lines by 1st lozenge down.  
Scratch bisects leg of T.
95. Scratch in left frame lines by 1st lozenge down.
96. Scratch in top frame lines from left to over 1st A.  
Diagonal scratch across 2nd row of diamonds over O.
97. Flaw on Y.  
Dab of colour outside left frame line above 3rd lozenge up.  
Dab of colour outside left frame line above 5th lozenge up.  
Dot of colour in left frame lines by 8th lozenge down.  
Diagonal scratch in left frame lines by 3rd to 4th lozenges down.
98. Single guide mark at right but by 8th lozenge up.  
Vertical parallel scratches outside frame line at top left.  
Extension of top frame line at right.
99. Vertical scuff line just inside left inner frame line by 4th to 6th lozenges up.  
Parallel scratch outside left frame line.  
Scratch outside right frame line by 8th to 9th lozenges down.  
Scratch crosses heavier engine turning below second line of diamonds below chin into throat.  
Diagonal scratch comes down from left to meet top outer frame line between T and I and crosses frame line and engine turning over I.  
Single guide mark at left but by 8th lozenge up.  
Scratch cuts off right tip of 1st A.
100. Diagonal scratch becoming irregular from 88 cuts off top right corner of stamp passing through top of 2nd A of ANTIGUA and into 101 (not present on the 1872 issue or the 1876 issue of Montserrat).  
Diagonal scratch from 2nd row of diamonds below 2nd A crosses right frame line below 5th lozenge down.  
Double scratch through frame line at right between 3rd and 4th lozenges up and into 101.
101. Scratch beneath frame line below NE.  
Double scratch from 100 crosses frame line and engine turning above 4th lozenge up and into Queen's throat.  
Scratch down from 100 through engine turning by 4th lozenge down and over Queen's eyebrow to hair.  
Horizontal scratch through hair.  
Diagonal scratch across engine turning above back of head between 4th and 5th rows of diamonds below A.  
Horizontal scratch crosses right frame line below 4th lozenge down.
102. Vertical scratch outside right frame line by 1st to 2nd lozenges up.  
Mark of colour on O at 4 o'clock.  
Horizontal double scratch starting in crown crosses engine turning between 5th and 6th lozenges down and through frame line to Queen's forehead at join with hair on 103 (not on earlier issues).  
Doubling of right frame line by 7th to 9th lozenges down.  
Scratch outside right frame line by 8th lozenge down.  
Scratch (doubled) from 90 diagonally across frame line over I through G at 12 o'clock and 3 o'clock through 1st lozenge below U and through 6th lozenge down to right frame line and into 103.
103. Scratch in left frame lines by 8th to 9th lozenges up with parallel scratch outside frame line.  
Scratches outside right frame line by 6th and 7th lozenges down.  
Double scratch from left beneath 5th lozenge down meets Queen's forehead at junction with hair and continues behind head into 4th lozenge down (not on earlier issues).  
Vertical scratch (double on some stamps) from left of U down into engine turning.  
Scratch across right leg of A and left leg of N with jagged shape to N where left leg meets bottom of central bar.  
Scratches outside left frame line either side of double guide mark.  
Diagonal scratch from 102 crosses left frame lines and passes beneath 9th lozenge to 10th row of diamonds over O.
104. Dot in left frame lines and scratch outside left frame line by 6th lozenge down.  
"Guide mark" at right by 5th lozenge up.  
Scratch outside right frame line by 4th to 5th lozenges down.
105. Blob of colour center of upright of E of PENNY.  
Scratch in right frame lines by 4th lozenge up with mark of colour on outer frame line at 8th lozenge up.  
Diagonal scratch crosses frame line above right upright of N and passes through T.  
Scratch outside left frame line by 3rd lozenge down.
106. Horizontal scratch across chin beneath lower lip extends into engine turning.  
Scratch in left frame lines by 4th to 6th lozenges down.  
Extension to top frame line at right.
107. Scratches in left frame lines up whole stamp.
108. -
109. Flaw on Y.  
Diagonal scratch outside left frame line by 4th to 6th lozenges up.
110. -
111. Dot of colour in G at 9 o'clock.  
Scratch in left frame lines by 4th to 6th lozenges up.  
Scratch from engine turning across right frame lines between 6th and 7th lozenges up.

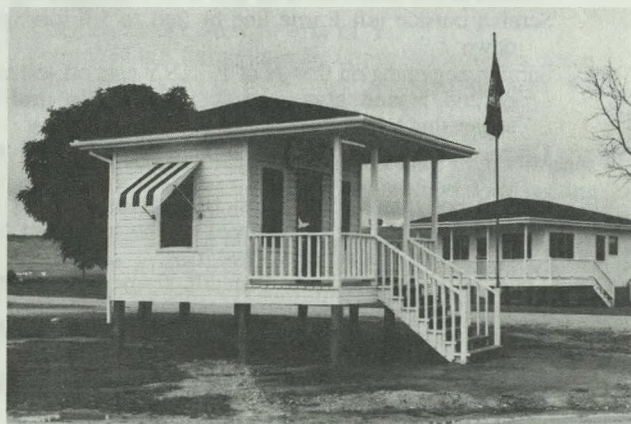
- Scratch outside right frame line by 5th lozenge up.
112. Diagonal scratch downward from central bar of 1st A of ANTIGUA into right leg.
113. Scratch from right of 7th lozenge down crosses heavier engine turning to bridge of nose.
114. Vertical guide line outside bottom right frame line by 1st lozenge up.
115. Diagonal scratch through center bar of first N of PENNY.  
Four diagonal marks in right frame lines by 3rd lozenge up.  
Horizontal scratch through 11th row of diamonds.
- Short extension to outer frame line at top right.
116. Horizontal scratch through center of NY.  
Dots in right frame lines by 6th lozenge down and 8th lozenge down.
117. Scratch outside right frame line by 3rd to 5th lozenges down.  
Scratch in left frame lines and outside frame line between 4th and 5th lozenges up.  
Diagonal scratch in top frame lines at left.
118. -
119. Diagonal scratch makes triangle of front of neck.
120. -

### Caribbean Round-Up

#### *Belize: Gallon Jug P.O. Re-opened*

Gale Raymond reports that the **Gallon Jug** post office in Belize (Orange Walk District) has recently reopened, but in a new building. The original post office opened on 22 October 1963 and closed just over two years later (5 December 1965). The next day, a post office opened at **Hill Bank**, linked to Gallon Jug by a logging train. The Hill Bank office was itself closed sometime in 1981.

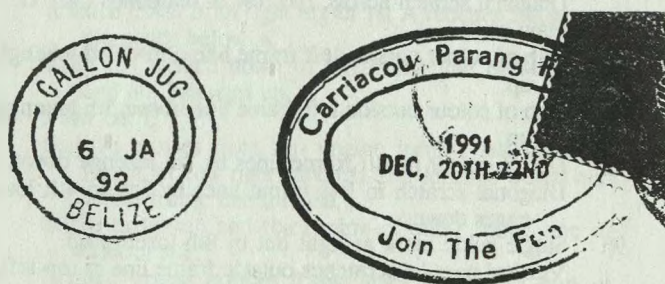
Mail to the new Gallon Jug P.O. arrives daily by plane from Belize City. The post office is under the direction of Hildebrandt Gillette. It was not issued a temporary rubber datestamp, but was immediately given the steel-die handstamp shown here, plus AIR MAIL and EXPRESS handstamps. Gale wishes to thank Barry M. Bowen, a resident of Belize, for supplying this information and the illustrations.



(Photo by Barry M. Bowen)

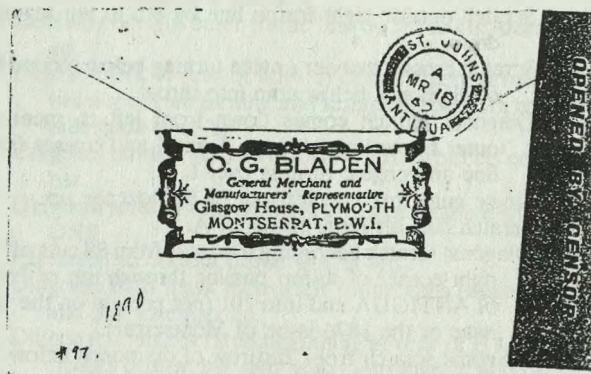
#### *Grenada: Carriacou Cachet*

Tom Giraldi reports a cover from the island of Carriacou, in the Grenadines, with a cachet that has been used to cancel the stamp, although there is also a regular cancellation (illegible). The cachet is a triple-ring oval, with the inscription: "Carriacou Parang Festival / Join The Fun". The centre of the handstamp is inscribed: "1991/DEC, 20TH-22ND".



#### *Montserrat: WWII Censor Tapes*

Barry Friedman writes: "The *Roses West Indian Censorship Devices* section on Montserrat lists two 'Opened by Censor' tapes. Type L1 is 60mm in length, while type L2 is 56mm in length. I recently acquired a cover with a brown - not white - tape with a 63mm inscription. This inscription is followed by a censor's number in pencil. The cover is backstamped St. John's Antigua, MR 18/42. I also have a cover with label type L1 which has no sign of an Antigua marking. It has an OC 11/39 GPO Plymouth c.d.s. Did this go by another route or was the backstamp just omitted?"



## President's Message

Since this is my first "message" to you following the unanimous re-election of the six Officers, including myself, I would like to thank the nine Trustees for their votes of confidence. I would also like to pledge to each of you that we, and the other members of the team, will try to continue the same stable level of actions, services and successes that have marked my first two-year term. With your continuing help, I am sure that we can remain on the path previously established.

While on the subject of elections, let me again congratulate and welcome the three Trustees (1991-1997) who were elected in late 1991: Robert Swarbrick (re-elected), Michael Rego and Charles Freeland. Not everyone can win, and I would urge the two nominees who were not elected to remain active and pursue the goals that we all strive to achieve. In the previous election, Michel Forand was an unsuccessful Trustee candidate, and look where he is now!

I am pleased to announce that a new Advertising Manager has been appointed, in the person of Arthur Hamm, of Washington, D.C. We wish him every success in his new position.

An important aspect of the Group's overall activities relates to *membership*. We are currently working in the areas of both recruitment of new members *and* the retention of present members. For these purposes, we are developing a promotional brochure and a Membership Handbook, to be released in 1992. These two items should contribute greatly to achieving my stated goal of 500 or more members by the end of 1993.

While on the subject of future members, let me again point out the importance of *each of you* reviewing the list of applicants published in each issue of the Journal. Your comments, even when they are *negative*, can play an important role in the acceptance or rejection of applicants to membership. For the record, two applications have been rejected in the past two years, thanks to the alertness of our members.

A somewhat related matter is the subject of payment of dues. We greatly appreciate the promptness with which most of you have responded to the initial billings in September. If, by chance, you have not responded at this late date, please do so NOW to maintain your membership in the Group.

Another bright spot was the relatively large number of members who made donations to the Group, in addition to their dues payment. This is a very positive sign of the strength of the support for the Group. Thanks!

This is the last reminder about our annual meeting, to be held at WESTPEX 92 in San Francisco on May 2nd at 1 p.m. The show and meeting will be held at the Cathedral Hill Hotel (Van Ness & Geary Streets; \$85 single, \$95 double). The bourse will feature a large number of U.S. and U.K. dealers of material of the British Caribbean area. In addition, there should be a strong showing of related exhibits competing for our Group's awards. It's not too late to enter your exhibit!

Serving on the jury will be our member and Awards Chairman, Paul Larsen. The Group will have a hospitality suite at the host hotel (in my name); so come join us and do not miss out on the *fun*, which is being coordinated for the Group by Steve Schumann (2417 Cabrillo Drive, Hayward, CA 94545).

At the World Columbian Stamp Exhibition in Chicago, May 22-31, members of our Group are planning an informal regional meeting on Sunday, May 24, between 4 and 6 p.m. There will be a program consisting of displays and "show 'n tell." Please bring material from your collection(s) that will interest our members! And please try to attend! A group dinner in one of Chicago's finer restaurants will conclude this get-together. This type of activity continues the pattern of such meetings previously held in Boston, Los Angeles, Sarasota, Montreal, York, and Tokyo. Our Group will have a one-frame exhibit at the show through the kind efforts of Dr. Ben Ramkisson, our immediate past president. (Thanks, Ben!) Anyone intending to take part in the social activities is asked to inform Rob Wynstra (1104 S. Garfield Ave., Urbana, IL 61801-4936, tel.: [201] 367-9802), who is acting as coordinator.

Any organization's success is based on sound policies, active *participation* of its membership and the fulfillment of *good ideas* from within. Let us hear from you!

### *BCPSG Philatelic Speakers' Bureau Development*

As part of our planned membership drive goal — 500 members by the end of 1993 — one untapped way for getting our message out to the unaffiliated could be for the Group to establish a Speakers' Bureau from among its worldwide membership. The information needed would be names, addresses and phone numbers; subject(s); audio-visual requirements, if needed; travel times and/or limitations; etc. This information could be collated into a handout that could be sent to local stamp clubs or shows, as well as to regional/national organizations, and to the APS (which is always soliciting speakers for its annual spring and/or fall meetings), etc.

This concept would not only expand our opportunities to recruit new members, but it would also be a valuable *internal* resource in locating and selecting speakers for our own general and regional meetings. Let me, therefore, pose two requests:

1. To determine initially the potential of this concept, let me hear from *all* of you "speakers" out there who would like to be a part of the proposed Speakers' Bureau, including, at least, your available subjects.
2. If the response is sufficiently broad in numbers and scope, then we will need a Chairman to head up the development and operation of the Bureau. (Guess what my *second* request is!)

In either case, let me hear from you.

JAY FREDRICK

## From the Editor's Desk

As Jay Fredrick mentions in his message, those members who have not yet sent in their dues for 1992 are urged to act now, so they can continue to receive the journal on a regular basis and take part in the Group's other activities. We cannot, unfortunately, send the journal to those who do not renew: this would be unfair to those who *have* sent in their dues for the current year, and of course it would not be financially viable for the Group. Members who do not pay their dues soon will have to be dropped from the membership rolls. To avoid this and to continue receiving the journal, please send in your dues immediately to BCPSG Treasurer Barry Friedman (4280 Galt Ocean Drive, #3F, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33308) or Robert V. Swarbrick ("Four Winds," 919 Up-ingham Road, Bushby, Leics., LE7 9RR, U.K.).

We would also ask those who do not intend to renew their membership to please let us know: we would much rather learn it directly from you than be left wondering whether you have forgotten to pay. It will save us time and money if you tell us.

Members are reminded that they can avoid the "hassle" of renewing every year by taking a life membership. About 40 members have taken advantage of this opportunity so far. If you expect your interest in British Caribbean philately to be a long-term one, this is certainly an option that you should consider. The rates for this type of membership are provided on the inside front cover. For more information, contact Barry Friedman or Bob Swarbrick.

Your assistance is also requested in another matter: if you move, please let us know! After practically every mailing of the journal, the U.S. Postal Service sends us several notifications of changes of address, charging us 35¢ for the privilege of informing us about changed addresses. This is a rather inconvenient way for us to maintain the accuracy of our mailing list, and we would really appreciate your cooperation. Send your new address to Mark Swetland at 32 Cat Brier Lane, Hilton Head Island, SC 29928, or to Bob Swarbrick. If the mailing label on the envelope in which you receive the journal is in any way inaccurate, please let us know also.

### *Apologies and Credits*

A number of errors and glitches occurred in the December journal. Just before going to press, I learned there

would be no advert from Christie's on the back cover of the journal. This freed a full page, which was used to very rapidly add material in the "Caribbean Round-Up" section. All articles following the Round-Up were moved around to accommodate this change, but in my haste to complete the camera-ready copy and send it to the printer, two errors resulted.

The first is minor: the reference (on the cover of the journal) to Fred Seifert's report on the INDYPEX meeting was not changed, and as a result the article was said to begin on page 166 whereas it began, in fact, on page 167.

The same last-minute scramble accounts for a more glaring error: Ian Potter's report on the regional meeting of the Group held in York, U.K. was truncated in mid-sentence. My apologies to Ian and to readers of the journal. Ian's report is reproduced in full in this issue.

In the photos on page 168, two persons were mis-identified: in the top left corner, the woman on the right is Mrs. Stern; and in the top right corner, the lady on the right is a guest who has not been identified. My apologies to all concerned.

Finally, credits for photos should be given: the photo on the cover of the December issue was taken by Paul Larsen, while those appearing on page 168 were taken by Bob Cooley (except, presumably, the photo in which Bob himself appears).

### *Deadlines*

Deadlines for the receipt of articles for the remaining issues this year will be as follows: June issue, 30 April; September issue, 31 July; December issue, 31 October. As I try to send authors a transcript of their articles before they are published, it is desirable that the articles reach me as soon as possible before those dates. Since assuming the editorship of the journal, it has been my experience that between four and five weeks are needed to ship the camera-ready copy to the printer (by express courier), "shoot" it, verify the camera work, and then print and mail the journal. The aim is for the journal to be received by members during the month shown on the cover — preferably early in that month. The dates shown above take that schedule into account.

MICHEL FORAND

## Personal Mention and Other News

Dorothy Truman saw her home (and her three Boston terriers) destroyed by fire in February 1991. She had to sell what remained of her collection of Leeward Islands postmarks and B.W.I. stamps in order to cover part of her losses.

Tim O'Shea, of Chicopee, Mass., got married last September 21. He and his bride Sally spent their honeymoon in Montserrat, which is Tim's Caribbean collecting interest.

Reporting a scarce "lucky-bag" cover — a Canadian CFPO 5003 cover from Jamaica, "Operation Nimrod

Caper I" (1-14 March 1969) — Gale Raymond asks that correspondents bear with him for mail replies until his return from Cambodia (UNTAC) at mid-year. He adds that there will unfortunately not be time to post covers on this mission.

At the age of 91, Colin Bayley, of Ottawa, Canada, is undoubtedly one of our oldest members — not only in years but also in length of membership, since he joined the Group in its second year. He has been a keen Barbados collector most of his life, and we are honoured that he has continued to keep an interest in the Group.

While on the subject of members of long standing, it seems fitting, in the wake of our 30th anniversary celebrations, to mention (in no special order) the names of others who joined the BCPSG during those first years and have remained members to this day: Robert Topaz, our first president; Fred Seifert; Gale Raymond; Clint von Pohle; Norman Brassler; Morris Ludington; Mark Swetland; John Buckner; Harvey O'Connor; Robert J. Devaux; and Pamela Taylor. Others who joined in those pioneer days include Paul Larsen, Bill Cornell, Bob Lovett, Norman Thetford, Paul Edwards, and Jack Arnell. If I missed anyone, please forgive me: I do not have copies of the early membership lists, and these names were found simply by scanning the first two volumes of the journal. It is a tribute to the vitality of the Group that so many of its early members have remained active and follow its activities to this day.

It is interesting to follow the progression of our membership numbers over the years:

1961	92	1967	190
1962	109	1968	271
1963	128	1969	334
1964	147	1970	392
1965	176	1971	421
1966	180	1972	463

There are no annual reports from the Secretary beyond 1972, but total numbers appear to have remained between 425 and 475 each year since then. Our membership currently stands at 445. BCPSG president Jay Fredrick would like to reach the figure of 500 by the end of next year (1993). Given the number of people who do collect the stamps and/or postal history material of the B.W.I. area, it should certainly be possible to attain such a goal.

Just before going to press, Bruce Watts announced his resignation as New Issues Editor. On behalf of readers, I thank Bruce for his contribution in the past. I would welcome applications for this post. — M.F.

## 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 improved 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 was military correspondence and stretched from West India Regiment material from the Ashanti War to covers of the naval "H" Force in WWII by way of P.O.W. and internment camp covers, as well as disinfected and crash letters with their instructional markings.

Mike Oliver followed with a display of the stamps of

the Leeward Islands with details of printings, designs and errors, followed by usage on cover. He continued with steamship letters and postal stationery items.

There were then short displays from Ken Watson ("Jamaica Earthquake Covers"), Allen Pearse ("Turks Islands New Acquisitions"), Mike Spaven ("More Leeward Islands"), and Ian Potter ("Computerised Records of Jamaica Postmarks").

Thanks were expressed to Chris Rainey, who obtained the room, and the hope was expressed that more such meetings could be arranged. The next one will probably be at Alfreton Stamp Fair in April 1992.

## British Caribbean Participation in Philanippon 91

by R. A. RAMKISSOON

This writer arranged for an international of the BCPSG in conjunction with Philanippon 91 (16-24 November 1991) by contacting our few Japanese members prior to the exhibition. In attendance were Andrew Halewood (Tokyo), Bob Cooley and myself. Over a fine continental breakfast at the headquarters Hotel Miyako Tokyo, we talked about our mutual collecting interests, shared some answers to a few philatelic queries, and established a base for future correspondence. It was most refreshing to find kindred spirits and collecting interests in the British Caribbean being nurtured and cherished in far-away Japan. Those in attendance singed a Philanippon souvenir card, and I had it postmarked appropriately.

A British Caribbean presence was also noted throughout the exhibition by member participation in the exhibit, bourse, jury, postal administrations, and visitors.

The Caribbean-area exhibits were my own "Trinidad, 1802-1900" (gold, with a special prize) and "The Postal Stationery of Trinidad and Tobago" (large vermeil), along with Edmund Bayley's book *The Stamps of Barbados* (large vermeil). Non-Caribbean entries submitted by BCPSG members included John Griffith's "Development of Railways during the Steam Trail Period" (gold), Dan Walker's "Barwani, A Princely State" (large vermeil), Stephen Schumann's "Sarawak Postal Stationery" (gold), and Bob Cooley's "The Penny and Two-Pence Line-Engraved Issues of Great Britain" (large vermeil).

Bourse members making the long journey included Peter Singer (Portland, Ore.) and Sergio Sismondo (Classic Philatelics, Ottawa, Ontario).

The postal administration of Barbados was present and provided a cancellation for show "passports," which was also applied, on request, to their Philanippon 91 issue, consisting of four stamps and a souvenir sheet depicting butterflies, released simultaneously in both Barbados and Tokyo. Both cachet imprint and postmark were applied in green ink.

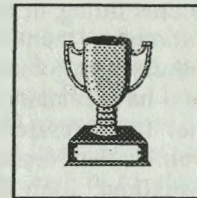
The Crown Agents were also present and furnished new issues, cancelled with the C.A. imprint for "passport" holders requesting them.

Trevor Davis served as a member of the international jury from Great Britain.

## The Awards List



Compiled by Paul Larsen



### STAMPSHOW 91 (Aug. 22-25, Philadelphia)

- Edmund Bayley, *The Stamps of Barbados*: gold (literature – handbooks)
- Robert Dickgiesser, *Bermuda High*: silver-bronze (literature – journals)
- Edgar Marston III, "Cayman Islands, 1889-1936": Prix d'Honneur

- Peter McCann, "British Virgin Islands Postal History": Prix d'Honneur
- Steve Schumann, "Sarawak Postal Stationery Until 1941": Prix d'Honneur

### MERPEX XV (Aug. 30–Sept. 1, Mount Laurel, N.J.)

- George Bowman, "Basil Rowe and the West Indian Aerial Express": silver; Federman One-Frame Award; Modern Postal History Society Award

### STAMPEX/BPE (Oct. 15-20, London, U.K.)

- Tony Farmer, "Leeward Islands: Victorian Issues": gold; PTS Trophy
- Robert Swarbrick, "Jamaica, 1860-1930: Its Postage Stamps": gold; Harmer's Trophy

### FLOREX 91 (Nov. 1-3, Orlando, Florida)

- John Griffiths, "The Westward Expansion of European Man in North America": vermeil; ATA gold; Ingeborg Herst Award; AAPE Award

- Reid Shaw, *Bermuda Post*: silver (literature – journals)
- Jeffrey Weiss, "Great Britain: The 1887 Jubilee Issue and Its Derivatives": Prix d'Honneur

### Philanippon 91 (Nov. 16-24, Tokyo, Japan)

- Edmund Bayley, *The Stamps of Barbados*: large vermeil
- Bob Cooley, "The Penny and Two-Pence Line—Engraved Issues of Great Britain": large vermeil
- John Griffiths, "Development of Railways During the Steam Train Era": gold
- Ben Ramkissoon, "Trinidad, 1802-1900": gold
- Ben Ramkissoon, "Postal Stationery of Trinidad and Tobago, 1879-1952": large vermeil
- Steve Schumann, "Sarawak Postal Stationery Until 1941": gold
- Dan Walker, "Barwani – A Princely Indian State": large vermeil

## Secretary's Report

### New Members

All the applicants listed in the December 1991 issue have been admitted to membership except Mr. M. P. Nicholson, whose application has been returned.

### Applications Received

DREWETT, Steve, 49 Ladman Road, Stockwood, Bristol, BS14 8QD, U.K.; philatelic interests: all specialized British Commonwealth pre-1952, incl. postal history and stationery; sponsored by M. Forand

ELLIOTT, Richard, P.O. Box 65882, Washington DC 20035; philatelic interests: British Commonwealth, esp. New Zealand and B.W.I. proofs and specimens, Sweden; sponsored by G. J. Raymond.

### Address Changes and Corrections

Collier, Henry W.: 9130 Greenway Ct., #L18, Saginaw, MI 48603-6722 (change of unit number and zip code)

Doig, Ken: 26363 Club Drive, Madera, CA 93638-0248

Guyer, Jack: 13751 41st Avenue S., Seattle, WA 98168-3119

Hamm, Arthur: P.O. Box 11755, Cleveland Park Station, Washington, DC 20008-0955

Keresztesy, John Jr.: 4701 Pine St. N-12, #138, Philadelphia, PA 19143-1819

Luttio, Michael: 130 Ruby Lane, Eugene, OR 97404

Neil, Nigel R.J.: 1 Wolseley Gardens, Edinburgh, EH8 7DG, Scotland, U.K. (temporary)

Olson, Thomas: 2320 Shattuck Ave., Suite B, Berkeley, CA 94704

Page, Dr. M. A.: 1300 Bloor St. East, Apt. 2003, Mississauga, Ont., Canada L4Y 3?2

Pike, N.: 14 Salthill Avenue, Heywood, Lancs., OL10 2LB, U.K.

Porter, Richard: 911 10th Street, Bellingham, WA 98225

Rogers, B.J.W.: 31 Ruston Park, Rustington, Littlehampton, N. Sussex, BN16 2AD, U.K.

Sullivan, Michael: P.O. Box 44372, Madison, WI 53744

Voshell, Steve: 426 South 7th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19147-1427

Winfield, H. James: 27 Atlantic Drive, Little Compton, RI 02837

### Resignations

RAE Philatelic Society (has disbanded)

Truman, Dorothy

### Deceased

Luxenberg, Kenneth

Spear, Arthur H.



## Book Review

*The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Stamps, Volume VI: "Leeward Islands (History, Postal History, Cancellations, Postage Stamps, and Postal Stationery),"* edited by Robson Lowe. 9" x 5¾", hard cover, xvi + 293 pages; ISBN 0-85397-437-3; distributor's retail price: \$55 or £30

Volume VI covers the Leeward Island group of the Lesser Antilles, stretching southeasterly from the Virgin Islands in the north to Dominica and Martinique in the south. Its primary focus is on those island "Presidencies" which constituted the "Federal Colony of the Leeward Islands" from 1871 to 1956. They are: Antigua with Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis with Anguilla, and the British Virgin Islands. There are eight appendices, covering diverse aspects of related history, important historical figures of the area, British and French mail packet services, and to a limited extent, the neighboring French, Dutch, and Swedish island possessions. There is a useful table of contents. A fairly extensive name/subject index is provided; however, post office names within an island are not indexed; post offices are listed by name in the text under the subheadings of "Postal History" and/or "Cancellations" for each island.

A common text format is utilized for each Presidency. It begins with geographical data and significant historical events. This is followed by early pre-adhesive era postal history, early handstamps, cancellations, and some postal rates. The adhesive-stamp era begins with Great Britain stamps used (if any) in the islands. Definitive issues are covered in great depth. Information is provided on an array of useful subjects: printing quantities, proofs, essays, varieties, numbers of surviving multiple pieces and covers for the scarcer issues, valuations for blocks, covers, and exceptional pieces. Auction realizations are mentioned frequently; they are interesting but should be used with caution, as they may have little to do with current values. Known fakes and forgeries are discussed, and in many cases illustrations are also provided.

A vast — perhaps "mind-boggling" is a better description — amount of information has been compressed into this useful book. It has many strengths, but the practical constraints of time and economics are the likely source of some "warts" and some limitations that are evident.

The general and specific area bibliographies contain references spanning over 100 years. Some may be better

than others. Publications of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group and the British West Indies Study Circle are referenced as a group. In some specific areas, this infers more information retrieval than seems to have actually occurred. A number of individuals (this reviewer included) are credited with assisting in text review, etc.

Even so, there are some significant omissions regarding cancellations for several of the islands. As a group, temporary date stamps are hard hit: none are mentioned for Montserrat (I have a St. Peters example), St. Kitts (I have a Cayon), or Anguilla (at least four have been recorded). The well-known Anegada TRD is missing from the B.V.I. listing. All of this proves, in my opinion, that truly comprehensive coverage of cancels is practical only in dedicated special works or in society journals. Volume VI sets a fairly comprehensive stage from which the study groups can continue to expand.

Page 80 contains an error of fact, which I believe crept in from a 1965 Montserrat reference. The first sentence states: "1920 British Empire & USA rate: 2d. per ounce, 1d. every additional ounce, post cards 1½d.," and so on. These charges were actually for letter and card rates *from the United Kingdom to the colonies!* Rates for the Federal Colony of the Leewards were changed by Orders in Council on 9 January 1922 with an effective date of 1 February 1922. Empire and U.S.A. letter rates were: 2d. per ounce and 1½d. for every additional ounce; post cards were 1½d. The Presidency of Montserrat would not have had authority to adjust any postal rates. Postal rate information in the literature is generally sketchy, and it is prudent to check for confirming examples of franking before general acceptance.

A number of proof-reading glitches are evident here and there in the text; there are, for example, several misspelled names among the Antigua post offices tabulated on page 12. There are also some obvious differences in writing style among the various sections of the book.

The positive side of Volume VI far overshadows the "warts." Indeed, I personally have made extensive use of its great store of information and recommend it highly to anyone desiring an in-depth B.W.I. or British Empire reference. It has no equal in its overall coverage of the fascinating Leeward Island group. The binding looks quite durable and should easily survive extensive use.

PAUL A. LARSEN

## British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group Publications

**Back Issues** — Available back issues of the *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal* may be ordered from Thomas E. Giraldi, 2021 Wylie Dr., Modesto, CA 95355. Send a stamped, addressed envelope for a list of issues on hand; most issues since Whole Number 106 (February 1979) are available, as are some earlier issues. The price per issue is \$2.50; for a full year's issues, \$10.00; payment may be in U.S. dollars or sterling. Postage is extra; assume an average weight of 6 ounces per issue in estimating postage; excess postage will be refunded. Make all checks payable to the "British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group."

**Reprints** — Volumes 1–9 of the *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal* and all study papers issued during the first nine years were reprinted in 1990 under the supervision

of Michael Vokins. The reprints have now sold out, but copies may still be available from David Druett, Penny-mead Auctions, Scotton, Knaresborough, N. Yorks, HG5 9HN, England.

**Monographs** — The following monographs may be ordered from Mark W. Swetland, 32 Cat Brier Lane, Hilton Head Island, SC 29926. Nos. 1–7 are reprints of articles originally printed in the journal; nos. 8 and 9 are based on Grand-Award-winning exhibits; nos. 10 and 11 are original monographs. Checks in U.S. dollars or sterling should be made payable to the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group. All monograph prices include postage at surface printed matter rate; please enquire about airmail rates.

	USA and Canada	Overseas	
	_____	_____	_____
1 <i>Postal Markings of the Turks and Caicos Islands</i> , by Michael Wilson; with <i>Caicos Islands Adventures</i> , by Gale J. Raymond, 1982; 19 pp.	\$6.00	\$6.50	£4.05
2 <i>Bahamas Postal Stationery</i> , by Graham Hoey; <i>Jamaica Postal Stationery</i> , by Thomas Foster 1982; 24 pp.	\$6.50	\$7.00	£4.40
3 <i>First Flights of Bermuda and British Caribbean FAM Routes</i> , by Charles E. Cwiakala, 1982; 35 pp.	\$7.50	\$8.00	£5.00
4 <i>Jamaica Railway Town Cancels</i> , by Robert Topaz, Fred Seifert and Charles E. Cwiakala; and <i>Registration Markings and Labels</i> , by Reg Lant, Robert Topaz and Clint von Pohle, 1982; 41pp.	\$8.00	\$8.50	£5.30
5 <i>The Unpaid and Tax Markings of Jamaica</i> , by Reg Lant, 1983; 45 pp.	\$6.50	\$7.00	£4.40
6 <i>The Town Cancels of Trinidad and Tobago</i> , by Edward Addiss, Reuben Ramkissoon and Walton Van Winkle, 1983; 55 pp.	\$9.00	\$9.50	£5.95
7 <i>The Posts of St. Lucia</i> , by Geoff Ritchie; and <i>Postal History of Soufriere</i> , by Robert Devaux, 1982; 72 pp.	\$10.50	\$11.00	£6.90
8 <i>Grenada Postal History, 1764-1913</i> , by Dan Walker, ca. 1981; 164 leaves.	\$20.00	\$21.00	£12.50
9 <i>Exploring Jamaica through Obliterators</i> , by Ian Woodward, 1982; 160 pp.	\$20.00	\$21.00	£12.50
10 <i>The Town Cancels of British Honduras, 1880-1973</i> by Edward F. Addiss, 1990; 68 pp.	\$15.50	\$16.00	£10.00
11 <i>The Furness Line to Bermuda</i> , by Morris H. Ludington and Michael R. Rego, 1991; 58 pp.	\$15.00	\$15.50	£9.70

## Note to Advertisers

Advertising rates are as follows:

	Width	Height	Yearly rate
Full page	7"	9½"	\$125
Half page	7"	4¾"	\$75
Quarter page	3½"	4¾"	\$45
Eighth of a page	3½"	2¾"	\$30

The cost of back-page space, when available, is 10% above the regular rate. One-time ads are accepted at 40% of the yearly rate. The initial advertising copy should be sent to the Advertising Manager along with remittance, but changed copy should be forwarded to the Editor by the following deadlines: for the March issue, 15 January; for the June issue, 15 April; for the September issue, 15 July; for the December issue, 15 October.

Actual-size, camera-ready copy is preferred.

Checks should be made payable to the "British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group," *not to the Advertising Manager or the Editor*. Please forward payment to the Advertising Manager: Mr Arthur C. Hamm, P.O. Box 11755, Cleveland Park Station, Washington, DC 20008, USA.

## Do you Collect

### the WEST INDIES and the CARIBBEAN AREA?

As the leading SPECIALISED POSTAL AUCTION for the CARIBBEAN and the WEST INDIES, founded in 1976, we hold 6 to 8 sales per year and cater for the Specialist, the General Collector and the Beginner. We offer quality in POSTAL HISTORY, STAMPS, PROOFS, SPECIMENS, BOOKS, POSTAL STATIONERY & EARLY MAPS from the 16th century onwards.

Write or telephone for FREE CATALOGUE.



Dept. BCPJ  
P.O. Box 17  
Thirsk, N. Yorks.  
YO7 1TT  
ENGLAND

Telephone: Thirsk (0845) 523942

Member: BCPSG, BWISC

# Caribbean

## Always the Unusual, Esoteric & Inimitable...

We offer Mail Sales with extremely interesting material in the \$25 - \$150 range. In addition, our Public Auctions offer appropriately rare and specialized material.

We are always interested in buying specialized items or collections.

Our Mail Sale and Public Auction catalogs are sent free to members of The British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group on request. Please specify which catalog you wish.

## George Alevizos



2800 28th Street, Suite 323  
Santa Monica, California 90405  
Telephone: 213/450-2543  
Cal. Auc. Lic. No. A1229

*Overseas Visitors  
see*

### England's West Country

*Local Business Man with Large Car and time to spare, would welcome the opportunity of showing Areas of England to Overseas Visitors within 100 Miles of Bath, which could include Exmoor, Dunster, North Somerset, the Cotswolds, Stratford on Avon, Wye Valley, and Mid Wales, which they would not see in a more conventional way.*

*Airport pick up if required.  
Anyone interested, phone or write*

*Tony Jenkins  
55 High Street, Wick. Telephone  
Bristol, BS15, 5QQ 0272-863974 Office  
England. 027582-3982 Home  
Friend of Ralph (Serrv) Scrivens B.C.P.S.G. Member*

*Argyll Etkin*



**BRITISH WEST INDIES**

Pre-Adhesive Letters, Covers, Artists' Drawings, Die Proofs, Specimen Stamps and Postal Stationery

**ANGUILLA — VIRGIN ISLANDS**

Photocopies of material in stock gladly sent on request.

*Argyll Etkin Limited*



LEADING BUYERS - RECOGNISED VALUERS  
THE ARGYLL ETKIN GALLERY  
48 CONDUIT STREET, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1R 9FB  
Telephone: 071-437 7800 (6 lines) Fax No: 071-434 1060



**BRITISH COLONIES**

WITH AN EMPHASIS ON

**BERMUDA - FALKLANDS - LEEWARDS**

**STAMPS - POSTAL HISTORY - POSTAL STATIONERY**

**WANT LISTS WELCOME**

**MAIL BID SALES\***

\*Send your name and address to receive free Sale catalogues

**REID L. SHAW - P.O. BOX 9007 - SCHENECTADY, NY 12309**

*Member: A.P.S. - A.S.D.A.*

# THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH O • F   N • A • T • I • O • N • S



"VISIT OUR BOOTH AT  
MOST MAJOR SHOWS"

We are active buyers and sellers of all areas of the  
commonwealth, including individual items,  
collections or estates.

Want lists from all reigns are accepted with references.

L. W. Martin, Jr.

**CROWN COLONY STAMPS**

P.O. Box 1198

BELLAIRE, TEXAS 77401

(713) 781-6563



## BRITISH CARIBBEAN AREA

WANT LISTS FILLED FOR SERIOUS  
COLLECTORS OF THE BRITISH  
EMPIRE. EMPHASIS ON PRE-1935.  
REFERENCES, PLEASE.

WE ARE BUYERS OF BETTER BRITISH  
COMMONWEALTH STAMPS, POSTAL  
HISTORY AND SPECIALIST MATERIAL.



## Victoria Stamp Company

PHOEBE A. MacGILLIVARY

P.O. Box 745, RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07451

201-652-7283



**ST. VINCENT VILLAGE CANCELS**

**GRENADA VILLAGE CANCELS**

**B. W. I. COVERS, BLOCKS, VARIETIES and**

**JUST TOUGH ITEMS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE**

***peter singer***

*Fine British Colonials Bought and Sold*

*Post Office Box 25249*

*Portland, Oregon 97225 (503) 293-1038*

**WANT LISTS ACCEPTED**

**MEMBER PTS, ASDA, CSDA, APS, ETC.**

*Do you collect British West Indies  
Postal History?*

**IF SO, WE MAY BE ABLE TO HELP YOU**

Our stocks consist of British Commonwealth Postal History (with postcards from some colonies). If you would care to inform us of your collecting interests, we would be delighted to send you photocopies of any relative items we obtain.

Besides being members of the BCPSG, we are members of the P.T.S. (London). Prices in sterling or US dollars.

**CHRIS RAINEY**

5 Kelly Road, Bowers Gifford  
Basildon, Essex SS13 2HL, U.K.

**TELEPHONE: 01144 268 726687**

**FAX: 01144 268 590781**

# THE BRITISH EMPIRE

## 1840 - 1936

### BUYING

Our specialization in the stamps and postal history of the entire **BRITISH EMPIRE** makes us the logical buyer for your collection.

### SELLING

Our **PUBLIC AUCTIONS** offer a comprehensive selection of collectible and investment quality **BRITISH EMPIRE** material in all price levels.

### WANT LISTS

We maintain large and all encompassing stocks (1840 -1936) of **GREAT BRITAIN** and the entire **BRITISH EMPIRE** and can supply **MANY** of the stamps you have been looking for. We actively solicit copies of your want list (philatelic references, please).

George W. Holschauer  
**COLONIAL STAMP CO.**



5410 Wilshire Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90036  
(213) 933-9435

MEMBER — INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF APPRAISERS



C.C.N.Y.

P.T.S.



I.F.S.D.A.



NL

**THE  
JOURNAL  
OF  
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH  
PHILATELY**

Photocopies of premiere collections (many of which are award-winning exhibits) and scholarly articles by the deans of British Commonwealth philately are the two topics of the new *Journal of British Commonwealth Philately* which made its debut in January, 1992.

This quarterly Journal will bring into your home photocopies of some of the rarest and choicest philatelic material in the world -- collections which have won exhibition medals and individual items of the highest merit. Our contributors are renowned philatelists whose research and scholarly presentations will broaden your appreciation of the world of British Commonwealth stamps, covers and postal history.

January's issue featured the Gold Medal Nyasaland Collection of David Springbett and articles by Charles Freeland, Bill Charles Gompel and Stuart Stokes. The April issue will feature one of the finest collections of British African postal history ever assembled. The July issue will introduce you to the wonders of Grenada philately as seen through the pages of W. Danforth Walker's award-winning exhibits.

An annual subscription to the Journal costs \$40 (or £25 in banknotes). All checks should be made payable to Arthur C. Hamm, Inc., and mailed to

**ARTHUR C. HAMM**  
Incorporated

P.O. Box 11755 • Cleveland Park Station • Washington, D.C. 20008

BCPSG • APS • PTS • ASDA