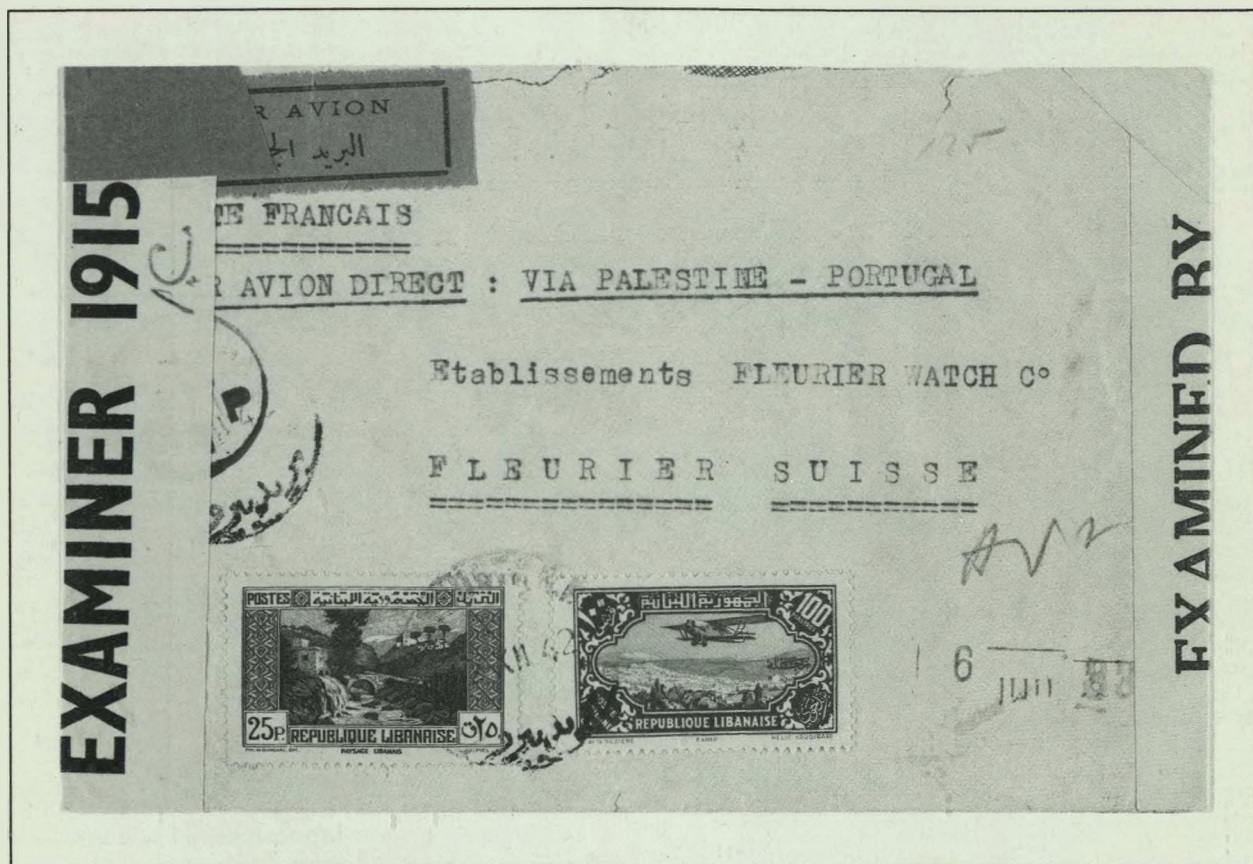


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*From Beyrouth (2 December 1942) to Fleurier (Switzerland), censored in Lebanon (handstamp, left), the United States (right), and Bermuda (tape, left); received 6 July 1943
(see M. Forand's article on page 119)*

Other Features:

*Forged Barbados cancellation
British Honduras "town" cancels
Cayman Islands 'WAR TAX' varieties
H.M.S. Dragon visits the Caymans
Newcastle Camp, Jamaica
Turks Is. and Turks & Caicos Is. essays and proofs*



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A Christmas Story

by ROBERT V. SWARBRICK, FRPSL

Late last year, I received a Christmas card from Colonel Fred Seifert; inside, accompanied by a short note, was a most interesting cover. What is more, it was my Christmas present from Fred!

I was greatly touched by this gesture and very appreciative of his great generosity, but also pleased that I had gained something of great interest to us all. So, to maintain the Christmas theme, I thought it would be interesting to display and describe it to fellow members less fortunate with their friends than I!

The cover, shown in Figure 1, is dated '18 4' (18 April) 1874 and was prepaid from Berlin, in what was then Prussia, to Newcastle in Jamaica, where it arrived on 19th May. It is beautifully written and addressed to a Major Annesley of the 97th Regiment. Reference to the records of the garrison at

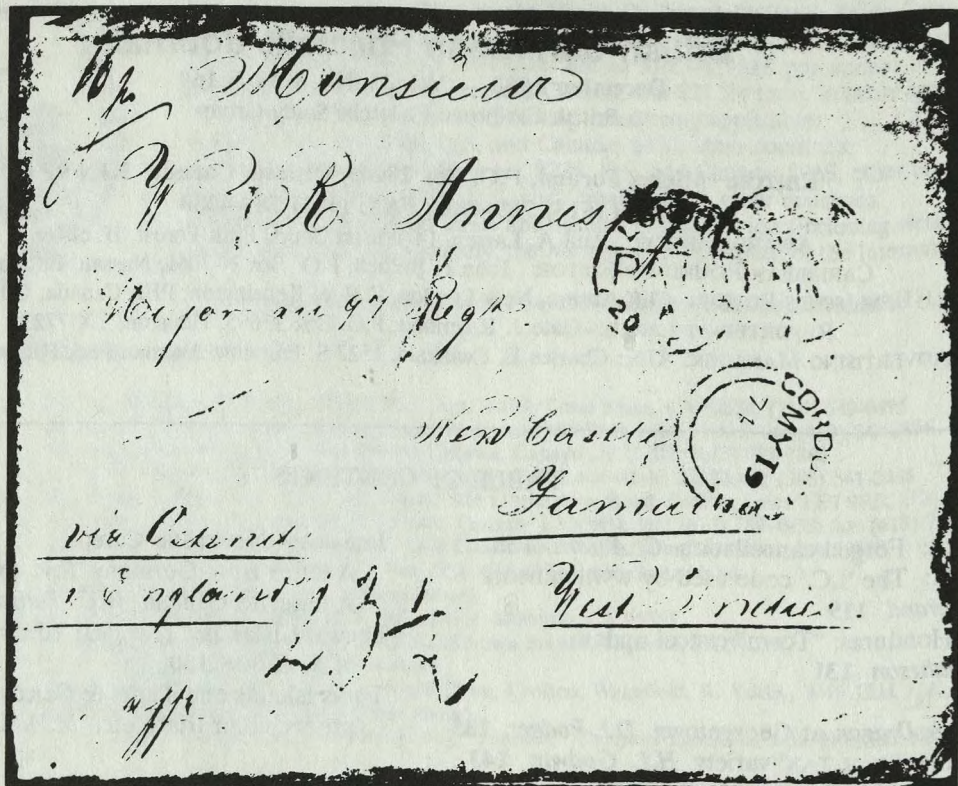
Newcastle produced some most interesting data.

In 1842, some land at Newcastle was purchased by the British government for £2,800 with a view to erecting a "hill station" for British troops on the island. This action was taken because of the terrible losses suffered through disease and sickness, which had often resulted in many deaths – up to 33 percent of the strength of some units.

It had been noted that whilst these terrible losses occurred in the Kingston area, the small garrison at Maroon Town remained in perfect health, due to its location in the hilly area of Jamaica. Thus Newcastle Camp was constructed and served for many years as the base for the British Army when not deployed on local duty elsewhere.

The 97th (the Earl of Ulster's) Regiment, later called the West Kent Regiment, arrived in Jamaica

Figure 1.



in 1874. It was this unit's second visit to the island, the first tour of duty there having begun in March 1848. This second visit was occasioned as a result of the 1st West India Regiment having been ordered to the Gold Coast on active service. The 97th Regiment stayed in Jamaica only until December 1874, when it was moved to Bermuda.

The main interest in this cover is the type P5 postmark of Gordon Town, dated 'MY 19 / 74' struck on the cover, as this is the latest recorded date of usage of this marking. The date is made up of miscellaneous pieces of type, the year being simply expressed by a misplaced '74'.

I visited Newcastle in 1986, and when I saw the cover I could not remember going through Gordon Town. The reason was that Gordon Town is on the old road that served the camp. A "picquet house" (shown in Figure 2) was established there to allow mules to be changed or collected for the final ascent. Nearby was the village of Red Light, which was served by a well-worn path, no doubt also called by the more genteel "a house of dalliance."

Re-reading various articles about the early days of Newcastle, one is struck by the fact that for many years, access to the camp for the rank and file was on foot. The gradient on the "new" road is severe,

with many bends and curves – I am told there are 365 bends. I made the journey to the camp in a modern minibus, but even so the vehicle was labouring. Since my visit, the "new" road has deteriorated further to a dirt track, making the camp almost impossible to reach during the rainy season, even in a Land Rover. The "old" road through Gordon Town must have been particularly hard for troops arriving at the island after months at sea, fully laden with weapons and equipment, and as often as not exposed to the heat of an unfamiliar tropical island, coupled with a severe climb.

Hence the provision of the "picquet house," staffed by a sergeant and six other ranks guarding mules, which were available to the officers and their ladies to assist on the last leg of the march. In Figure 2, the Army's mule compound can be seen to the right of the "picquet house," while Figure 3 shows Gordon Town and the mules available.

According to the journal of Lady Bradley, who made this journey in 1883, tea could be had at the "picquet house," and she went on further to say that she was "well received."

The envelope itself carries various rates and rate markings. I consulted two experts on German post-

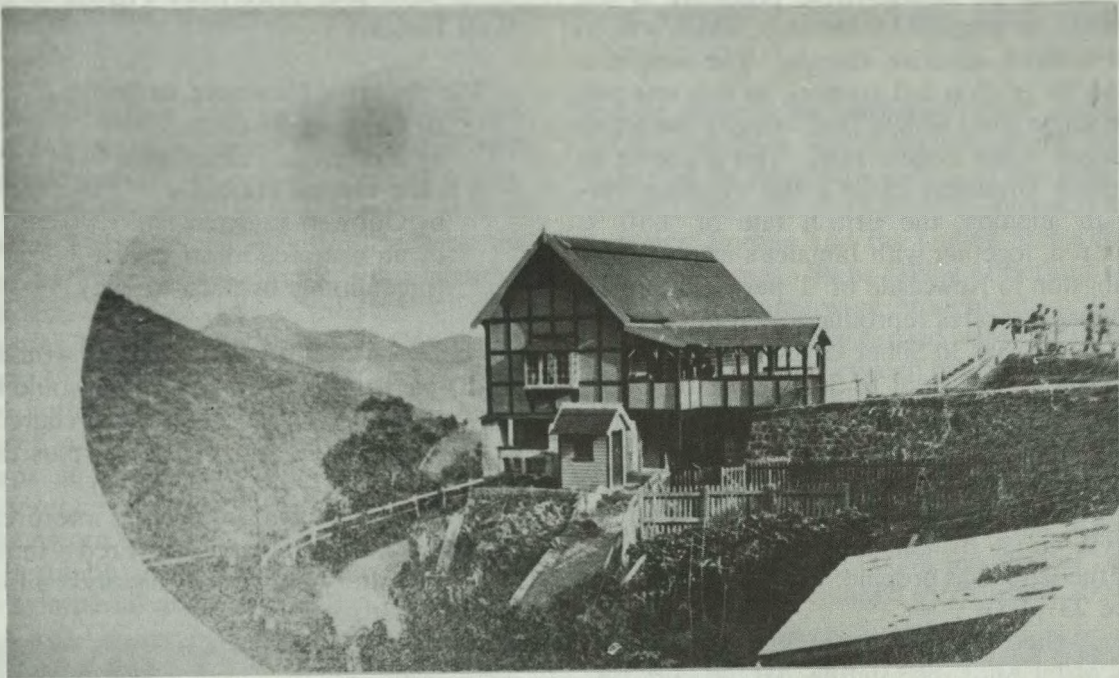


Figure 2.



Gordon Town, Jamaica
Dear Sir, I am writing to you to say that you have been very kind to me and I am very grateful to you for it. I am sure that you will be very kind to me and I am very grateful to you for it. I am sure that you will be very kind to me and I am very grateful to you for it.

Figure 3.

al rates in an attempt to arrive at a plausible interpretation of these markings.

First, the Berlin double-circle postmark is the 'Fr.' (franco, or prepaid) datestamp, which was to be used without adhesive stamps. The weight is shown as '16 gr' (top left corner); as this was just over the single letter weight (half-ounce), the letter was charged at the double rate. This is shown as '23½' Silber Groschen (S.Gr.), the Prussian currency. In addition, the British rate of '1/10' is shown in red, together with Jamaica's internal rate from Kingston to Newcastle of '2' pence. (Neither of these last two rates reproduces well in the illustration.) Note that 30 Silber Groschen were equal to one Thaler, equivalent to 3s sterling; thus 23½ S.Gr. would be equivalent to 2s4d. The cover is endorsed 'via Ostend & England'.

Expert A pointed out that, between 1872 and January 1875, the postal rate from Prussia to Jamaica (via Great Britain) was 11¼ S.Gr. per 15 grams if the letter was prepaid; thus the double rate would be 23½ S.Gr.

Expert B cited Tabcart, who mentions a Treasury Warrant of 1st April 1863 stating that the rate from Great Britain to Jamaica was to be 11d per half-ounce – even though the Postal Guide said it should be 1 shilling! Thus the rate marking of '1/10' would be the correct double rate in 1874, representing the portion of the 23½ S.Gr. prepayment that was to be paid to the British Post Office.

This expert also notes that information found in Steven indicates that, effective 23rd March 1874, there were four rates from Prussia to the British West Indies:

- Via Bremen, Hamburg, or Stettin:
 - by German steamer 5½ S.Gr.
 - by an unstated alternative 8¾ S.Gr.
- Via the United States:
 - by German steamer 6 S.Gr.
 - by an unstated alternative (presumably by RMSP vessel) 9¼ S.Gr.

He believes that the Berlin G.P.O. would have not been able to ascertain which route would have been used, so to be on the safe side they charged the top rate (9¼ S.Gr. x 2 = 18½ S.Gr.) plus the normal postage (5 S.Gr.) to Great Britain.

Thus we have two interesting interpretations of the rates shown on this cover. Fred – thank you for a slice of history (and postal history): a lovely cover with a great story!

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Note to Readers: It has come to our attention that some members miss out on important announcements (for example, the Group's recent meeting in Orlando) because they have not read the 'President's Message' or 'From the Editor's Desk'. An attempt will be made in the future to highlight such announcements, but we would also encourage members to make sure they read **all** features of the journal dealing with Group activities if they want to keep abreast of coming events.

*Holiday Greetings and
a Healthy and Prosperous 1994*

to All!

The 'I.C.' Code Used by Censors in Bermuda During WWII

by MICHEL FORAND

Recently, some auction catalogues have offered covers censored in Bermuda during World War II, with the commonly seen P.C.90 censor tape and the letters 'I.C.' handstamped on the tape (with or without periods after I and C). They often describe the handstamp as "rare," adding that it is not recorded in "Roses."

The Roses handbook, however, was published more than 15 years ago (in 1977), and Richard Heap, the author of the handbook's Bermuda section, himself acknowledged the existence of 'I.C.' handstamps in *Caribbeana* the following year. Many different types have been seen since then. So, for the record, 'I.C.' handstamps on covers censored in Bermuda are **not** rare.

Britain's imperial censorship system was more or

less in place at the outbreak of war in September 1939. Bermuda was a linchpin in the system because of its strategic location in the mid-Atlantic, which made it an ideal place to intercept the mails between Europe and the United States for intelligence purposes. Ships calling at Bermuda or navigating in the area were brought into port, and the mail and parcels they carried were examined. After regular air service between North America and Europe began in 1940 – with refuelling stops at Bermuda and at Horta, in the Azores – Bermuda became even more important to British censorship.

The number of censors – who were, reportedly, mostly young women brought in from England – is said to have reached 900 at the peak of operations (one source even claimed there were 1,200 censors).

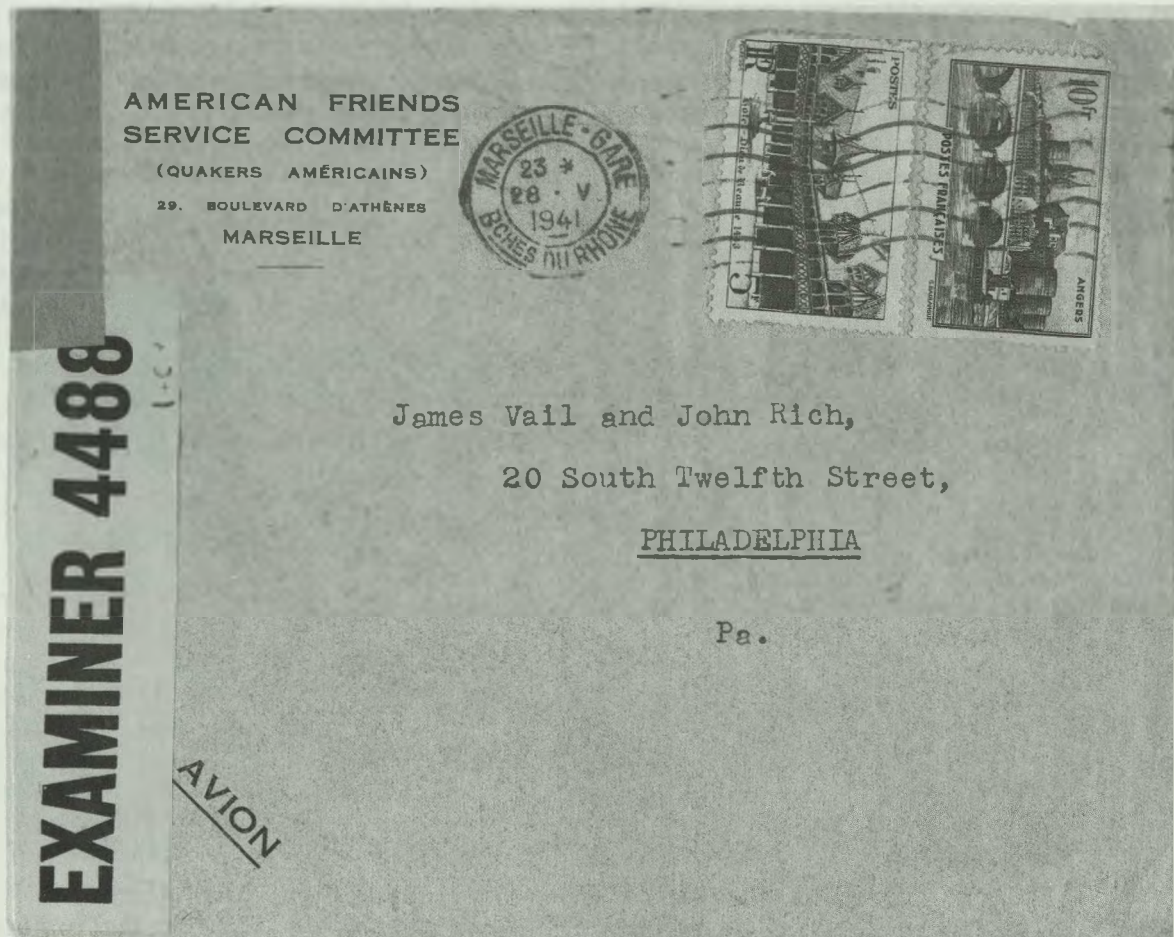


Figure 1 — Cover from the Marseilles office of the Quakers to their Philadelphia office, posted on 28 May 1941, with a handwritten I.C. denoting censorship in Bermuda.

I.C. I.C. I.C. I.C. I.C. I.C. I.C. I.C. I.C. I.C.

Without stops

I.C. I.C. I.C. I.C. I.C.

With one stop

I.C. I.C. I.C. I.C.

With two stops

I.C./ I.C./

With two stops and a slash

Figure 2 — Different types of I.C. handstamps seen on covers censored in Bermuda during World War II.

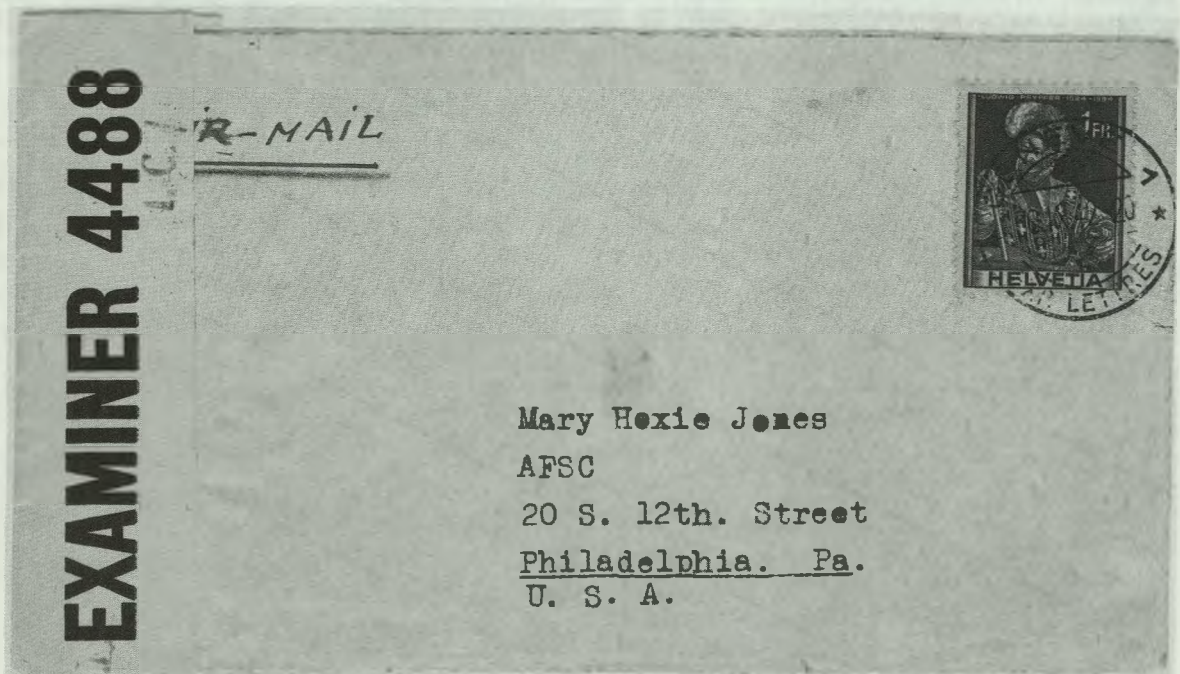


Figure 3 — Cover from the Quakers' Geneva office to the Philadelphia office, dated 10 September 1942. This cover was censored by the same examiner (no. 4488) as that in Figure 1, but note the handstamped I.C., whereas the earlier cover has a handwritten mark.

They sat in groups at large tables so that they could consult as necessary. After opening letters to read their contents, the censors used a white paper tape to reseal them. This coded tape (or "label," as it is also called) was gummed on the reverse and had a printed inscription on the front. If the censor deemed it necessary for one reason or another, the letter could be detained and sent to England, where its contents could be confiscated.

Most of the tapes used by British censors in Bermuda had a 'P.C.' code, presumably meaning "postal censorship." Among the codes seen on mail censored in Bermuda are 'P.C.22 / DETAIN'; 'P.C.102 / OPENED BY / CENSOR'; 'Form No. 161 / [P.C. 112] / CONDEMNED', and so on. By far the most common of these codes, however, is 'P.C.90', found on tapes reading 'OPENED BY / EXAMINER' (followed by the censor's number) in various fonts, styles, and sizes. P.C.90 tapes were also used in Great Britain and in a number of other colonies.

In 1941, each dominion or colony in the system was given its own code (see the list of codes for the B.W.I. area at the end of the article), which was handwritten, handstamped, or printed on censor tapes applied to letters sent or received by residents of the territory. In a number of colonies where imperial censorship had stations to examine mail in transit (Antigua, Bermuda, Gibraltar, Jamaica, and Trinidad), the letter 'I' was added to the code. At first, the I.C. code used in Bermuda was handwritten on the P.C.90 tapes (Figure 1). However, the volume of mail brought to the censorship office

grew massively once the Pan American Clippers began crossing the Atlantic regularly in 1940, stopping at Bermuda for refueling two or three times a week in each direction. While the passengers waited in the airport terminal, the mail bags – it has been reported that each flight carried up to 200,000 pieces of mail – were taken to the censorship office, where letters and parcels were examined. It is not clear whether they were returned to the plane after being examined or whether they were held until the next plane going in the same direction came along.

Some censors obviously felt it would save time if handstamps were used to apply the I.C. code. A number of different handstamps recorded so far are shown in Figure 2; the ink colors most often seen are black, grey, blue, and red, in various shades; green and purple are less frequently recorded. Many of the markings have a very crude look and appear to have been made from handstamps carved by hand out of cork or rubber. By far the most common type is also among the most sophisticated-looking of the lot, as it has serifs and was obviously made of actual printing type (Figure 3). The relatively greater frequency of this type suggests that several censors used the same device or that several copies of this particular handstamp existed.

From my observations so far, I have detected no definite pattern in the use of I.C. handstamps: while some censors used the handstamps, many of their colleagues continued to apply the I.C. code by hand, so that both types co-existed from 1942 to

Figure 4
The printed I.C. tape, seen here on a cover from San Sebastián, Spain, to Washington, appeared in early 1942.



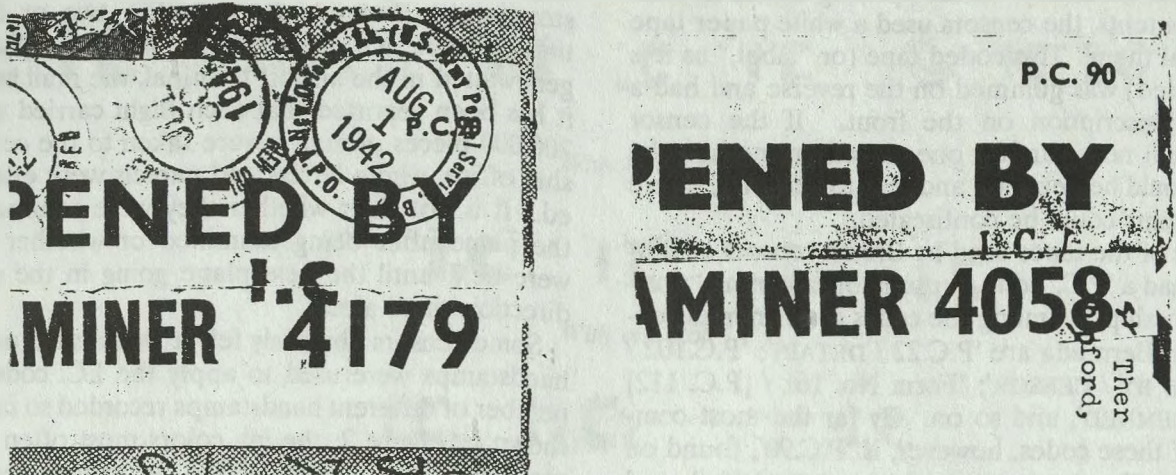


Figure 5 – 'I.C.' over the edge of the envelope.



Figure 6 — A resourceful Bermuda censor, not wanting to use a regular censor tape on this postcard from Barcelona, dated 25 September 1943, created his/her own mark by hand (courtesy Horst Augustinovic).

1944. In fact, a few tapes with a printed I.C. code are known from 1942 as well (Figure 4), but they are less common than the handstamped ones, even though tapes with preprinted codes would obviously have been even more time-saving. Horst Augustinovic, who has studied censorship in Bermuda for

many years, writes that "in several cases the same examiner used different handstamps; I would imagine that several of these were available at each table and the examiners simply stamped a batch of labels whenever there was time." This diversity is a source of fascination for collectors.

Figure 7

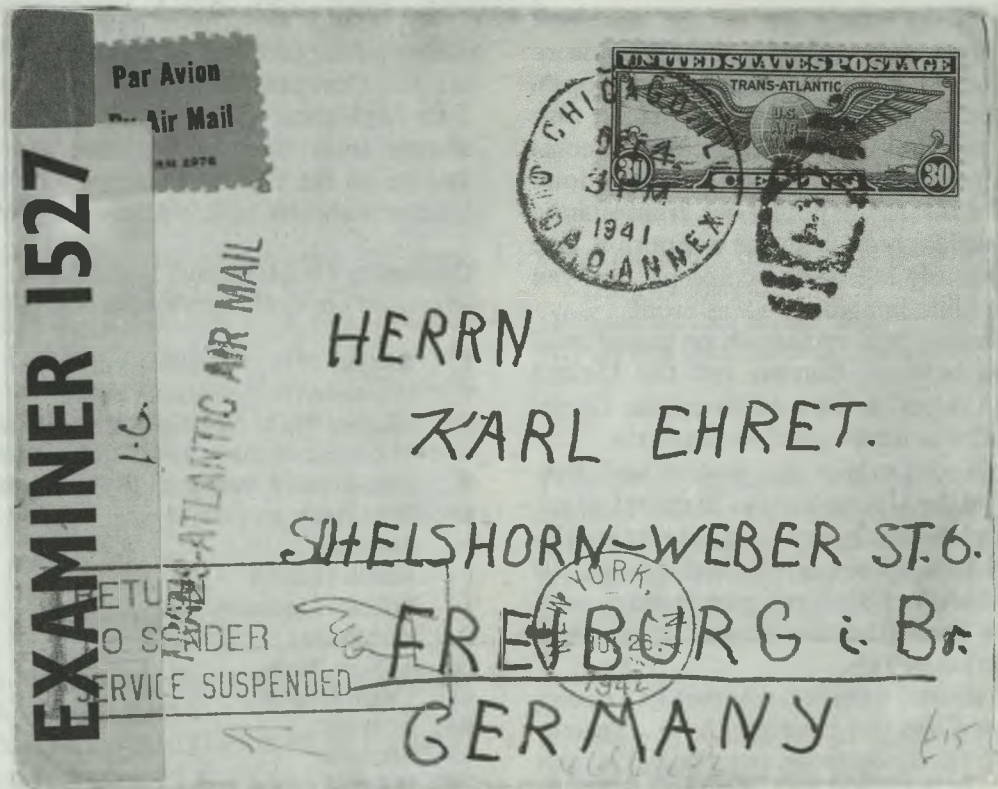
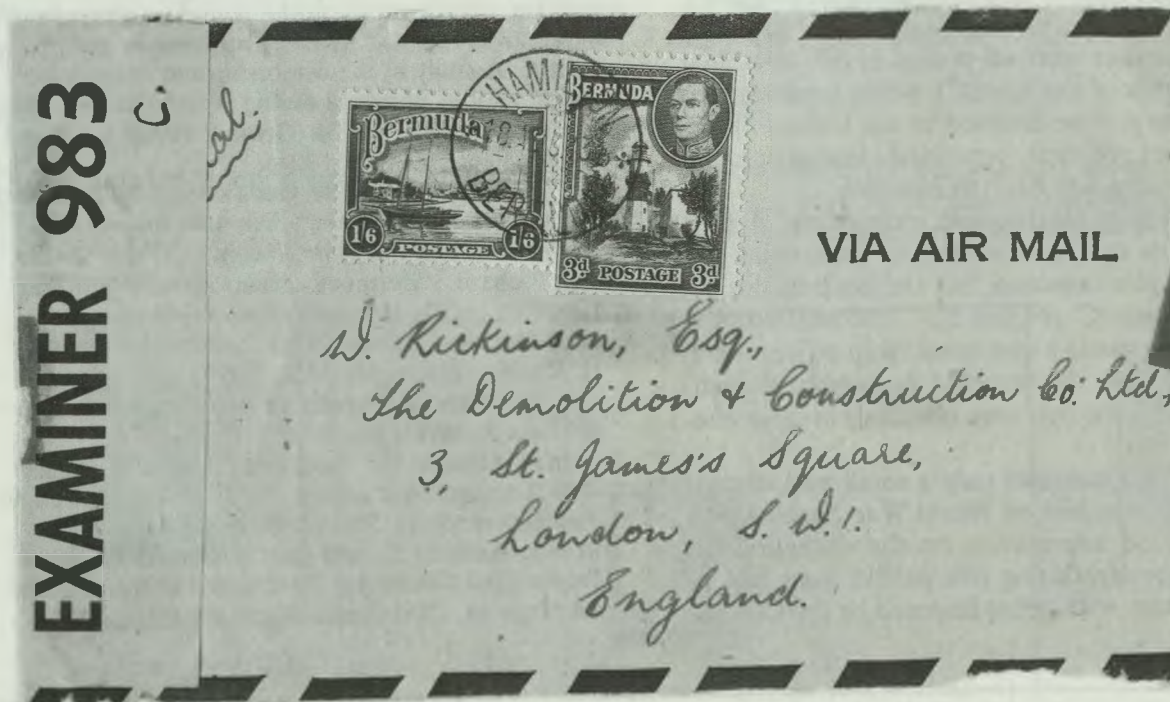


Figure 8



On the evidence of a few covers on which the 'I.C.' is "split" over the edge of the envelope (Figure 5), Horst believes that the tapes were handstamped before they were affixed to envelopes, not after, as one might readily believe. Horst also reports what may be a unique example of a complete censor's mark (including the I.C. code) done by hand (Figure 6). As he points out, transatlantic postcards are seldom seen from the war period, and this censor obviously felt he/she could not use the usual tape, so a little imagination was used!

The I.C. code was used exclusively on transit mail – i.e., on mail between Europe and the United States or Latin America (and, at times, the Caribbean area) that was intercepted in Bermuda. The most commonly seen origins are Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, and the United States. In recent years, many collectors have been seeking more exotic origins, and some dealers have not missed a beat: an I.C. cover from New Caledonia was recently sold for £150, and a cover from the Soviet Union fetched £180 at auction in July.

While there is some question whether I.C. covers from Angola or Chile (for example) have a greater intrinsic value from a censorship perspective, covers between the Axis countries and the United States before Pearl Harbor present an obvious interest (Figure 7). Also interesting are covers from Africa or the Middle East to neutral European countries, but censored in the United States and Bermuda! Those I have seen were all posted in late 1942 (see the front cover of the journal), which suggests that some mail bags were diverted to the United States in December of that year and intercepted in Bermuda on the way back to Europe.

Mail to foreign destinations originating in Bermuda itself or sent from abroad to Bermudian addresses was also censored, but the code in this instance was only 'C' (Figure 8). This mail was examined by Bermuda's own censorship office, which was distinct from the imperial censorship detachment, although the two were obviously in close contact.

This article documents only a small part of censorship during the Second World War. Researchers seeking to find information on the operations of British censorship during this period have had to cope with the restrictions imposed by the Official

Secrets Act, which limits access to official records.

My thanks to Horst Augustinovic for his comments on an early draft, and also to Bob Dickgieser, Bill Gompel, Richard Heap, George King, and Tom McMahon for sending me photocopies of examples from their collections. Additional information on the I.C. handstamps – or illustrations of types not shown here – would be most welcome.

Censorship Country Codes in the B.W.I. Area – WWII (Based on the *Civil Censorship Study Group Bulletin*)

- B Antigua (I.B. on transit mail)
- C Bermuda (I.C. on transit mail)
- D Jamaica (I.D. on transit mail; D was also used in Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands)
- E Trinidad and Tobago (I.E. on transit mail)
- G Bahamas
- H Barbados
- I British Guiana
- J British Honduras
- AA Montserrat
- BB St Kitts-Nevis
- CC Virgin Islands
- RR Dominica
- SS Grenada
- TT St Lucia
- UU St Vincent

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Delinquents must pay a \$3 surcharge after December 31.**

Turks Islands and Turks & Caicos Islands: Some Essays, Proofs, Color Trials, etc.

by M. H. LUDINGTON

The short article by Michael Wilson on some 1893-94 essays of Turks Islands in the March 1993 issue of the journal (vol. 33, no. 1, p. 24) reminded me that the handbook on the Turks Islands and Turks & Caicos Islands by John J. Challis mentioned very few of the essays, proofs, color trials, etc. that exist. Some years ago, I made a list of those in my collection, and though it is doubtless incomplete, record them below. Any additions would be most welcome.

1867 Issue

Die proofs in black - 1d, 6d, 1s, on cards approximately 30-36 x 36-40 mm:

- printed directly on card (1d shown in Figure 1);
- printed on India paper, stuck to card;
- printed on India paper, cut to shape and stuck to card.

Plate proofs on heavy paper, imperforate, no watermark: 1d and 1s in black; 1d in red.

1879

De La Rue key plate, die I - *die proofs* of master die:

- original die, undated, panels blank;



Figure 1

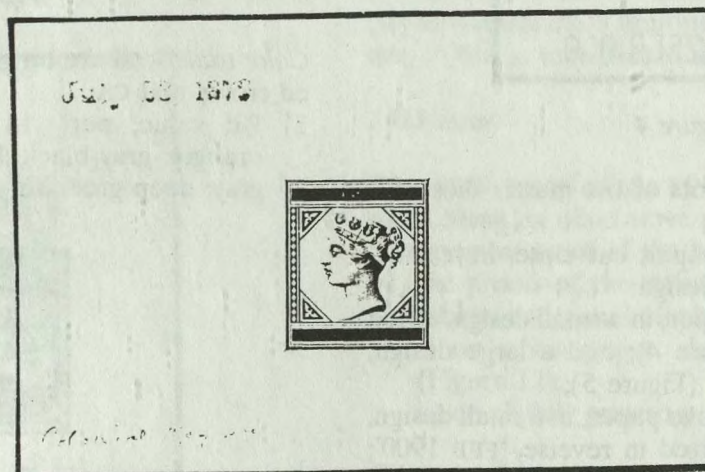


Figure 2

- original die, dated 'July 23 1879', panels in solid color (Figure 2);
- original die, dated 'July 29 1879' and marked 'AFTER HARDENING', panels blank.

1881

Plate proof, on paper watermarked crown and CC sideways (top to right), imperforate, gummed, overprinted 'SPECIMEN' (Samuel type D8) in red and crossed by two blue crayon lines (ex-De La Rue Archives): 1d (Figure 3).

c. 1883

Color proofs of the key plate, die I, on paper watermarked crown and CA, perforated 14, gummed, with the panels blank:

- ultramarine (color of the 4d of 1881 and the 2½d of 1893);
- red-brown (color of the 2½d of 1882);
- gray (color of the 4d of 1894).

c. 1887

Color trials of the 1d, on paper watermarked crown and CA, perf. 11.75, gummed, in yellow-brown (the color of the 6d); and blackish brown (the color of the 1s).



Figure 3

[Date unknown]

Reprint die proofs of the Perkins Bacon head of Queen Victoria; the cross on the crown has been trimmed off; on plain paper; colors seen:

- a) black on white, pink, pale yellow, deep blue-green;
- b) brown on white, deep blue-green;
- c) vermilion on white, pink;
- d) orange on blue-green;
- e) green on white;
- f) deep green on white;
- g) green on thin white paper, watermark 'PAGE PAPER';
- h) similar head, but with double oval frame, blue on thin white card.

1900 Issue

[Note: The following are in my collection; others exist, but I do not have descriptions of them.]

Essay – made-up photographic essay, touched up by hand, for the large design (2s and 3s), marked 'CC' and dated 'Dec 30th 98'. See Easton's De La Rue history for other essays.

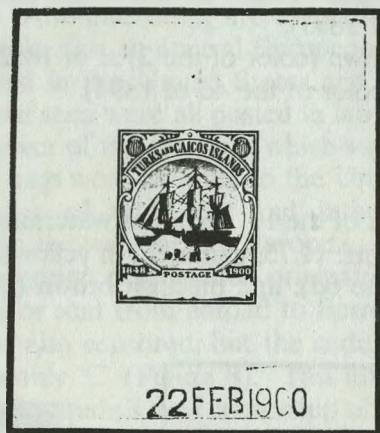


Figure 4

Die proofs – all are proofs of the master dies with the value tablet blank:

- 1) in black on wove paper, cut close, in a small design and a large design;
- 2) in black on wove paper, in a small design, dated '22 FEB 1900' (Figure 4); and a large design, dated '27 FEB 1900' (Figure 5);
- 3) in ultramarine on wove paper, in a small design, with the date engraved in reverse, 'FEB 1900'; and in a large design, but with the date cut off;

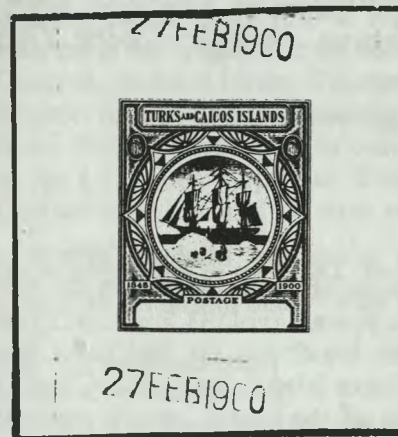


Figure 5

- 4) in red on wove paper, in a small design, with the date engraved in reverse, 'FEB 1900';
- 5) in black, cut close, stuck on thin card: negative impression of the large design, dated above, on card, 'Jan 28 / 2 leads' (Figure 6).

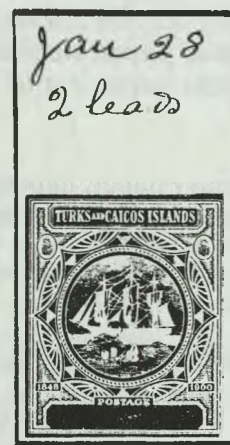


Figure 6

Color trials – all are on gummed paper watermark-ed crown and CA:

- 1) ½d value, perf. 14 single line: gray; red; orange; gray-black (Figure 7); dull greenish gray; deep greenish gray; brown; deep blue;



Figure 7

- 2) 1d value, imperforate: blue on blue-green; brown on blue-green; brown on blue; blue on blue; purple on blue; purple on yellow; red on yellow; black on yellow; black on red; purple on red; purple-black; gray (Figure 8); turquoise-green;



Figure 8

- 3) 2s value, on paper watermarked crown & CC, imperforate: in violet (issued color of 2s stamp); red (issued color of the 3s stamp); deep blue; brown; brownish black; dark blue (Figure 9); orange; deep bright blue.



Figure 9

1909

Master die proof of the King Edward VII issue: the value tablets and panel are blank; in black on plain paper, dated '7 MAY 1909'; 49 x 55 mm (Figure 10).



Figure 10

1910

Essay – reduction of artist's original design of the ¼d Turk's head cactus; the lettering and several small details differ from the die proof and the issued stamps; in blue-green, imperforate on plain paper mounted in recess on heavy card, 81 x 87 mm, dated 'Febr. 9th 10' (Figure 11).

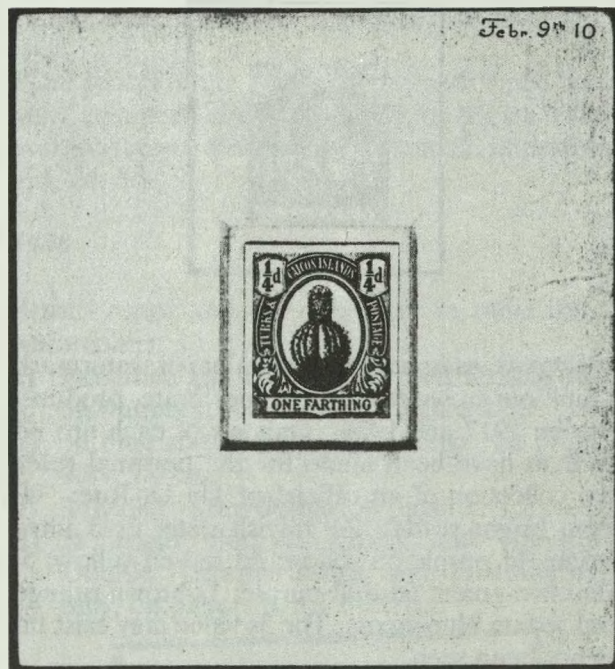


Figure 11

Die proof of the ¼d Turk's head cactus in deep green on plain paper, 35 x 44 mm, undated but with blue crayon check mark in the upper right corner.

Plate proofs of the ¼d Turk's head cactus design, on paper watermarked multiple crown & CA, imperforate, in black, rosy mauve, and vermilion.

1913 Issue

Master die proofs of the 1913 King George V issue, all in black on plain wove paper of various sizes:

- a) progress proof of the head, undated;
- b) die proofs of the entire design, with the value tablets and panel black:
 - i) on white paper, dated in pencil '25.6.12' (Figure 12);
 - ii) on slightly grayish paper, undated.

Plate proofs of the 3s on thick paper, unwatermarked, imperforate, in red:

- a) no overprint;
- b) machine-overprinted 'SPECIMEN' type DS1;
- c) handstamped 'SPECIMEN' (small letters), type DS2;
- d) handstamped 'SPECIMEN' (small, narrow letters), type DS3.

These are believed to be sample plate proofs, actually produced in c. 1922.



Figure 12

Plate proofs, as issued stamps, on paper watermarked multiple crown & CA but imperforate, produced between 1917 and 1921. Only six of each are believed to have been made for the personal reference collection of an official of De La Rue: ½d green; bright scarlet; 2d grayish slate; 2½d ultramarine; 3d purple on yellow; 4d red on yellow; 5d pale olive-green; 6d dull purple; 1s brown-orange; deep red on blue-green. The 3s value may exist but has not been seen.



Figure 13

Plate proofs, as last but overprinted 'WAR / TAX' type 41: 1d rose-carmine; 3d purple on yellow (Figure 13); 3d purple on lemon, overprinted in red.

1922

Master die proof on wove paper, c. 22 x 26 mm, with value tablets and panel blank, purple on bright blue.

Die proofs on wove paper, various sizes up to about 48 x 64 mm: 1½d scarlet; 2d bluish black; 2½d bluish black; 5d bluish black; 5d brownish black; 1s bluish black; 1s black, dated in pencil '1-8-22'; 2s bluish black; black, dated in pencil '1-8-22'. In

addition to the 1d scarlet, other values may also exist in color. And die proofs of values other than those listed here may also exist in black.

Printer's samples of the 6d, overprinted 'SPECIMEN', type DS1:

- a) heavy paper, no gum, imperforate
- b) heavy paper, gummed, perforated 14
- c) medium paper, gummed, imperforate.

Artist's original made-up design – registered envelope stamp, on heavy card c. 8.9 x 11.4 cm, dated by hand '13th July 1922'. The embossed crown and head, printed with a brown-red background, have been cut out and stuck on the artist's hand-painted frame in brown-red and Chinese white. The original value 'THREE' has been crossed out in ink, and 'Two' written inverted nearby.

1928?

Essay in photogravure, in blue on thin gummed paper, submitted by Harrison & Sons, Ltd., undated (Figure 14). This design was rejected, and the contract remained with De La Rue until 1938.

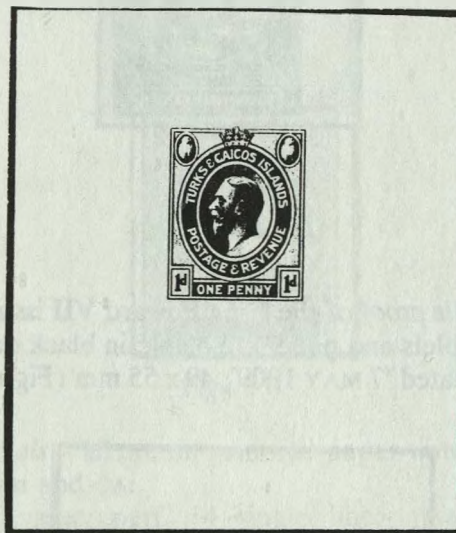


Figure 14

1927

Photograph (natural size) of a *progress proof* of the 2½d, dated in pencil on the back, '3.10.27'. The background around the two crowns has no horizontal lines, but has heavy shading painted in by hand (Figure 15).

Die proof of the ½d in green, recess-mounted on

heavy card and dated by hand in ink, '6.10.27'.

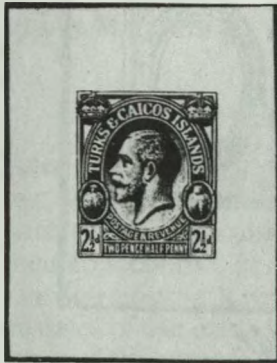


Figure 15

Die proofs on wove paper: ½d green (Figure 16); 1d brown; 1½d scarlet; 2d slate-gray, dated in ink '9-11-27'; 2½d ultramarine, marked 'Value O.K., J.A.R. [?] 17.10.27'; 2½d black, dated in ink '13/10/27'; 3d ultramarine; 6d purple; 10s purple.

Color trials of the ½d value in the issued colors of all values from 1d to 10s, on gummed paper watermarked multiple crown & script CA, imperforate: brown (1d); scarlet (1½d); slate-gray (2d); purple on pale yellow (2½d); bright blue (3d); purple (6d); orange (1s); red on emerald (2s); green on pale yellow (5s); slate-purple on blue (10s).

Plate proofs in blue on thick paper, unwatermarked, imperforate:

- ½d value – miniature sheet of six (2 x 3) on a large sheet of [paper, about 13 x 16 cm, marked in pencil, '1st pull 17-11-27'];
- ½d value – miniature sheet of six (2 x 3) on a small sheet of paper, about 5.5 x 8.3 cm, undated.

Each miniature sheet of six shows slight re-entries on several stamps, different on each sheet and unlike those on the other ½d plate proofs in blue or on the issued stamps. This proves that neither miniature sheet was made from any part of the plate prepared for the issued stamps.

- Complete sheets of 120 (i.e., both left and right panes of 60) of the ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 1s, 2s, and 5s denominations; position no. 9 on the left pane of the 1½d shows the retouch above the right value tablet, as on the issued

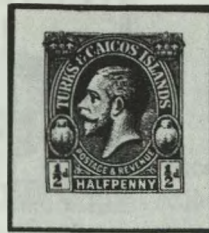


Figure 16

stamps; proofs of the 6d and 10s sheets have not been seen.

1935 Silver Jubilee Issue

Plate proofs in the issued colors, perforated 'SPECIMEN', type W8, on paper with the multiple crown & script CA watermark, imperforate: ½d, 3d, 6d, 1s.

1937 Coronation Issue

Plate proofs in the issued colors, perforated 'SPECIMEN' in a semi-circle, type D20, on paper with the multiple crown & script CA watermark, imperforate: ½d, 2d, 3d.

1948

Artist's rough sketches of designs in India ink and watercolors:

- ½d green and 2d carmine: Salt Raking design, on papers c. 5.7 x 6.9 cm (Figure 17);
- 3d blue and 6d lilac: Flag design, on papers c. 9.8 x 7.0 cm;
- 3d violet: Map design, on paper c. 9.5 x 6.8 cm;
- 2s bright blue, 5s green, and 10s brown: Double Portraits design, with portraits in ink only, on papers c. 9.5 x 6.6 cm.

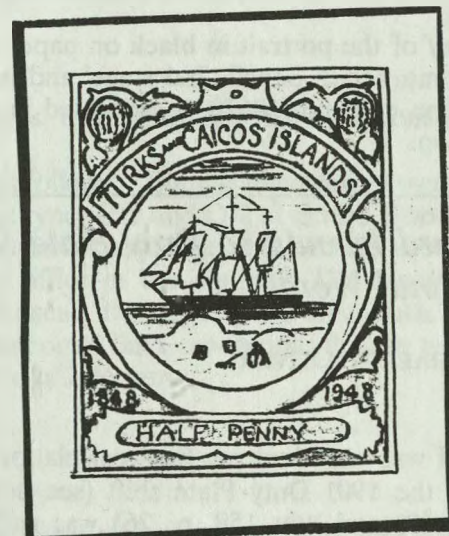


Figure 17

Die proof of the portraits for the high values on paper c. 3.9 x 2.2 cm. The numeral '18367' is embossed in reverse at the top (Figure 18).

1950

Artist's rough sketches, in India ink and watercolors,

on tracing paper c. 6.6–7.3 x 5.0–5.6 cm; designs accepted for the following denominations: ½d bluish green (Figure 19), 1d brown, 1½d carmine, 2d orange-yellow, 2½d sage-green, 3d bright blue, 4d claret, 6d dull gray-blue, 1s turquoise-blue, 1s6d scarlet-vermilion, 2s deep blue, 5s blackish brown, and 10s bright violet.

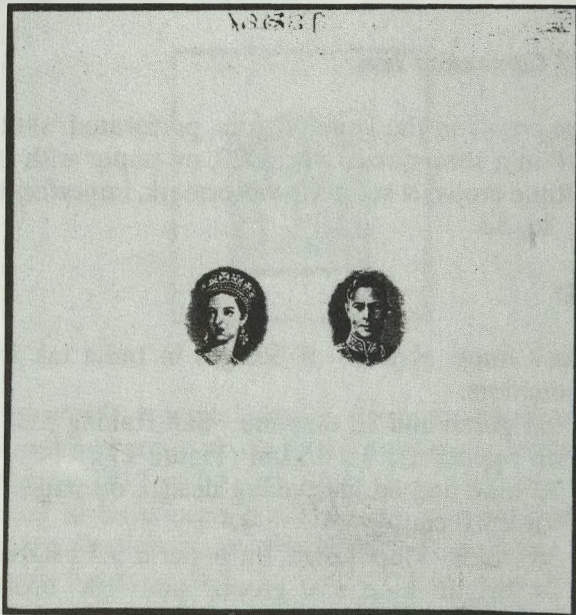


Figure 18

Die proof of the portrait in black on paper c. 7.0 x 8.3 cm, marked in pencil '2nd stage' and initialled 'FBI'. The numeral '18670' is embossed in reverse at the top.

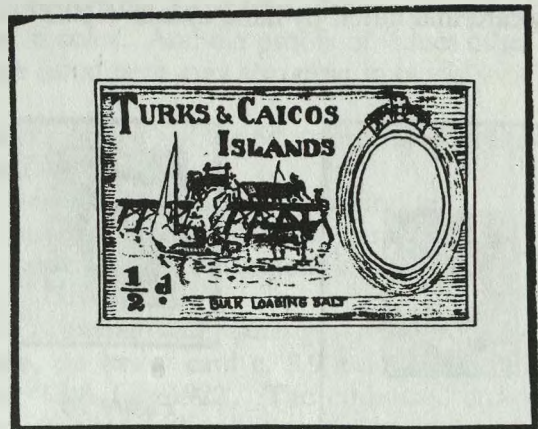


Figure 19

References

Challis, John. *Turks Islands and Caicos Islands to 1950*. Handbook no. 6. Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society, 1983.

Easton, John. *The De La Rue History of British & Foreign Postage Stamps, 1855 to 1901*. London: Faber, 1958.

Samuel, Marcus. *Specimen Stamps of the Crown Colonies*. London: Royal Philatelic Society, 1976.

de Worms, Percy. *Perkins Bacon Records*. London: Royal Philatelic Society, 1953.

Leeward Islands 1d Duty Plate Shift: The Final Word

by MICHAEL N. OLIVER

Whilst I was confident my final calculation of the shift of the 1901 Duty Plate shift (see BCPJ, w/N 147, p. 69; and w/N 158, p. 26) was sufficiently accurate to position any example, I did have difficulty with Row 3: the ν measurements did not match well, although I had good copies of five of them. This led me to suspect that there was a shift in the duty plate for this row in relation to the others.

At last I have acquired a block of the normal 1d

of Plate 3, comprising Rows 1–8. From measurements of h and ν , I have concluded that Row 3 is 0.8 mm low in ν . The corrected shifts are as follows:

Stamp	1	2	3	4	5	6
ν	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.3

The five existing examples together with their h values now fit accurately.

"The 'Town' Cancels of British Honduras, 1880-1973": An Update

by IAN MATHESON

Since the publication of Ed Addiss's excellent monograph in late 1990, British Honduras collectors have at last been able to classify the postmarks in their collections. In the process, it was inevitable that new postmark types would be reported, recorded dates of use extended, and clearer illustrations of some of the scarcer types provided. This update is based on revisions received to date (a number of which Ed had collated before he died).

The update has been compiled from contributions, direct or indirect, received from John Carter, John Forrest, Charles Freeland, Simon Goldblatt, Michael Hamilton, Gale Raymond, Robin Sherman,

Carl Troy, and as well as from my own collection. Special thanks are due to Lee Addiss for her assistance in locating and making available Ed's files, and to Michel Forand for poring through the files and collating the relevant information.

More revisions will undoubtedly continue to trickle in over the next few years, and these will either be published piecemeal in this journal or held back for a second collated update as soon as it is justified. Any reader with further revisions is invited to direct them to me at P O Box 533, Kelvin, 2054, South Africa. I would be happy to discuss any queries arising.

General Information

Page	Type	Comments
4	-	Delete asterisks for Coquericot, Mount Hope, and Isabella Bank.

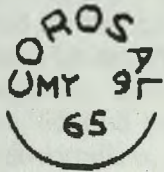
Obliterators

7	O-2	The last sentence should begin, "By the 1890s, this obliterator had been sent to Punta Gorda, where..."
8	O-2	Revise the sentence at the top of the page as follows: "Similar handstamps were sent to other British Colonies in the West Indies, but types O-1 and O-2 of British Honduras are the only ones (with one exception), to the author's knowledge, that were re-used at town post offices after serving at the main post office in the capital. The exception is a Dominica 'A07' that was transferred from Roseau, the capital, to Portsmouth."
8	O-8	Add at the end of the description: "The horizontal lines are thinner than in type O-5." Change the first dimension from c. 25 mm to c. 24½ mm.

Datestamps

9	SC-1a	Monkey River: delete index 'A'.
10	SC-3	For Consejo, add: diameter, 25½ mm; letters in 'CONSEJO', 2½ mm tall; code letter ('C'), 3 mm tall.
10	SC-3b	After "Index letter 'E' above the date," add: "omitted in earlier strikes."
11	SC-5	Replace "No asterisk or index letter" with "Recorded examples dated DE 6 are found both with and without the code letter 'C' above the date."
12	SC-11*	A 21 mm diameter mark comprising 'COROSAL' above a single arc. Lettering 3 mm high. The date is in two lines in the centre. Only one example recorded.

* In theory, this new type should be numbered SC-1, since it is the earliest recorded single-circle postmark. However, this would force the renumbering of all other SC types - an irksome change for postal historians.



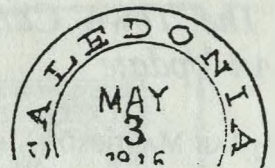
SC-11 (new)



TDU-3

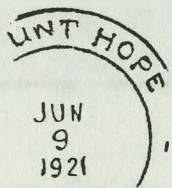


TDC-4

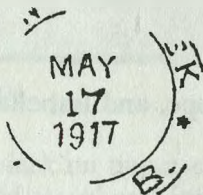


TDC-5

- 15 TDU-1 Datestamp has a comma after 'PUNTA GORDA'.
- 15 TDU-2 Datestamp has a full stop rather than a colon after 'BRITISH HONDURAS'.
- 16 TDU-3 Change last sentence to: "One complete example recorded as a receipt marking; several strikes of the dumb target portion have been recorded."
- 17 TDC-1 Add: "Isabella Bank" (same dimensions).
- 18 TDC-4 Change to: "The bottom half of this cancel is missing on the recorded copies" and delete "Illustration not available."
- 19 TDC-5 Change last sentence to: "None of the recorded examples show the bottom of the mark."
- TDC-6 Add: "Mount Hope" (?), c. 34/24 mm. The colony name is not visible on only recorded strike."
- TDC-7 Delete "Illustration not available."
- TDC-8 Note that the datestamp also includes the day in curly letters between the month and the year.



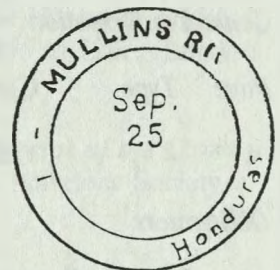
TDC-6



TDC-7

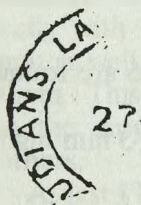


TDC-8



TDC-9 (new)

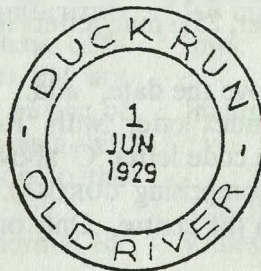
- 20 TDC-9 Delete the text of this entry and the illustration on page 19: the cancel reads 'CALEDONIA' (type TDC-5), not 'GALES POINT'. Substitute the following: "A mark with small seriffed capital letters, 1½-2 mm tall, in the town name, and thin 1½-2 mm tall lower-case letters for the name of the colony. The date is in a three-line format, with the month in lower-case letters. Only one example recorded. Used at Mullins River. Diameters (outer/inner) c. 34/24 mm."
- 21 TDC-14 Delete "Illustration not available."
- 22 TDC-18 Delete from "Only one partial..." to "...not available." Substitute the following: "Only one dated copy has been recorded; this has the code letter 'C'. Further recorded copies bear neither date nor code letter."



TDC-14



TDC-18



TDC-22



TDC-26 (new)



TTC-1

- TDC-20 Add: "Maskall Bank, c. 32/21 mm."
 TDC-20a Delete this type, which is the undated form of type TDC-18. Delete its illustration on page 23.
 TDC-22 Full illustration now available.
 TDC-23 There is no apostrophe in 'BARRACKS'. Ed's example bore a freak mark in the form of an apostrophe, but other examples do not.
 24 TDC-26 Delete entire entry for Santa Ana. This was a fiscal mark used by Santiago Castillo. Substitute the following:
 "A mark with sans-serif letters, c. 2½ mm high. The only recorded strike shows 'COQUERICOT' around the base and the use of a dot separator. The inscription around the top of the mark is unknown. Used at Coquericot; diameters (outer/inner), c. 32/22 mm."
 TDC-27 Delete the last sentence and the entry for Maskall.
 25 TDC-29 Add: "Many later strikes show considerable distortion of the canceller."
 TDC-32 The third line of the date, '1939', is in small, 2 mm high numerals (not shown in illustration).
 27 TTC-1 Delete last sentence: illustration now available.
 31 TSL-1 The third sentence should read: "The mark is c. 45 mm long and either 11 mm or 12½ mm high." The listing is changed as follows:

Used at	Colour	Height of letters	Height of mark
Benque Viejo	Black, red	4 mm	11 mm
Caledonia	Violet	4 mm	12½ mm
Consejo	Violet	3 mm	11 mm
Guinea Grass	Violet	4 mm	12½ mm
Orange Walk, Old River	Violet	4 mm	11 mm

The Post Offices

Page	Post Office	Type	Comments
34	All Pines Baking Pot Barracks	TDO-1	ERD = 6 Nov 1945; LRD = 27 Jan 1947
		TDO-1a	ERD = 18 Jun 1951; LRD = 1 Apr 1954
		TDC-23	ERD = 11 Aug 1930; The previously recorded ERD of Feb 1930 is unlikely, as the Radio Station handled supplementary mails at that time. If such a strike exists, it is probably a dating error for Feb 1931.
35	Barranco Belize/New River Service Benque Viejo	DC-3	ERD = 26 Jun 1957
		SC-3b	ERD = 20 Jan 1909; LRD = Dec 1912
		TSL-1	Note should reread: "Recorded in both black and red on King Edward VII stamps."
36	Bomba Boom	SC-3	ERD = 2 Feb 1909
		TDO-1	LRD = 27 Mar 1947
		TDO-1	ERD = 17 Jan 1947; LRD = 4 Feb 1947
		TDC-16	LRD = 14 Sep 1929
		TDO-1	ERD = 25 Jan 1947; LRD = 8 Jul 1947; Add: "ERD in violet."
		DC-3	ERD = 1 Jul 1954. Under Notes, add: "In an example dated AP 10 1965, the '10' and the '65' have been added in blue ink."

	Caledonia	TDC-5	LRD = 27 Feb 1918. Under Notes, add: "LRD in reddish violet."
37	Caye Caulker	TSC-1	LRD = Mar 1931
		SC-1a	Change ERD to "... Oct 1903."
		TTO-4	LRD = 6 Dec 1965
	Cayo	MSS	ERD = 2 Sep 1903. Under Notes, should read "El Cayo/2-9-23."
38	Consejo Coquericot Corozal	SC-4a	ERD = 14 Sep 1936
		SC-3	Before "SG 97," insert "SG89 and."
		TDC-26	ERD = 1919. Under Notes, "on SG 120 (3c DLR WAR)." "Closed: c. 1864" should read "Closed: c. 1865."
		SC-1	LRD = 7 Feb 1912
		SC-3	LRD = 9 Mar 1921
		SC-11	ERD = 9 May 1865; LRD = ?. Under Notes, add: "Struck on a cover to London with Belize Paid Code A transit mark (11 May 1865)." (See also the footnote on p. 131).
	Double Head Cabbage	TDC-34	ERD = 18 Jan 1937
		TDO-1	Second entry "'DOUBLE HEAD CABBAGE'; recorded in violet." Delete dates.
	Duck Run	TDC-21	This type should read TDC-22. LRD = 24 Mar 1938. Under Notes, add: "and '9/10/32.' In the LRD the month is inverted".
39	Gales Point	TDC-9	Delete this entry
		TDO-1a	ERD = 12 Jun 1949; LRD = 14 Mar 1954
		DC-3	ERD = 27 Jun 1954
40	Gracie Rock Guinea Grass Isabella Bank	TDC-19	Change ERD to 24 Jun 1928
		TDO-1a	LRD = 6 Feb 1953
		TDC-1	ERD = 26 Oct 1911. Under Notes, add: "Recorded on SG96 and SG101."
41	Maskall	TDC-20	ERD = 6 Feb 1929. Under Notes, retain "Maskall Bank."
		TDC-27	Delete this entry
		TDO-1	ERD = 24 Nov 1946. Original ERD becomes LRD. Delete entry under Notes.
		TDO-1a	ERD = 19 Dec 1949. LRD = May 1952. Under Notes, add: "LRD has date omitted."
42	Monkey River	SC-1a	Delete second period of use: "28 Sep 1906" and "Code A." Under Notes, for first period of use, add: "A hand-painted Code A exists, dated SE 28 06."
		SC-4	LRD = 30 Sep 1939
		O-8	Under Notes, add: "LRD philatelic; ERD and LRD are the only two dates recorded."
		TDO-1a	LRD = 23 Mar 1954
		DC-3	ERD = 26 Jun 1954
		TDC-6(?)	ERD = 9 Jun 1921. Under Notes, add: "Allocation as TDC-6 is speculative as lower portion of mark is absent."
43	Mullins River Orange Walk, N. River	TDC-9	ERD = 25 Sep 1922
		SC-3a	ERD = 3 Feb 1909
		SC-6	ERD = 13 Aug 1947. Under Notes, add: "A number of examples without the year have been recorded. It is assumed that these are from 1965."
44	PAA Office Pembroke Hall	TDC-25	LRD = 25 May 1934
		TDO-1a	Change under location: "Closed : 1965."
45	Placencia	TDO-1a	LRD = 13 Jul 1952
	Punta Gorda	DC-2a	ERD = 18 Nov 1935; LRD = 2 Apr 1947

	Riversdale	TDC-6	ERD = 13 Dec 1916
		TTC-1	ERD = - Oct 1921
	Roaring Creek	TDO-1a	LRD = 29 Sep 1953
	Rockstone Pond	DC-3	ERD = - Jul 1954
46	San Estevan	SC-1a	LRD = 24 Dec 1919 (Code B)
		TDC-20	LRD = 14 Aug 1935
		TSC-3	LRD = 6 Feb 1935
	San Narciso	DC-3	Delete this entry
	San Pedro	TDC-1a	Under Notes, change to: "SAN PEDRO, AMBERGRIS / *BRITISH HONDURAS*."
		TDC-18	Under Notes, delete "violet" and add: "Undated copies without code letter have been recorded."
47	San Pedro (cont.)	TDC-20a	Delete this entry.
		TDO-1a	LRD = 30 Nov 1953
	Santa Ana		Delete this entry (including type number).
	Santana		Under location, delete "(See Santa Ana)."
	Sarteneja	TDO-1a	LRD = 18 Mar 1954. Under Notes, add "A conflict exists between the ERD and the opening date of the Post Office."
48	Seine Bight	TDO-1	ERD = 8 Nov 1945; LRD = 15 May 1947
	Stann Creek	DC-1	LRD = - Jan 1910
49	Stann Creek (cont.)	DC-2	LRD = 19 Jan 1937
	Wellsport	SC-1a	Under Notes, add: "Recorded on SG114 (issued 23 Aug 1916)."

H.M.S. Dragon Visits Georgetown, Grand Cayman

by D. JAMES PODGER

H.M.S. *Dragon*, a D Class light cruiser of 5,075 tons displacement, was built by Scotts and launched on 29th December 1917; she entered service with the Royal Navy on 16th August 1918. The vessel was one of eight D Class (including repeat D Class) ships built between June 1918 and June 1922.

In 1936-37, H.M.S. *Dragon* was on the America and West Indies Station. In January 1937, she sailed from Montego Bay and via Negril Bay arrived at Georgetown, Grand Cayman, on Saturday the 23rd. The following is an extract from the ship's official log, which is to be found at the Public Record Office, in Kew, London:

"Saturday 23rd Jan. 1937

0932 Came to stbd anchor in 8 fathoms, veered to 6 shackles
 1005 Captain called on Commissioner
 1010 Boarded M.Y. Atlantis
 1120 Commissioner of Cayman Islands called on Captain
 1130 Fired salute of 15 guns to H.M. Commissioner
 A.M. Lowered all boats

Anchor bearing
 Church 141 degrees
 Flagstaff 118 degrees
 Bungalow 031½ degrees
 Draught on arrival
 Frd 16'07"
 Aft 16'09"

Sunday 24th

0835 Rigged church on quarterdeck
 1000 Divine service conducted by Rev. G. Hicks*
 1050 Unrigged church

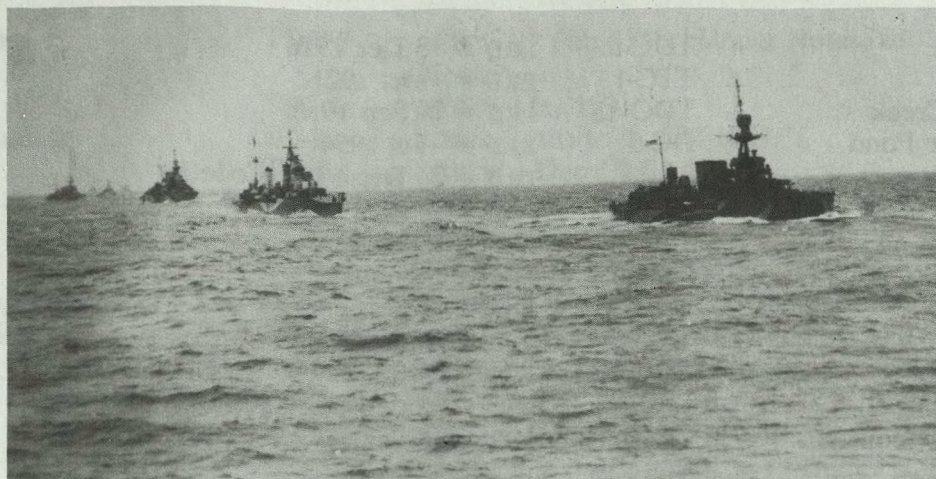
Monday 25th and Tuesday 26th at anchor

Wednesday 27th

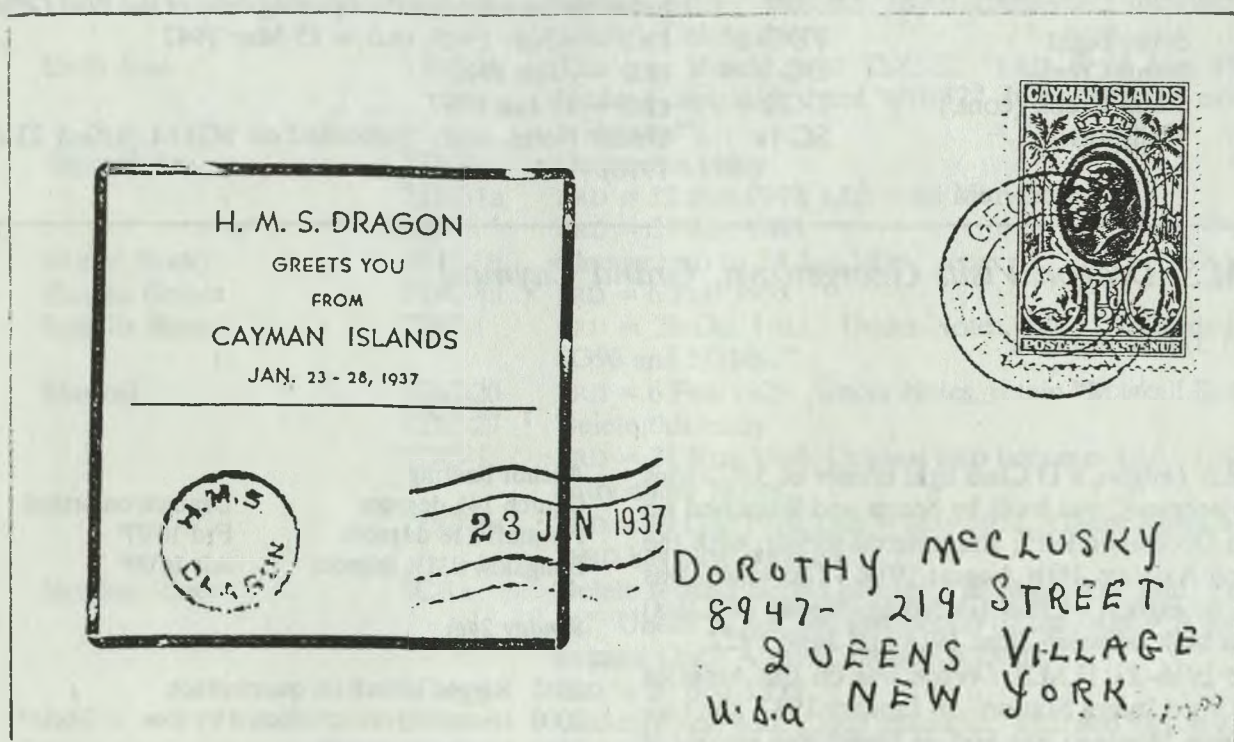
0915 Landed Nos 1, 2 3, and 4 platoons
 1115 Re-embarked Nos 1, 2, 3, and 4 platoons
 1500-1800 Ship open to visitors
 1800 Ship cleared of visitors

Thursday 28th

0915 Landed R.M. detachment
 1030 Landed R.M. band



Force D on D-1 Day: Danae, Arethusa, Frobisher, and Dragon
(ADM 199/1662 – photo by permission of the Public Record Office)



1130 Re-embarked R.M. detachment and band
1630-1830 Tea party on board

Friday 29th

1558 Weighed anchor and proceeded [to Swan Islands].”

*The Rev. Hicks was the minister of the Presbyterian Church on Grand Cayman.

The cover shown here was prepared either for or during the first day of the ship’s visit. It bears the Georgetown type 7a cancel for January 23rd, 1937 and also has a ship’s cachet and datestamp.

On January 23rd, the ship’s log mentions “1010 Board M.Y. Atlantis.” This is the vessel for which many covers were prepared (see pages 149 and 151 of *The Postal History of the Cayman Islands* by Tom Giraldi and Peter McCann). This cover must therefore be a forerunner of all Atlantis covers and is one of several known.

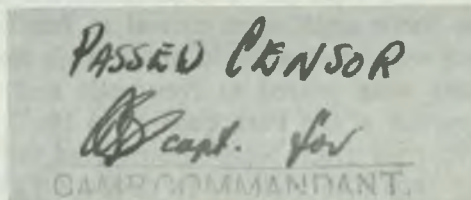
I acknowledge with grateful thanks the help of the Public Record Office and the Imperial War Museum, London; also, Tom Giraldi for letting me know that I did not have the only example!

Canadians at Newcastle Camp

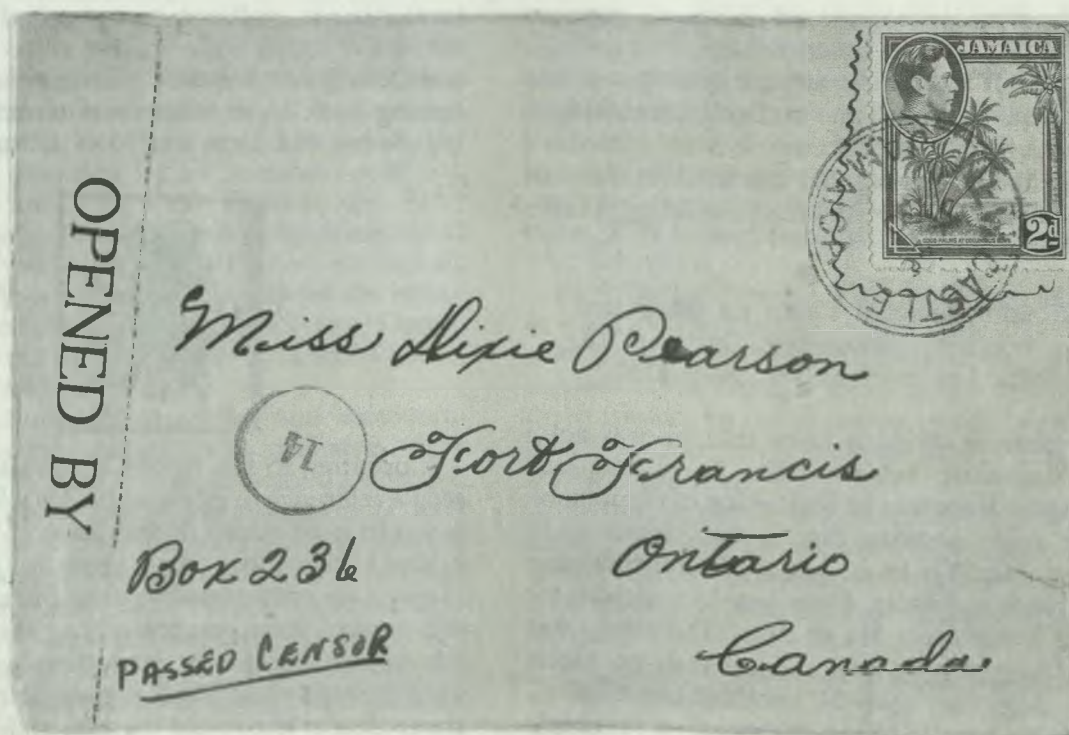
by WILLIAM C. TATHAM

While going through a dealer's mixed bag of British Empire, I came across the front side of the Jamaica cover shown here, with a positively outlandish price. It made me stop and I decided to find the reason for this price. After noticing nothing unusual about the very common red label and the almost as common '14'-in-circle type C3 handstamp (in purple), my eyes fixed on the manuscript 'Passed Censor', something not normally found on Jamaican censored covers. I thought this might perhaps be another manuscript censor mark from Gibraltar Camp, but when I turned it over to see who had sent the cover, I saw that I was wrong. Instead of a return address there was an ink and handstamp military-camp marking. It reads, in manuscript, 'Passed Censor / [initials] capt. for / CAMP COMMANDANT.' (handstamp in purple). Confused, having never seen such a beast before, I finally looked at the postmark, and things began to get a little clearer. The cover was from Newcastle, and it appeared to be dated 'JY 20 / 40'.

Before I go on, I should state that I do not have access to any archives in Canada, the U.K., or Jamaica. All my comments are based on the three items mentioned in the references. With this in mind, here are my thoughts on this mark.



The addressee – a Miss Dixie Pearson, of Fort Francis, Ontario, Canada – led me to believe that the sender was probably a Canadian soldier, and now I am convinced that he was. According to Sutcliffe, the British turned the garrison role over to the Canadians in May 1940. The Canadians occupied both Up Park and Newcastle Camps. The British had left a services company that included a postal unit, but the Canadians provided censors.



Normally, however, all Canadian mail was subject to censorship at the unit level (Sutcliffe) and was invariably also censored by the Jamaica civil censorship after posting, as is this cover. This additional censoring was normally not done in the case of the British units. All Canadian units were provided with unit censorship devices. At this time, the Winnipeg Grenadiers were the battalion provided by the Canadian government. Though Sutcliffe writes that the Canadians took over from the British on May 27, Bailey and Toop say that the troops did not land until June 20. The battalion was broken up into three units upon arrival in Jamaica: a company was detached to Bermuda, while the other two units were posted at Newcastle and at the headquarters at Up Park Camp. In 1967, Foster stated that no covers were known from the Canadian forces at Newcastle, so by deduction I believe Foster's large oval type M-CAC1 inscribed 'The Winnipeg Grenadiers (M.G.)' at the bottom was used at Up Park Camp as a provisional handstamp,

while the 'CAMP COMMANDANT' mark shown here was the provisional censor mark used at Newcastle Camp. As I don't know whether any other units were at Newcastle at this time, I can't be more positive about this attribution, but with all the action and the POWs at Up Park Camp, it would seem reasonable that one detachment is all that would have been required at Newcastle.

If anyone can add to this story or correct it, I would appreciate hearing from them. Write me at 5734 Pickering Avenue, Whittier, CA 90601.

References

- Bailey, W. J., and E. R. Toop. *Canadian Military Posts*, vol. 2, 1920-1946. 1985.
 Foster, Thomas. "Postal history of the Canadian forces in Jamaica, 1940-46." *BCPJ* 37 (May 1967): 41-3.
 Sutcliffe, Derek. *The Military Mail of Jamaica: A Philatelic History*. Handbook no. 5, Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society, 1982.

Barbados: A Bisected Stamp with Forged Cancellation

by CLIFFORD J. ABRAM

The arrival of a philatelic auction catalogue is one of life's little pleasures, and certainly the catalogue I received in the mail recently was no exception. This one had something that was somewhat out of the ordinary, however. As I read the listing, I came upon the following:

"Barbados, bisected stamp on piece tied with bootheel cancellation, Scott #51a, catalogued on cover \$1,000. As-is \$150."

The auctioneer obviously knew that this was not a high-selling item, but why the "as-is" notation? Fortunately, there was an illustration of the item on another page, showing that it was clearly a 1d stamp of the 1875 issue, but as the reproduction was in black and white, I was unable to determine whether it was Scott 51a or 51b. The stamp was bisected vertically on piece - just that, on piece, with nothing other than the bootheel cancellation.

It was obvious that the auctioneer - a reputable one, I might add - knew this item was not one that would warrant a certificate of authenticity; it was for a collection only, not for an exhibit. Unsure

whether or not I should bid on this item, I kept coming back to it: there was something that intrigued me, but I was unable to put my finger on it.



It occurred to me, though much later, that I had seen a reference in Edmund Bayley's *Stamps of Barbados* to a 1d stamp of that issue (Scott 51b) that existed bisected, but only diagonally. Well, perhaps this was an unrecorded vertical bisect! But I was still unsure; there was something about that piece that kept bugging me: something was amiss, so I went through what I had already determined. The stamp, I now knew, was suspect, and there was nothing on the piece that could help in identifying it, other than the open bootheel.

THE BOOTHEEL!!! THAT'S IT! The bootheel did

not look right! Although not an expert, I have more than a passing interest in the postal markings of Barbados, and I now realized that it was the bootheel that had been bothering me. Initially, it looked almost round whereas the normal is more elliptical, but after measuring this one, I found it conformed to the normal bootheel. It was at this point that the difference between this example and the normal became obvious: the example offered in the auction had only 14 segments in the cancellation, whereas there should have been 16! This was a forged cancellation, unrecorded in any of the usual sources; in combination with the suspect bisect, the whole item appeared to be a fake. In all probability, there was an attempt to portray this item as *bona fide*, but the attempt was not a very convincing one, since the piece had no data that could possibly warrant certification.

At this point, I called the auctioneer and told him of my suspicions and how I could support them. He stated that the item was listed "as-is" because of

the lack of details, but he found my explanation of the bootheel very interesting. We continued to discuss the offering, and I mentioned that initially I had thought the item would look good in my collection. As a result, I made an offer that fortunately stood the test of time, and this item now rests in my collection, where it will have to remain. But it will be something that I can use to illustrate a point and that will be added to my collection of fakes and forgeries. I intend now to gather knowledge of fakes and forgeries from that area, trying to identify who may have perpetrated such a philatelic piece.

References

- Bayley, E. A. *The Stamps of Barbados*. 1990.
 Benwell, B. B., and L. E. Britnor, *The Postal Markings of Barbados*. British West Indies Study Circle, 1961.
 Clarke, G.L.W., R. Radford, and S. Cave, *Barbados Post Office Markings to 1981*. British West Indies Study Circle, 1982.

Regional Meeting at SESCAL 93

by J. L. FREDRICK

In keeping with the annual tradition started several years ago by our former member, Bruce Watts, the Group held an informal regional meeting at SESCAL in Los Angeles on October 9th.

As ranking officer of the Group, I presided over the meeting, attended by six members and one guest - Mr and Mrs Paul Bondor, Dr Peter McCann (a judge at SESCAL and vice-president of the BCPSG), Fred Scheuer, Fred Seifert, Louis Zell, and myself. Also attending the show (to the extent of my knowledge) were Mel Feiner and George Holschauer, both dealers, Randy Neil, Bill Tatham, Ann Triggler, and Jeff Weiss.

After welcomes, introductions, and announcements, the meeting turned to an extended "show and tell" period. Paul Bondor presented a selection from his extensive specialized collection of King George VI stamps of the Leeward Islands, including shades, varieties, flaws, etc. Louis Zell followed with three Turks and Caicos Islands registered first-issue covers, two of which displayed a strange 'LIST NO.' mark that seemed to be associated with the blue-crayoned registration number. Neither he nor anyone else present had ever seen such a mark before; therefore, it was suggested that

he write an article for the journal in the hope of eliciting pertinent information from other members.

I then showed a number of pages from my newly started specialized collection of British Virgin Islands war-tax stamps. This included various printings and plate numbers, shades, basic-stamp and overprint varieties, and examples from the five other B.W.I. countries that used the same 'WAR TAX' overprint.

Everyone in attendance displayed a great interest in each of the displays, which generated a large number of comments and questions, thereby fulfilling two of the Group's major goals: 1) to provide opportunities for our members to meet each other, and 2) to promote the free exchange of information between members.

So, once again, we successfully overcame what we lacked in quantity - namely, attendance - with the quality of the interchanges between participants. And we plan to do it again at SESCAL 94, on October 1st!

In closing, let me extend Season's Greetings to all of you, along with my best wishes for 1994. May this year be a happy, prosperous, and productive one!

Annual Meeting at Florex 93

by M. FORAND

The Group's annual meeting took place at the Expo Center in Orlando, Florida, on November 6th, in conjunction with FLOREX 93, the APS-sponsored exhibition held each year by the Florida Federation of Stamp Clubs (which comprises 48 clubs, including two out-of-state ones). Our get-together was a successful affair: 29 people (including a few spouses) attended the BCPSG dinner Friday evening, and 23 members and seven guests were present at the meeting the next day. Cyril Bell offered a very interesting series of slides showing village post offices in Grenada, which he photographed during a visit to that island last year; and Jay Fredrick displayed his collection of British Virgin Islands war-tax stamps; the auction that followed was also well-attended. Nine members had exhibits (eight of which were British Caribbean-related); they received awards ranging from bronze (one), silver-bronze (two), and silver (two) to gold medals (four, including the Reserve Grand Award, received by Dan Walker); the winner of the FLOREX Grand Award (H. L. Arnould) and one of the judges (C. Verge) applied for membership in the Group.

This was a rare occasion when almost all of the Group's officers were together – i.e., Jay Fredrick, Peter McCann, Barry Friedman, Peter Kaulback, and myself; the only one missing was Robert Swar-

brick, our International Director. For many members, the Orlando gathering provided an opportunity to meet for the first time Bill Gompel, our Auction Manager, and Cliff Abram, the New-Issues Editor for the journal. Among others present at FLOREX were (in no particular order) Fred Seifert, David Druett, Ann Triggle, Cyril Bell, Tom Mills, Tom McMahon, Mark Swetland, Clint von Pohle, Jack Harwood, Rob Wynstra, Al Nordhem, Dan Walker, Jim Stern, Roger Schnell, Ed Waterous, Gale Raymond, Steve Schumann, Robert Hausin, and Claude Seupaul. (Apologies to those who may have been missed.)

Well-deserved thanks go to Lynn Cohen, an Orlando resident who had no sooner joined the Group earlier this year than he was asked to be the on-site coordinator for the Group's activities during FLOREX, and who discharged his duties with great diligence and excellent results.

Members are reminded that next year's meeting will be held in Baltimore, Maryland, in conjunction with BALPEX 94, which takes place during the first weekend in September (Labor Day weekend).

On another matter, I must apologize for the lateness of the September journal. The demands of consulting work are unpredictable and sometimes interfere with "more important" activities!

British Virgin Islands: Fourth Stamp Exhibition in March 1994

The Fourth Annual British Virgin Islands Stamp Show will take place at Barclays Hall, Road Town, Tortola, on March 19–20, 1994. The theme for this year's event will be "Religion, Mysticism, and Faith," but the show's organizers point out that this is not meant to be binding: exhibitors may select whatever country or topic strikes their fancy. Exhibits that have already been booked cover the United States, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Italy, Leeward Islands, and the British Virgin Islands. A number of thematic collections

will also be shown.

The BVI postal authorities are expected to exhibit a new selection of artwork for stamps issued during the past 30 years, and the philatelic bureau is also scheduled to take part in the two-day event. A special postmark will be in use during the show, which will also feature a mini-bourse, a philatelic brunch, and a mini-festival of stamp videos.

For more information, please contact Vernon Pickering, P.O. Box 704, Road Town, Tortola, BVI, W.I.; tel.: (809) 494-3510; fax: (809) 494-4540.



The Awards List

Compiled by PAUL LARSEN



LG = large gold; G = gold; LV = large vermeil; V = vermeil;
 LS = large silver; S = silver; SB = silver-bronze; B = bronze
 lit = literature exhibit

BANGKOK 93, October 1-10, 1993 - Bangkok, Thailand

- Cooley, R. "Great Britain line-engraved one-penny and two-pence values, 1840-1879" [LG]
 Davis, T. "A study of English postal history as seen through the county of Westmorland during the 17th, 18th, & 19th centuries" [G]
 Greenwood, S. "British Guiana, 1850-1899" [LG, special prize]
 McCann, P. "Turks and Caicos Islands postal history" [LV]
 Ramkissoon, R.A. "Trinidad, 1800-1905" [LG]
 Schnell, R. "Isle of Man postal history" [LV]
 Swarbrick, R.V. "The postage stamps of Jamaica, 1860-1935" [V]
 Walker, W.D. "Grenada, 1752-1911" [LG]

BRAZIL 93, July 30-August 8, 1993 - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

- Griffiths, J. "Westward expansion of European man in North America" [LV]
 McCann, P. "Turks & Caicos Islands postal history" [LV]
 Ramkissoon, R.A. "Trinidad" [LG]
 Schnell, R. "Caribbean private ship mail" [LG]
 Swarbrick, R.V. "The formative years of the Jamaica Post Office, 1690-1860" [G]
 Triggle, A. "Wales" [V]

FLOREX 93, November 5-7, Orlando, Florida

- Abram, C. "Barbados: The early years, 1852-1935" [S, BCPSG S]
 Colacino, R. "Postal history of British Guiana, 1789-1937" [S, BCPSG S]
 Cutler, S. "Jamaica to..." [SB, BCPSG SB]
 Fabian, G. "The local posts of Herman Herst, Jr." [B]
 Ramkissoon, R.A. "Postal stationery of Trinidad & Tobago" [G, BCPSG G]
 Schnell, R. "Nevis" [G, BCPSG G, Byron Cameron trophy, Florida Stamp Dealers Association Award]
 Walker, W.D. "Grenada, 1752-1911" [Reserve Grand, G, BCPSG G, APS medal (pre-1900 period)]
 Waterous, E. "Bahamas express mail" [SB, BCPSG SB]
 Wynstra, R. "Leeward Islands village mail, 1858-1932" [G, BCPSG G, APS medal (1900-1940 period)]

HAMPEX 93, Hampshire, U.K. [place and date unknown]

- Podger, D.J. "Cayman Islands definitives, 1902-1926" [V]

INDYPEX 93, September 17-19, 1993 - Indianapolis, Indiana

- Larsen, P. "Federal postal stationery of the Leeward Islands" [G, United Postal Stationery Society certificate]
 Ramkissoon, R.A. "Postal stationery of Trinidad & Tobago" [G, United Postal Stationery Society Marcus White Award, BCPSG medal]

March Party 93, March 19-21, 1993 - Cleveland, Ohio

- Fernando, Q. "The imperforate and perforate pence issues of Ceylon" [G]

PARFOREX 93, April 3-4, 1993 - Park Forest, Illinois

- Larsen, P. "Leeward Islands federal stationery envelopes and wrappers, 1902-1930" [G]

POLSKA 93, May 7-16, 1993 - Poznan, Poland

- Cooley, R. "Cayman Islands: the philately of three reigns" [G]
 Griffiths, J. "Development of railways during the steam train era" [LV]
 Larsen, P. "German Togo, 1885-1914" [LV]
 Ramkissoon, R.A. "Trinidad, 1802-1905" [G]; "Postal stationery of Trinidad & Tobago" [LV, special prize]
 Schnell, R. "German offices in Turkey, 1870-1914" [LV]
 Triggle, A. "Cymru before post reform" [LV]
 Walker, D. "Grenada, 1752-1898" [LG]

ST. LOUIS EXPO 93, October 1-3, 1993 - St. Louis, Missouri

- Fabian, G. "The stamps of Lundy" [V]
 Ramkissoon, R.A. "Airmails of Trinidad" [V]

SANPEX 93, August 18–22, 1993 – Durban, South Africa

Matheson, I. "British Honduras to 1902" [G, Stanley Gibbons special award]; "British Honduras, 1902–1937" [V]

SESCAL 93, October 8–10, 1993 – Los Angeles, California

British Caribbean Philatelic Journal, 1992 [V – lit]
Forand, M. (ed.). *Congress Book 1992* [G – lit]
Triggle, A. "Muscat" [V]

WAPEX 93, September 22–26, 1993 – Fremantle, Western Australia

Addiss, E.F. *The "Town" Cancells of British Honduras, 1880–1973* [LS – lit]
British Caribbean Philatelic Journal, 1992 [LS – lit]
McCann, P. "Turks & Caicos Islands postal history" [V]
Schumann, S. "North Borneo postal cards" [LV]
Woodward, I. *Exploring Jamaica through Obliterators* [SB – lit]

Congratulations to all exhibitors!

Secretary's Report

by PETER J. KAULBACK

Election of Trustees

Following the counting of the return ballots, I am happy to report that William Ashley, Jack Harwood, and Robert Wynstra have been elected as Trustees for the period 1994–99.

New Members

The applicants listed in the September 1993 issue of the journal have been admitted to membership in the Group.

New Applicants

ARNOULD, H. L. 43 Gordon Way, Princeton, NJ 08540; collects Dutch West Indies postal history, pre-1880; sponsored by P. McCann
BATES, Brian R., 3157 Berridge Lane, Orlando, FL 32812; collects British Caribbean; sponsored by J.C. Olson
COOPER, Graham M., P.O. Box N8160, Nassau, Bahamas; collects King George VI (advanced); sponsored by T. Giraldi
FANNON, Conrad, 4 Princeton Road, Natick, MA 01760; collects B.W.I., in particular King George V and King George VI issues; sponsored by T. Giraldi
FRASER, Colin G., Stamp Department, Christie's, 502 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022; various collecting interests; sponsored by B. Friedman
PALEN, Roberta, Loop Station, Box 840; Chicago, IL 60690-0840; collects Dominica pre-1960, Finland, Guatemala; sponsored by T. Giraldi

VERGE, Charles J. G., Box 2788, Station D, Ottawa, Ont., Canada K1P 5W8; collects Ireland, literature, Canada thematics; sponsored by P. McCann

Life Members

BELL, Cyril
FABIAN, George
HALEWOOD, Nicholas
OSDENE, Thomas
POTTER, Ian
SCHUMANN, Stephen

Resignations

BRASSLER, Norman
RATH, Charles

Deceased

WHITIN, Harry (on 24 November)

Address Changes

GULLICKSON, Glenn: 9550 Collegeview Road, #225, Bloomington, MN 55437
HARNISHFEGER, Ralph: 73 Cider Press Road, Apt. 5, Lock Haven, PA 17745-9657
LANGABEER, James: 59-14 Edgewater Drive, Pakuranga, Auckland, New Zealand
LOVETT, Robert: Pennswood Village, #C-104, Newtown, PA 18940-2401
MCCANN, Peter: 1669 Chinford Trail, Annapolis, MD 21401-6607

Cayman Islands: Another War Tax Variety

by HOWARD GODWIN

The article on the Cayman Islands varieties by George King in the June 1993 issue of the journal had me checking my own material. The "straight serif" variety was noted in my collection as a "damaged serif" (Figure 1). There had been no occasion to refer to the Gibbons catalogue since writing up the page about six years ago, and so it was a pleasure to read about the new SG54b entry.

This variety is clear on two blocks of the two bottom rows of this issue. The first block also has the "missing fraction bar" noted by Mr King. The second block (Figure 2) has the two varieties, with an additional "missing fraction bar" on row 9, stamp 5 (or 9/5) – giving a pair with the variety (Figure 3).

The next stamp (9/6) shows a break in the large numeral '1'.

It would seem that there was a gradual breakdown in the surcharge set-up, causing the progression of the "missing fraction bar" to stamps adjacent to the first noted, 9/4. However, there seems to be no change in the appearance of the straight serif in position 10/2.

It would be interesting to know if anyone has seen, or knows of, stamp 9/4 *with* a fraction bar and whether the "missing fraction bar" has been noted on stamp 9/6. The former would be from the earlier printing, while the latter could possibly be from one of the last.



Figure 1 (above)



Figure 2 (right)

Figure 3 (above right)



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 to be made payable to the "British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group." Please forward payment to the Advertising Manager:

Mr Charles E. Cwiakala
1527 South Fairview Avenue
Park Ridge, IL 60008, U S A

Wanted

British Caribbean Philatelic Literature

Collector seeks complete and undamaged copies of the following (originals only) for his collection:

British Guiana Philatelic Journal, nos. 1, 8-13, 20, 24-37
(will also purchase complete run, preferably bound)
BWI Philatelist (1949-58), vol. 1, no. 2
Caribbeana, nos. 2 and 3
Jamaica Philatelist (1927-49), bound run preferred
Trinidad Philatelic Review, 1946, 1947 and 1949.

Adutt, *Notes on a Display of the Cayman Islands*, 12 p.,
reprinted from *The London Philatelist* (1911)
Babcock, *Unusual Stamps of Jamaica*, 33 p. (1955)
Baldwin, booklets on Barbados and Trinidad airmails,
8 p. and 12 p. reprinted from *The Aero Field* (c 1950)
Bailey, *Current Post Offices and Postmarks of Jamaica*
(1968)
Beckton, *British Honduras Local surcharges*, reprinted
from *The London Philatelist*, 16 p. (c 1925)
Poole, *Postage Stamps of British Honduras*, 40 p. (1910)
Saunders, "The KGV issue for Bermuda: an attempt to
examine and evaluate new evidence" (KGVICS, 1970)
Yardley, *Virgin Islands Issues, 1866-1890*, 24 p. (1921)

Please make offer. Other titles needed.

M. Forand, Box 20145, Ottawa, CANADA K1N 9P4

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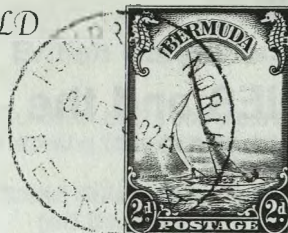
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