

BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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*The Salem sub-post office, currently being used by GPO Plymouth, Montserrat,
during the volcano emergency (see T. Tweddell's article on p. 91)*

Also Featured:

Antigua Revenue Stamps
Bermuda Picture Postcards
CARICOM Force in Haiti
Guyana Overprint Error
Jamaica OFFICIAL Overprints
Trinidad "Mail Buoy"



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emergency *T. Tweddell* / 91Secretary's report *P. Kaulback* / 94Trinidad 'mail buoy' cover *B. Ramkissoon* / 101***Montserrat: Postal Operations during the Volcano Emergency***

by Tim TWEDDELL

It will be difficult to visualise from this account the problems that have beset Montserrat since July 1995. I was able to visit the island in November 1996 and decided to make this report, although Montserrat is not my principal collecting interest.

The southern end of the island is dominated by Chances Peak, the remnants of a volcano that last erupted in the early 1660s. But the last 100 years have brought periodic rumblings, and a new volcano has now formed.

In July 1995, the entire southern half of the island, which has a total population of 10,000+, was evacuated to the safer northern end. This move lasted a few weeks, after which things returned to relative normalcy until December 1995, when a further evacuation was necessary, again for a few weeks.

But on 3 April 1996, a third evacuation took place, and no return has been possible to date. In fact, the Alert State has been increased. Many of the displaced inhabitants have left to stay with relatives on Montserrat or elsewhere, and some are being cared for in Great Britain. The remainder are housed in churches and other buildings

in the north of the island and in emergency shelters.

Plymouth, the capital and administrative centre of the island, is "closed for business," to put it simply. Government offices, hospitals, schools, banks, and similar services have had to move elsewhere. Hotels, restaurants, and shops, etc. have for the most part closed, although a few have relocated.

The one saviour of this sorry state of affairs is that the island has many private homes belonging to absent owners, who have allowed them to be used as offices. Many of these are located in Salem, and it is to Salem that the main post office has moved, along with the philatelic bureau. The postal system in Montserrat is controlled from the GPO Plymouth, located in normal times in a purpose-built office on the waterfront [Ed.: See the front cover of *BCPJ*, September 1994.]. Ten sub-offices are scattered throughout the island, located in the homes of the sub-postmasters, usually taking up one room or so.

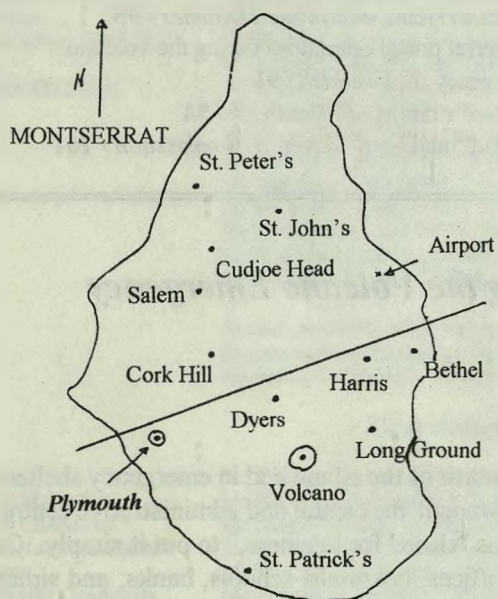
The main office in Plymouth was open from Monday to Saturday, with Wednesday and Saturday as half-days, while the sub-offices were open from 4.30 to 6.00 p.m.



Close-up view of the Salem sub-office/GPO Plymouth



The Montserrat Philatelic Bureau, now operating from a private home in Salem; manager Agnes Southwell (left) is discussing recent issues with a customer.



Line separating the evacuated area (south) and its closed post offices from the rest northern half of Montserrat

Remarkably, other than the five closed sub-offices, very little has changed in the postal services offered. The Salem sub-postmaster, Viola West, operated from her house in the evening; the rest of the day, the space is used by GPO Plymouth postmaster Fernella Barzey and her staff. A half-hour period between 4.00 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. is set aside for the change-over. This working relationship has operated successfully since April 1996 (and during the two brief periods previously mentioned).

Post office boxes are still available, housed in tem-

porary pigeonholes, and all services – including the sale of stamps, postal orders, etc. and daily deliveries – are being maintained. The only deterioration in service is that letters which took one day to be delivered within the island are now taking two or three. This, despite losing approximately 20 percent of the staff, who have opted to leave the island during the emergency.

All items mailed in Montserrat normally have the GPO Plymouth canceller, and this has not changed. Sub-offices do have their own cancellers and can apply them on request to letters handed in.

A similar story describes the situation of the philatelic bureau, which is now located only a few yards from the Salem sub-office in rented accommodation. The bureau has lost half of its staff, but the only complaint I heard from acting manager Agnes Southwell was that the remaining staff were very cramped for space. But they continue to provide their usual service to stamp collectors worldwide.

The sub-offices that are closed are the following: St. Patrick, Dyers, Harris, Bethel, and Long Ground. Those which have remained open are Salem, St. John's, St. Peter's, Cork Hill, and Cudjoe Head. There are currently no plans for relief stamps or overprints on current stamps, but a miniature sheet showing volcano activity is scheduled for released in January 1997. Each stamp will have a value of EC\$1.15.

I am indebted to Fernella Barzey and Agnes Southwell for the help they gave me in writing this article. □

From the Editor's Computer

by Michel FORAND

- **Membership Renewal.** If the address label on the envelope containing this issue has the code "P96" in the upper right corner, and if there is a yellow sticker on the envelope, then we had not received your 1997 dues at the time of going to press. If you have not yet renewed your membership, please do so now: if your dues have not been received by the time the March journal goes to print, you will not receive that issue and your name will be removed from our mailing list. Please help us avoid the need to send reminders.
- **PACIFIC 97.** The BCPSG will have a number of activities at PACIFIC 97, the international exhibition to be held at the Moscone Center in San Francisco from 29 May to 8 June 1997:
 - The annual meeting will take place on Tuesday, 3 June, at 2 p.m. and will be immediately followed by the Group's annual auction (see the call for consignments on page 110). The location is not yet known, but it is expected to be announced in the exhibition program. We will have a Group dinner that evening.
 - The Group will share a table with two other organizations, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and the British North America Philatelic Society. The Group will offer back issues of the journal, along with some of our publications, the BCPSG pin, etc. Although the three societies are taking steps to have one individual present at the table throughout the exhibition, that person will undoubtedly welcome company (and temporary relief), and we urge members to spend an hour or two at the table.
 - As usual, the Group will have a hospitality suite at one of the "show hotels," but we have not yet been informed at which hotel the suite will be. We hope to have that information in the next issue of the journal. The suite will be open for informal get-together in the evenings from 28 May to 3 June.
 - Our coordinator for the exhibition is Dr. R.A. Ramkisson. If you need information about the Group's participation in the exhibition or wish to offer your services, please contact Ben, whose address appears on the inside front cover.
- **Internet.** Several officers of the Group are now on the Internet and can be reached by e-mail. This is yet one more way to contact them in order to obtain or provide information, etc. Current e-mail addresses:

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M. Forand	mforand@cyberus.ca
D. Walker	dwalker@usa.pipeline.com

It has also been suggested that members who would like to have their e-mail address published in the journal so that others can contact them to discuss philatelic subjects, etc., should inform the editor, who will collect the addresses and include them in a future issue.

- **BCPSG Web Site.** The BCPSG's Web site "address" (URL or Universal Resource Locator) is as follows:

<http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/BCPSG/>

Thanks are extended to our vice-president (and "Webmaster"), Russ Skavaril, for setting up the BCPSG home page. The information on this page is being revised and augmented, and we would welcome any comments, suggestions, etc. Our hope is that the Group's presence on the Web will result in recruiting new members, but at the same time we plan to include a "What's New?" subsidiary page, where announcements of interest to current members (about forthcoming meetings and other events) will appear. Be sure to "bookmark" the site on your browser. Needless to say, the print version of the journal will continue.

- **Advertising Rates.** In taking a closer look at our advertising rates, we have discovered that we were actually subsidizing our advertisers: over a year, the cost of each page of advertising was greater than the revenue produced. To align revenues with costs, we have raised the rates somewhat (see the Note to Advertisers). Our rates are still very modest, and advertising in the *BCPJ* remains a bargain.
- **Classified Ads.** Years ago, the journal had classified ads. It's not clear why these were discontinued, but there has been a renewed interest in this type of feature, so it is being revived for those who want to contact other collectors for trading, buying, selling, etc. There are no firm rules at the moment, but please keep your ad reasonably short – say, no more than 50 words. The Group or the journal cannot be held be

held responsible for any difficulties that might arise in such exchanges, so if you do undertake to contact someone, please follow the rules of prudence and common sense in such matters. Ads received over the next few weeks will appear in the next issue.

- **Study Group Leaders.** Graham Bartlett has recently sold his collection, and as a result he has decided to retire as Study Group Leader for *Saint Lucia*. The position is now open, and we would welcome word from anyone who would like to volunteer to replace Graham. Note that Russ Skavaril is the new Study Group Leader for *Bermuda*, a position left vacant following Horst Augustinovic's resignation two years ago.
- **Publications.** *The Postal Markings of Jamaica*, Ian Potter's massive compilation of information on Jamaica post offices and postal markings, is now available from Cyril Bell (see the review elsewhere in this issue). While this book was published by Ian himself, he has appointed the BCPSG as distributor outside Europe. The retail price for non-members is \$65 (North America), but Group members may purchase the book at reduced prices (all postpaid): US\$55 to addresses in North America; US\$57 to the Caribbean, Bermuda and Latin America; and US\$60 to Australia, Japan, South Africa.

Following an agreement between the BCPSG and the Bermuda Collectors Society, the Group plans to publish *Intercepted in Bermuda: The Postal History of Censorship, 1902-1945* later this year. This will be

a major addition to the libraries of both Bermuda collectors and censorship collectors. The book will have chapters dealing with the censorship of prisoner-of-war mail during the Boer War and of civilian, military and POW mail during World War I and World War II. Most of the authors of the different chapters are BCPSG members. Watch for a further announcement in a future issue of the *BCPJ*.

- **Back Issues of the Journal.** A list of the back issues of the journal that are currently available is enclosed with this issue. Please note that, from now on, all requests for back issues should be sent to Cyril Bell, 4445 Riverside Drive, Lilburn, GA 30247, USA. We wish to thank Tom Giraldi, who for the past 20 years has been the keeper of back issues, and we also thank Cyril for accepting to store them in the future.
- **Cumulative Index.** A cumulative subject index to volumes 24 through 36 (1984-96) has been compiled and will be distributed with the next issue of the journal. This should prove a useful tool for those who are looking for information on a particular country or subject. Work will continue to expand the index backward in time until a cumulative index for the full run of the journal is completed.
- **Authors' Guidelines.** A list of guidelines for those who wish to write articles for the journal is enclosed with this issue. It would be appreciated if would-be authors would observe those guidelines, but if they present difficulties, please contact me. □

Secretary's Report

by PETER KAULBACK

New Members

The applicant listed in the September 1996 issue of the journal has been admitted to membership in the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group.

New Applicants

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Charles A. JONES, 20714 Dennison Lane, Fort Bragg, CA 95437, U.S.A.; worldwide collecting interests; sponsored by L. Cohen

Michael J. WARD, St. Madoes Manse, Glencarse, Perth, PH2 7NF, Scotland; collects Turks & Caicos Is., New Zealand; sponsored by D. Druett

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D'Anneo, A.H.	Edwards, Paul
Jackson, John W.	Ruggle, Richard
Verge, Charles	Wilson, Michael

Deceased

Norman Burger	Mrs Byron Cameron
Michael B. Nicholson	

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Barry Friedman	Robert Mason
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Jamaica: The London "Official" Overprints

by Hugh JAMES

As a result of my item about these overprints in *BCPJ* for September 1996 (pp. 67-70), Steve Jarvis has kindly sent me his collection of London Officials to examine. I can now add new information to that article in *BCPJ*.

On page 68, first column, I mentioned plate numbers 1 and 3 on the ½d value. I can now add plate numbers 1 and 3 on the 1d value and plate number 3 on the 2d value. A large proportion of the 1d stamps I have examined are from plate 3, which shows signs of increasing plate wear, most noticeably in the area of the duty plate. The 2d value plate number 3 appears to be a new plate especially for printing the grey OFFICIAL as the 1928 "bible" (Collett *et al.*) and Aguilar's *Philatelic Handbook of Jamaica* both state that only plate 1 was used for the 2d Octagons.

Turning to the notched 'O' flaw on page 69, Steve Jarvis's collection includes a block of four of the 2d value with the 9 o'clock flaw in the bottom left stamp (this is stamp 1 of an unknown row) and I now think that, contrary to my thoughts previously, it is constant. Interestingly, in the same block the top left-hand stamp (stamp 1 of the next higher row) has a sliced 'O', with the top left-hand corner missing. I have one copy of this variety in a

block of six of the 2d value from the right-hand pane, but as I had only the one copy I could not report it in September as I did not know if it was constant.



In studying Steve's collection, I noticed another minor variety: on row 5, stamp 2 of the right-hand pane there is a very small dot of black ink, low to the left of the second 'I' of 'OFFICIAL'. This is constant but is really only significant for identification and positioning purposes.

Finally, amongst Steve's collection of officials overprinted 'SPECIMEN', I noticed that on the ½d value the 's' of 'SPECIMEN' appears to be inverted: the smaller loop of the 's' is at the bottom and the larger loop at the top. This type of specimen was used extensively in Jamaica and it would be interesting to know if any other collector has noticed the inverted 's'. □

Guyana 1966–68 Independence Issue: The London Overprint Error

by P. J. "Raj" RAMPHAL

Guyana's first one-cent stamp was the British Guiana 1¢ black of the Queen Elizabeth II issue on paper with the upright watermark multiple crown block CA (MCA), overprinted 'GUYANA INDEPENDENCE' (SG393a). The sheets used for this first London overprinting came from Crown Agents stock previously printed for British Guiana but never actually released there. It has long been believed that a sheet of 100 stamps escaped the overprint, explaining the occurrence of stamps that were never intended to be – i.e., the British Guiana QEII 1¢ stamp with this watermark. The Stanley Gibbons catalogue lists these as London errors, whereas the Commonwealth catalogue presumes them to have come from the subsequent local overprinting in Georgetown.



The example shown here helps to resolve the argument. It consists of a used horizontal pair, clearly post-marked 3 PM 5 SEP 1967. The stamp on the right is entirely devoid of an overprint while the one on the left bears a partial London overprint, establishing beyond question the origin of this error. Judging from the angle of the cutoff, the error clearly results from a sheet of paper

being interposed between the stamps and the intended overprint. Without a doubt there would have been other stamps on that sheet that would have been similarly affected, the number depending on the size and position of the interposing leaf relative to the sheet of stamps.

David Atkinson described this example in the March 1996 issue of the *BWISC Bulletin*. By comparing it with a mint pair from his own collection, both on similar dull white paper, he concluded that they conceivably have both come from the same sheet. He also noted, from his own collection, both a mint and a used example on white paper, clearly a different paper type from the London pair shown here. Those on white paper, he concluded, must have come from the local overprinting done in 1967, since that overprinting was done on both white and dull white paper. His final conclusion was that errors on dull white paper represent London errors caused by the leaf interposition whereas those on white paper derive from the local overprint series. The further possibility exists that other sheets may have escaped the overprinting process, but that is pure speculation. So it would appear that both Gibbons and Commonwealth were correct in designating the origin of the printing error!

Since this pair has been in my possession for 25 years without publication, it would appear reasonable to hope that other pieces of the puzzle may yet surface. Mr Atkinson continues to research this subject and would welcome the opportunity to examine multiples of any of the Independence overprints. □

Forthcoming Auction

Victoria Stamp Company of Ridgewood, N.J., will be holding their Fourth Public Auction on 31 January 1997, at the Collectors Club in New York City.

They will present an important holding of stamps and postal history of Bermuda, including Part II of the Larry Swain stock, plus the ROBERT F. RAND collection of Falkland Islands and British West Indies, featuring rare Cayman Islands, including double overprints.

Select other properties are also offered, with Samoa, Madagascar, Cook Islands and Dependencies, etc.

Viewing for the sale will be at the Metropolitan Stamp Show in the Grand Ballroom of the New Yorker Hotel, New York City, 17-19 January 1997. Request catalogue, specifying your interests, from Victoria Stamp Company, P.O. Box 745, Ridgewood, NJ 07451. Phone: (201) 652-7283; Fax: (201) 612-0024. □

The CARICOM Force in Joint Task Force Haiti

by Dr Gale J. RAYMOND, FRPSL

The U.S.-led Multi-National Force (MNF) or Joint Task Force (JTF) in Haiti included some 4,000 troops from 30 or more nations, counting police and civilians with headquarters staff. While actual nations and numbers varied over time, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) was represented by about 300 personnel in total, on a rotating basis.

The Barbados Defence Force (BDF) sent an initial detachment for training at Camp Santiago, Puerto Rico. As part of the JTF, the initial BDF detachment arrived at Port-au-Prince on 14 September 1994, using a postal address of MNF, CARICOM Battalion, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Four BDF detachments served in the JTF operations, each having two officers and 23 other ranks. Each detachment served either three, four, or six months, including two or three months' duty at either Camp Port-au-Prince (headquarters), Camp Jeremie, Cap Haitien Camp, or Camp Les Cayes. Reports, mail, and other letters were normally picked up or sent by courier, with no stamps, to CARICOM headquarters in Port-au-Prince, where they were sorted by home island and despatched as pouch mail by travelling officers.



Figure 1

On arrival at the home BDF headquarters, the personal mail was posted or given to addressees promptly. As most islanders knew instantly, through the grapevine, when a BDF officer returned from Haiti, mail delivery was almost instantaneous! Figure 1 shows the BDF post box at the

Garrison, guarded by a military policeman. What postmark was used there, if any, is unknown. Most mail was probably cancelled at the GPO to expedite it, with mail to BDF members in Haiti being sent stampless by military pouch.

From Haiti, both officers and other ranks made frequent use of the civil postal system, as exemplified by the cover shown in Figure 2, box-cancelled 'BUREAU POSTAL, JEREMIE', dated OCT 12 1995 and addressed directly to the BDF Garrison, St. Michael, Barbados. The return address is that of lieutenant, BDF Contingent, Haiti. Airpost by civil mail was a "bargain" 3 gourdes (about 20 cents U.S.) to Barbados or other CARICOM nations. I am told it travelled by daily commercial aircraft, but in this case had been obviously sorted erroneously with Antigua mail. This necessitated re-routing by the Antigua GPO, blessedly by a new, unrecorded boxed mark, 'MIS-SENT TO ANTIGUA'.

The CARICOM force was eventually transferred to the U.N. command on 1 April 1995 (as part of the U.N. Mission in Haiti, or UNMIH), whereby the multinational troops could send mail by sea post as free mail to their home country or as airmail then requiring 60¢ per half-ounce in U.N. stamps (U.S. currency) anywhere in the world, or \$1 U.S. per ounce for letters and parcels. The troops did send many souvenirs home, especially the extraordinarily artistic carvings, other woodcraft (often bawdy!), and art paintings of distinctive Haitian style and skill. So the troops shopped around for the lowest mailing costs, for lack of their own FPOs or military concession rates.

Technically, CARICOM troops and other military personnel and civilians could post limited free letter mail to the United States and their home nations via the U.S. Army post offices (APOs). But airmail for letters and parcels required the much pricier airmail rates and thus was seldom used. However, some air letter mail was posted to get one-day delivery to the islands further south on U.S. commercial airlines. A few such airmail letters were posted, such as the one shown here to Barbados (Figure 3), with 60¢ in U.S. postage stamps, datestamped by a U.S. hand cancel reading ARMY POSTAL SERVICE / APO AE 09301-9091 UNIT 2 dated 11 JAN 1996. Oddly, perhaps due to climate-related adhesive problems, the stamps were taped down by a thin strip, then datestamped.

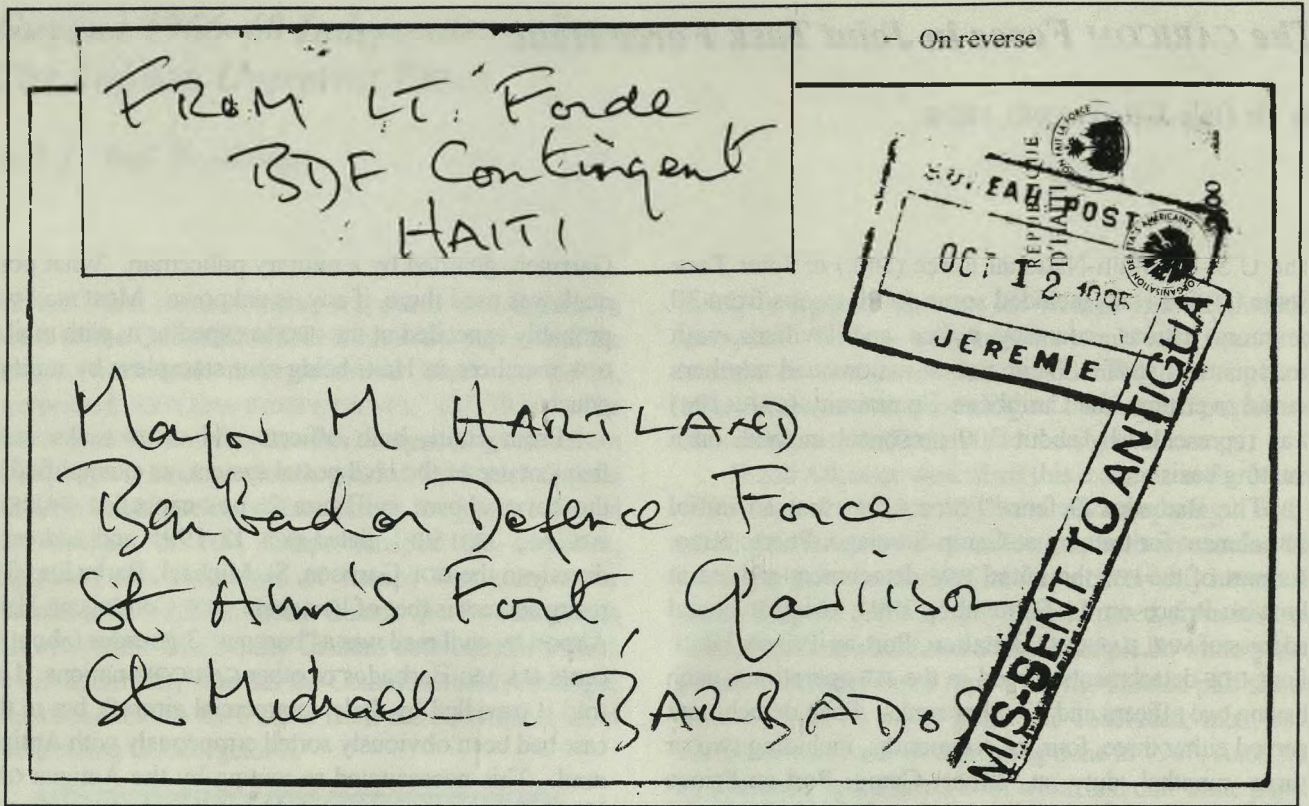


Figure 2

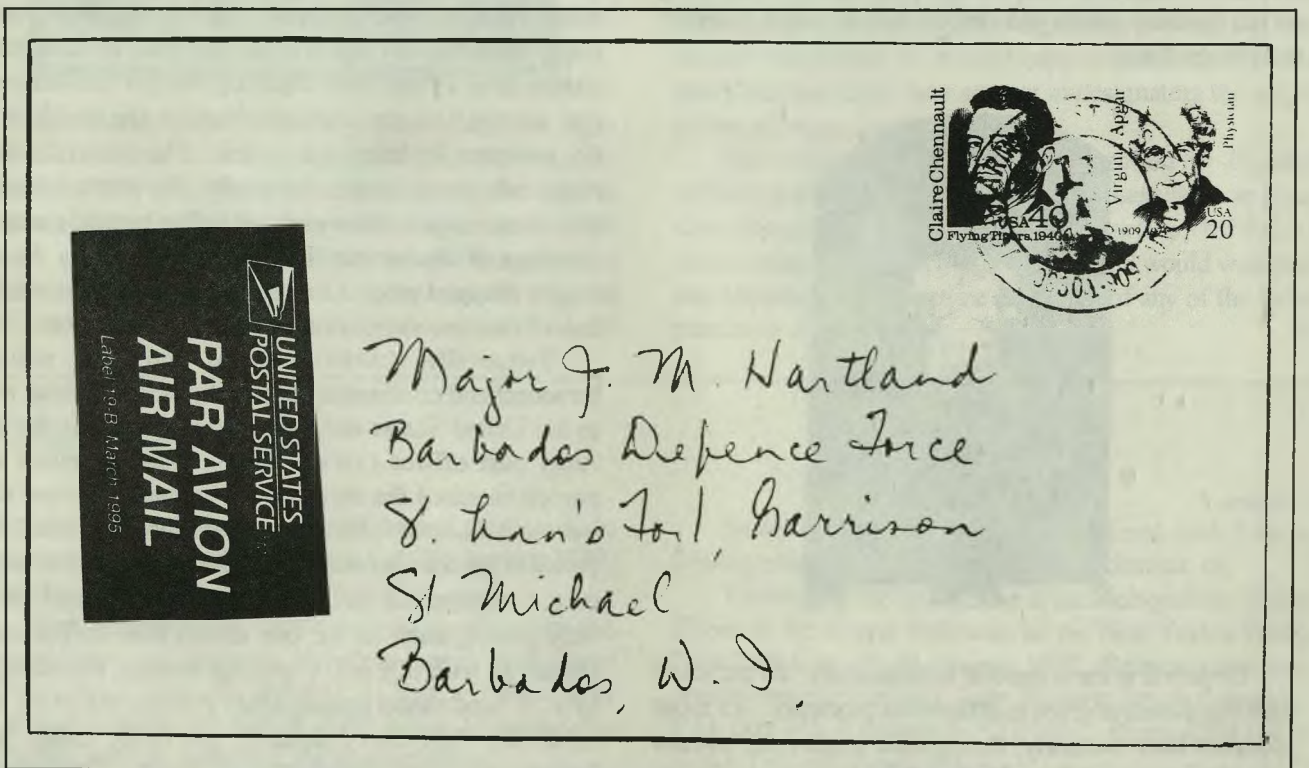


Figure 3

It was indeed a surprise to see so much civilian mail with Haitian stamps, as for many years the letters posted in the civilian postal system were notoriously slow, with even airmail taking two weeks to three months to reach the United States, in light of the standard puzzling inspection delays of previous administrations. Often, I was recruited to fly "lamp-lighter" (safe-hand courier) with urgent mail in my pocket, pouch, or briefcase on the brief (one-hour) flight to the United States, to post mail in Florida post offices. In fact, most air travellers also carried such "shirt-pocket mail" to bypass Haitian postal delays. As much of the mail already bore Haitian postage stamps, a lot of letters were cancelled with the Miami AMF postmarks, or my own relay cancel as an international courier, on the Haitian stamps, as mandated by UPU regulations.

It is quite plausible that the Task Force brought in outside postal consultants to advise the Haitian postal services on facilitating, expediting, and security-enhancing the impending huge civilian mails. This I saw done while with the UNAMIC/UNTAC in Cambodia some years ago – and quite successfully in a relatively short time.

One UNMIH cover in my collection, sent to Germany,

bears a pair of 32¢ U.N. stamps to cover the 60¢ airmail rate, hand-cancelled by the four-bar APO AE 09301-9091, dated 12 OCT 1995. It was interesting to see that a civilian contractor, Brown & Root, of Houston, Texas, had its own military address – APO AE 09372-0004; however, it normally used fax or e-mail for its communications.

The only other CARICOM mail seen by me was to Trinidad, posted to a Defence Force soldier with a U.S. 50¢ airmail stamp, hand-cancelled by the four-bar APO AE 09830-3, dated 13 JAN 1995, prior to the air-rate increase. My only Honduras Army cover is from a single correspondence to that country, bearing a 3-gourde stamp and box-cancelled PORT-AU-PRINCE on 21 July 1995, with a large boxed 'H' (Honduras?) sorting mark on the reverse. Another UNMIH cover, with U.N. stamps and cancelled at U.N. headquarters in New York, is from a Bosnian foreign service officer who at the time preferred being in Haiti than in Bosnia!

I am indebted and grateful for input herein to Ronald Wike, the Barbados Defence force, Mary Green, and Dr. Gerald Boarino, and especially for a copy of the magazine *Salute* celebrating the 10th anniversary of the BDF – an excellent narrative and history. □

Book Review

The Postal Markings of Jamaica, edited and published by Ian A. Potter. Distributed outside Europe by the BCPSG; price postpaid: North America, US \$55; Caribbean, Bermuda, Latin America, US \$57; Australia, Japan, South Africa, US \$60.

It was my privilege to preview *The Postal Markings of Jamaica* – and I do consider it a real privilege. This handsome and extensive compilation is contained in a nicely bound volume of 476 pages – each a full-size, 8½" x 11" – and covers all the postal markings of Jamaica that pertain to origin or receipt of mail. It does not include the miscellaneous markings, etc. but does include slogan postmarks.

The first section lists, codes, and illustrates all the recorded types of postmarks and includes a short history of each mark. The second section lists every postal office, postal agency, or special post office that has been recorded, and locates each office by coordinates. It also lists the opening dates of the office, each postmark used in

that office with earliest and latest recorded dates of usage where available, and just about anything else you want to know. To top it all off, ample space is given for notes in each office listing, so that the book can be used for many years as a continually updated reference work.

The compilers have done a tremendous job of clarifying the 918 plus different offices and many thousands of different postal markings, and this is a work that every Jamaica postal history collector should want.

The few printing errors, which are minor – and the one major omission of neglecting the earliest copy of the 'C' obliterator used at Laughlands – in no way detract from this remarkable work. – *Robert Topaz* □

1996 BCPSG Auction Report

by Bill GOMPEL

The 1996 auction was one of the most successful in the Group's history, with total sales just over \$8,000. A total of 80 bidders from 13 countries bought 225 of the 400 lots offered. The 17 consignors in the sale provided much unusual material which inspired heavy bidding. On average, each lot sold received four bids, with 202 lots receiving at least three bids.

Among the highlights of the sale: only two of the 14 literature lots went unsold; the British Guiana section had only five unsold lots out of 30 offered; all better censorship sold at or, in most cases, above estimate. Lot 241 (Jamaica stampless cover collection) was the star of the sale, receiving nine bids and realizing \$625 against an

estimate of \$300!

The increased quality and diversity of material in the auction proves that good material will sell at very strong prices and I encourage members to submit consignments that will ensure the continued success of the BCPSG auctions.

I would greatly like to hear from the many who did not bid about the type of material they would like to see in future sales. This will make it easier to look for material that will be of interest to a larger number of members.

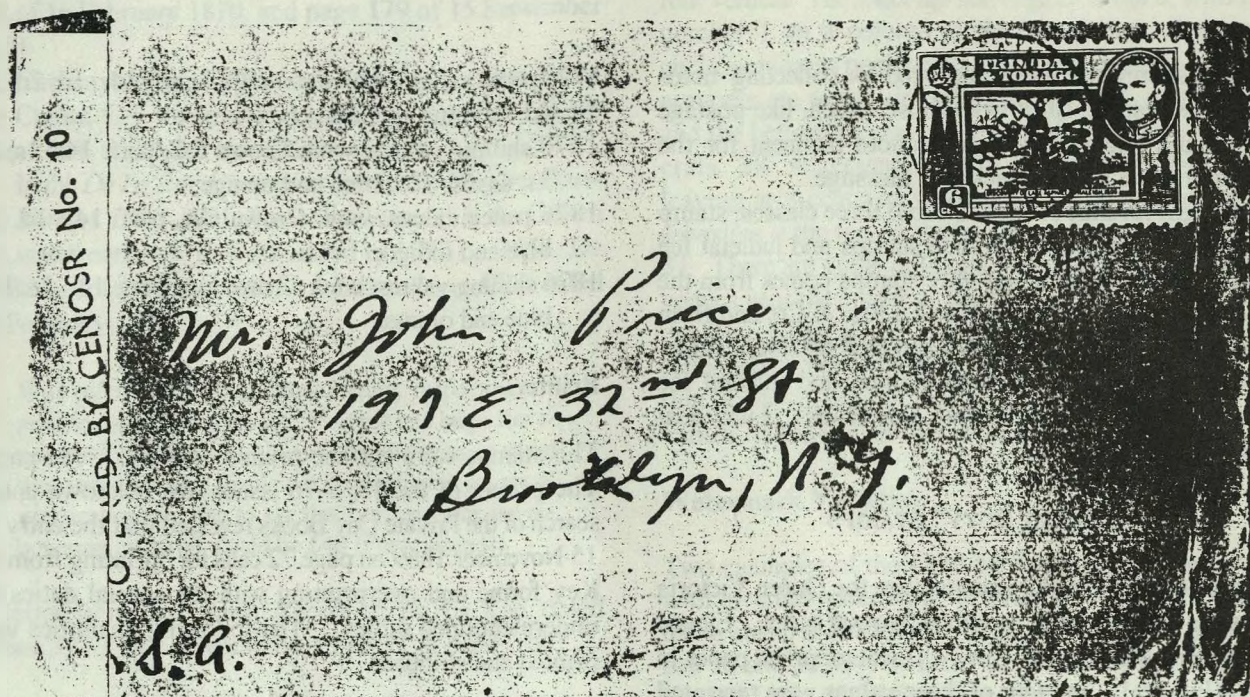
Finally, I want to thank all those who supported the BCPSG by participating in the auction as consignors or bidders.

Prices Realized

Lot	PR	Lot	PR	Lot	PR	Lot	PR	Lot	PR	Lot	PR	Lot	PR	Lot	PR
1	13.	46	27.	87	10.	134	14.	176	21.	231	47.	280	23.	335	13.
2	15.	47	28.	88	12.	135	58.	177	19.	232	43.	283	22.	336	13.
3	19.	48	35.	90	23.	136	19.	179	25.	233	31.	285	31.	339	21.
4	28.	50	27.	92	25.	138	50.	180	19.	236	12.	286	25.	341	17.
5	41.	51	61.	93	15.	139	12.	183	37.	238	31.	287	17.	342	30.
6	25.	54	19.	94	20.	141	15.	184	41.	241	625.	289	8.	343	10.
8	37.	55	12.	96	86.	144	185.	185	8.	242	61.	290	12.	344	10.
9	13.	58	23.	97	26.	145	29.	186	25.	243	10.	291	17.	345	29.
10	15.	59	15.	98	21.	146	37.	192	45.	245	15.	292	12.	346	37.
12	33.	60	40.	99	23.	147	21.	193	76.	249	14.	293	13.	347	12.
13	14.	61	11.	100	20.	148	25.	197	11.	250	17.	295	23.	356	335.
14	15.	64	14.	102	8.	149	25.	199	76.	252	22.	296	62.	358	15.
16	15.	65	14.	103	25.	150	15.	200	91.	253	17.	297	19.	362	19.
17	53.	66	12.	104	16.	151	23.	204	69.	256	21.	299	20.	364	12.
18	26.	67	23.	105	22.	152	48.	205	60.	258	18.	300	43.	365	40.
20	13.	68	16.	107	35.	153	25.	207	47.	259	15.	303	15.	366	21.
21	22.	69	26.	109	30.	154	51.	208	60.	261	21.	306	101.	367	25.
22	27.	70	41.	113	17.	155	27.	209	66.	262	26.	307	19.	368	26.
23	23.	71	28.	114	18.	156	12.	210	61.	263	21.	308	13.	371	31.
25	28.	72	61.	115	11.	157	15.	212	61.	264	43.	310	35.	372	57.
26	17.	73	8.	116	9.	158	20.	213	25.	265	15.	312	23.	383	6.
27	28.	74	17.	118	20.	159	25.	214	31.	266	21.	313	36.	388	41.
28	18.	75	8.	119	24.	162	15.	215	14.	267	17.	315	37.	391	17.
29	15.	76	23.	121	12.	163	15.	216	13.	268	13.	316	13.	392	19.
31	15.	77	10.	124	13.	164	25.	217	45.	269	30.	317	31.	393	29.
32	21.	79	25.	125	19.	166	14.	219	12.	270	12.	323	23.	394	41.
35	61.	80	28.	126	15.	168	14.	220	19.	272	12.	326	36.	395	69.
36	30.	81	15.	128	18.	170	18.	222	41.	273	21.	328	23.	396	26.
41	31.	82	63.	130	42.	171	28.	226	30.	274	9.	331	71.	397	120.
42	33.	83	16.	131	23.	172	44.	227	57.	276	21.	332	8.	399	21.
43	25.	84	12.	132	21.	173	81.	228	17.	278	27.	333	31.	400	76.
44	26.	85	21.	133	20.	175	18.	229	50.	279	56.	334	46.		

A Trinidad 'Mail Buoy' Lookout Cover

by Dr Ben RAMKISSOON



The contents of an 'OPENED BY CENSOR NO. 10' cover to Brooklyn, written on board a naval ship and postmarked at Port of Spain on 19 AUG 41, reveal two separate but interesting and amusing letters – the subject of this story.

Approximately 15 numbered handstamps of the type seen on this cover (Wike type TR CH 5) were used in Trinidad, always found struck in purple ink, but no. 10 is the only one recorded with the 'CENSOR' spelling error (for 'CENSOR'), seen on covers dated from July to December 1941. It was used by terminal censorship only, and only on a plain brown sealing tape, as shown here.

Now to the contents of the letters (italics mine):

Letter No. 1

8/10/41 Dear John — Heigh Ho — What a quiet life. Plenty of time to think. I'll probably be a philosopher when I get back. Hope this has a good postmark. *This ship's mail is to be picked up from a mail buoy.* So far everything has [been] pretty soft. I am Engineer Cadet. Not much to do and eat and sleep like an officer. Have a large stateroom amidship with private toilet and eat with Master, mates and Engineers and served by a couple of lackeys. Going to Trinidad first. I'll send you something with a *Trinidease (or suthin')* stamp. So far I like the life a lot. Plenty to eat and plenty of rest and no beer gardens aboard! Nothing has happened, yet, nothing to say so I'll close. I hope Kay is feeling better. Please give my regards to your mother. Mac

P.S. If you want to write, you might catch me at [five words obliterated here]*

* "It ain't allowed."

Letter No. 2

8/17/41 Dear John — The attached was written a few days ago when I was approaching a *mail buoy*. We passed it while I was asleep but another one was due soon. I got stamps from the Captain and also the *horse laugh*. It seems no one has ever heard of a mail buoy *except in their imaginations*. Man! Did I feel foolish. We dock in Trinidad today so I'll send this off from there. Mac

In studying these letters, I discovered that the "mail buoy" lookout is an old navy joke. It appears to be utilized as part of the informal process of initiating new recruits on their first voyage at sea. This is corroborated in an account by John J. Fowlston, in which a young seaman recruit is told to "look out for the mail buoy" a hundred miles out at sea!

References

- John Fowlston, *Naval Institute Proceedings*, May 1954, p. 537.
 Ron Wike, *British Empire Civil Censorship, World War II: Trinidad and Tobago*, Perth, Scotland, Chavril Press, 1993.

Antigua Revenue Stamps

by Mark W. SWETLAND

Revenue stamps are those employed for collecting taxes or fees, as distinguished from those which, like postage stamps and telegraph stamps, denote payment for the transmission of a letter, packet or message.

Antigua revenue stamps fall into three classes, stamp duty stamps, embossed revenue stamps and judicial fee stamps. Data on the stamp duty stamps comes from the Private Day Books of Thomas De La Rue & Co. and from the Forbin, Morley, and Barefoot and Hall catalogs. Information on embossed revenue stamps and judicial fee stamps comes from the Private Day Books. I will deal with them in that order.

"STAMP DUTY" STAMPS

The first Antigua revenue stamps were the Queen Victoria adhesives of 1870-1876 inscribed 'STAMP DUTY'. Eleven values were released on Crown CC watermarked paper in 1870 (Figure 1), and four of these values were reprinted later on Crown CA watermarked paper. The orders for these stamps in the Private Day Books refer to them as "stamp duty" stamps.



Figure 1

Check List

Morley lists the following dates and values for the "stamp duty" issues, with the second color being that of the value table lettering:

1870 pence values, wmk Crown CC, perf. 14: 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d; blue and indigo;

1870 shilling values, wmk Crown CC, perf. 14: 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 10s; blue and orange;

1876 pence values, wmk Crown CA, perf. 14: 1d, 3d; blue and indigo;

1876 shilling values, wmk Crown CA, perf. 14: 1s, 10s; blue and orange.

Printer

The stamps were surface-printed on white wove paper. The printer of the 1870-76 issues was unknown until a search of the Private Day Books revealed that the entry for 15 November 1869 on page 72 calls for "printing from the Key forme and overprinting with the special duties the undermentioned duties." The following quantities were printed and shipped:

1d	50,160
2d	20,320
3d	20,000
4d	20,240
6d	10,400
1s	9,800
2s	7,920
3s	5,160
4s	4,000
5s	2,200
10s	1,000

In the left border of page 71 are examples of the 1d, 2d, and 3d stamps; in the borders and at the bottom of page 72 are examples of the 4d, 6d, 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, and 10s stamps.

Shipments of "stamp duty" stamps to Antigua were recorded in the Private Day Books until 1890 - 10 pages in all, including the two pages noted above for 1869.

As indicated above, four stamps were reprinted in later years. The totals for these values are as follows:

1d	328,600
3d	25,200
1s	19,040
10s	1,600

If anyone has an opportunity to inspect the De La Rue Private Day Books at the National Postal Museum, London, I would appreciate being informed of the book numbers with pages 71 and 72 of 15 November 1869, page 102 of 16 February 1870, and page 179 of 15 September 1870.

Can anyone shed light on the date of the first use of the Crown CA watermarked stamps? The facts as we know them at present are as follows.

In the *De La Rue History of British & Foreign Postage Stamps 1855-1901*, Easton indicates that the Crown CA watermark was first discussed in 1872 (p. 296). De La Rue quoted the cost of the dandy roll in a letter dated 15 February 1872:

With reference to your verbal enquiry respecting our price for re-covering the C C Postage and large Revenue dandy rolls with 'C.A.' and 'Crown' bits, to make these uniform with the new roll which is in course of preparation, we beg to say that our price for the re-covering each roll would be £40 (Forty pounds).

A letter from the Crown Agents to De La Rue, dated 1 June 1873, also refers to the Crown CA dandy roll:

As a slight alteration is required in the new 'C.A.' Stamp dandy rolls which we recently sent to Messrs. Turner for the purpose of being tested, we shall feel obliged if you would allow it to be returned to us.

Although Antigua postage stamps continued to be printed on Crown CC until 1882, the June 1873 letter suggests that the Crown CA dandy roll was available later in 1873. Shipping dates for the 1d, the only revenue stamp printed between 1873 and 1877, are 30 April 1873 (before the letter above), 12 March 1875, and 12 January 1877.

All three of the revenue catalogs mentioned above use 1876 as the issue date for the Crown CA revenue stamps, but in fact no despatch is recorded for that year. If the stamps despatched in March 1875 were printed on Crown CA paper, then they would probably have been released that year. If the Crown CA paper was first used only on the stamps despatched on 12 January 1877, then 1876 is clearly wrong.

Only if used copies of 1d stamps on Crown CA paper with dates before mid-January 1877 are discovered will it be possible to determine when the that paper was first used for Antigua's revenue stamps.

Sheets

Full sheets of the 2d and 4d 1870 revenue stamps are known, each comprising 40 stamps – ten horizontal by four vertical. The sheet has selvedge all around, with plate number 1 on a colored circle surrounded by a second circle, similar to postage stamps of the period. The plate numbers are in the side selvedges at the top of stamp 1 and the bottom of stamp 40. In addition, there are numerals '38' in rectangles with the corners "bitten off," leaving arcs centered without the rectangles in the side selvedges at the top of stamp 10 and the bottom of stamp 31. There are guide dots and also crosses in the side selvedges near the center of the sheet.

The numeral '38' in concave-cornered blocks is reported on corner blocks of the 6d, 1s, 2s, and 4s., and this is also known on margin examples of the 4d and 3s values. It seems that this is on sheets of all values.

Watermark Varieties

Two examples of the 1870 6d revenue stamp are known with inverted watermark; an inverted watermark copy of the 4s stamp is also known. Examples of the 6d as well as the 1d and 2s with inverted watermark were included in the 1987 sale of the Surtees collection by Christies Robson Lowe. The Ulrich collection contained a copy of the 2s Crown CC stamp with sideways watermark.

Essays

A black and white photographic essay of the 1870 "stamp duty" stamp is known (Figure 2) with blank duty tablets and affixed to a sunken white card.

Figure 2



Proofs

Two die proofs with blank value tablets of the 1870 revenue issue have been reported, both on glazed card, 61mm x 93mm in size, handstamped 'Oct. 20, 1869'; one is inscribed 'BEFORE HARDENING' on the second line, and the other, 'AFTER HARDENING'. A cut-down die proof in black with blank value tablets on card also exists (Figure 3).

A die proof of the 1870 issue in black on card and another in blue on thick card, with blank tablets and overprinted 'SPECIMEN', have also been reported (see Swetland and Thompson).

Toeg reported 11 die proofs of the 1d stamp, perf. 14, typographed in double fugitive inks, and made in 1886, according to Robson Lowe. All of these proofs came from the De La Rue Archives. Five proofs have pale lilac key plates, with the duty plates in mauve, green, black, red, and blue, respectively. Six proofs have dull green key plates, with the duty plates in blue-green, orange, deep blue, black, violet, and red-carmine, respectively. Toeg has no indication of why these proofs were made. The Surtees 1987 sale contained imprimaturs of the 1876 1d, 3d, and 1s designs.



Figure 3



Figure 4

Forgeries

Melville, in his chapter on the De La Rue Antigua postage stamps of 1871-90, noted that "the One Penny Stamps Duty long revenue stamp printed in blue and indigo" – presumably the 1876 Crown CA issue – is found with a bogus overprint reading 'POSTAGE REVENUE' in sans-serif capitals in black, with a bar canceling the words 'STAMP DUTY'. Melville wrote that this forgery was alleged to have been issued and used as a provisional penny postage

stamp in 1885-86, but such a stamp was never issued in Antigua and was the invention of a European swindler.

Bowman reported an apparently postally used copy of the forgery. Cornell reported another such copy cancelled with a circular datestamp (c.d.s.). Goldblatt reported a copy with part of a vertical barred-oval killer, only the numeral '2' being visible – not the '2' of the A02 obliterator but possibly that of the A12 obliterator.

Apparent Postal Use of Fiscal Stamps

In an exchange that took place in the British West Indies Study Circle *Bulletin*, led off by a query by Medlicott on an apparent postal use of the 1876 1d revenue stamp with two strikes of the A02 vertical obliterator, other examples of possible postal use of the 1870-76 revenues were noted. The general reaction of those reporting was that actual postal use was unlikely, that obliterator or "killer" strikes on such examples were possibly forgeries, and that c.d.s. strikes were either forgeries or applied by favor.

Examples of apparent postal use were provided by Thompson (1d), Bowman (1d), Cornell (1d), and Swetland (6d) on Crown CC stamps, and by Medlicott (1d), Swetland (1d), and Toeg (1d) on Crown CA stamps.

Both Bowman and Cornell independently reported copies of the Crown CA 1d stamp, overprinted 'POSTAGE & REVENUE' and cancelled by a killer and a c.d.s.

Goldblatt reported an example of the 1d of 1876 with two faint A01 cancels and agrees with the general reaction noted above. He noted that Antigua revenue stamps apparently postally used other than the 1d value are very unusual.

There is also a 6d stamp duty stamp with forged A02 cancellation in the Swetland revenue collection (Figure 4). Comparison of the numeral '2' in the forgery with a proof strike of the A02 cancellation shows that the forgery has a different shape at the point above where it joins the bottom bar.

Late Use of Antigua Fiscal Stamps

Although the Leeward Islands Queen Victoria revenue stamps were issued in 1882, followed by Edwardian issues in 1902 and Georgian issues in 1915 and 1918, Antigua's 1876 1d revenue stamp is known used as late as 5 March 1883 and 11 August 1888. In addition, Medlicott reported an example of the 1d stamp used on 1 October 1916.

Presumably the Antigua Queen Victoria stamps were unavailable after the Leeward Islands federal issue of postage stamps in 1890, in the same fashion as the pre-

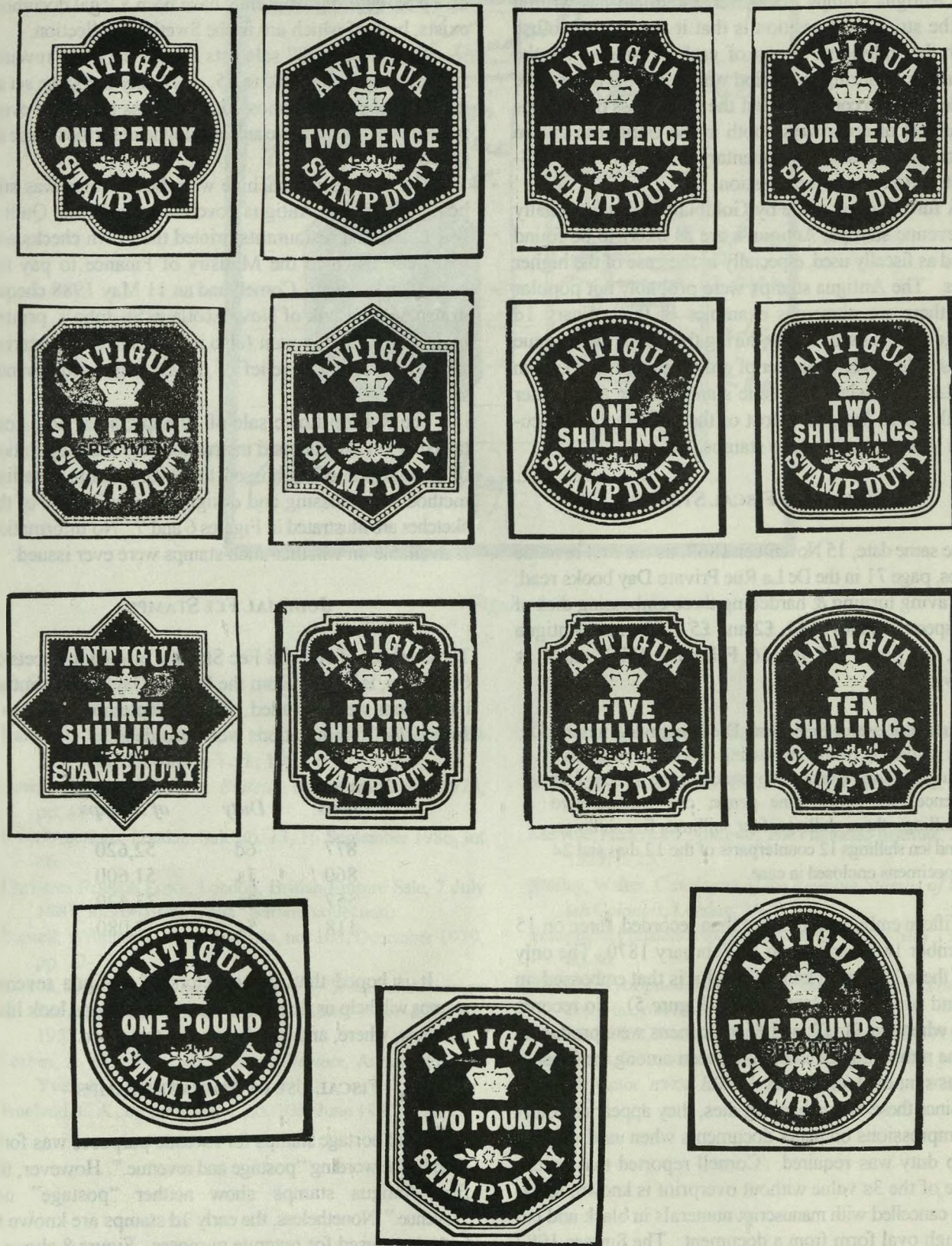


Figure 5

1890 Antigua stamps. However, Goldblatt has written that the strict legal position is that it was proper to use either the individual issues of each Presidency or the federal issues during the period when only the latter were on sale. He also comments that the lawfulness of this was the subject of controversy both in the Caribbean and in London, and it took a Parliamentary position in the 1894-95 period to resolve the question.

A further point made by Goldblatt is that, unusually for revenue stamps, Antigua's are as likely to be found unused as fiscally used, especially in the case of the higher values. The Antigua stamps were probably not popular since there are numerous examples of the ordinary 1d postage stamps used fiscally during the life of the revenue stamps. Moreover, a number of old documents are known with Leeward Islands revenue stamps being used rather than those of Antigua. Most of the more modern documents show use of postage stamps.

EMBOSSSED FISCAL STAMPS

On the same date, 15 November 1869, as the first revenue stamps, page 71 in the De La Rue Private Day books read: "Engraving turning & hardening three embossing dies of the respective duties of £1, £2 and £5." The next Antigua entry, on page 106 for 16 February 1870, reads as follows:

Antigua Revenue Embossing Dies Engraving, turning & hardening twelve embossing dies of the respective duties of one penny, two pence, three pence, four pence, six pence, nine pence, one shilling, two shillings, three shillings, four shillings, five shillings, and ten shillings 12 counterparts of the 12 dies and 24 specimens enclosed in case.

Fifteen embossing dies are then recorded, three on 15 November 1869, and 12 on 16 February 1870. The only set of these 15 stamps known in color is that embossed in red and overprinted 'SPECIMEN' (Figure 5). No records show when the £1, £2, and £5 specimens were produced, but the remaining 12 could have been among the 24 specimens sent on 16 February 1870.

Since these are embossing dies, they appear as colorless impressions on paper documents when used where a stamp duty was required. Cornell reported that an example of the 3s value without overprint is known, apparently cancelled with manuscript numerals in black and cut in rough oval form from a document. The Surtees 1987 sale listed a used example of the 1d. An impression of the 2d embossed revenue stamp is known on what may be a Bank of Canada check, and an example of the 10s stamp

on a piece cut from what may have been a legal document exists, both of which are in the Swetland collection.

The Surtees 1987 sale lists another set of 15 revenue stamps ranging from 1d to £5, ostensibly the same set as described above but embossed in colorless relief and overprinted 'SPECIMEN'. The sale catalogue describes these as "proofs."

The embossing machine with the 2d value was still being used by the Antigua government in 1988. Quite a few hotels and restaurants printed their own checks and had these taken to the Ministry of Finance to pay the stamp duty on them. Cornell had an 11 May 1988 cheque drawn on the Bank of Nova Scotia in St. John's, printed by Dubarry's Restaurant (also in St. John's) and bearing a strike in colorless relief of the 2d embossed revenue stamp.

The Robson Lowe sale of 10 September 1976 contained "1929 sketches and instructions for the preparation of a new type of embossed REVENUE stamp, detailing method of embossing and design required." Two of the sketches are illustrated in Figures 6 and 7. No information is available on whether such stamps were ever issued.

JUDICIAL FEE STAMPS

The existence of Judicial Fee Stamps, printed in sheets of 60 stamps, is known from the Private Day Books, but no illustrations were included. From 5 September 1897 to 5 July 1924, 10 requisitions were recorded.

<i>Number of Sheets</i>	<i>Duty</i>	<i>Total Number of Stamps</i>
877	6d	52,620
860	1s	51,600
557	2s	33,420
118	5s	7,080

It is hoped that all collectors of Antigua revenue stamps will help us determine what these stamps look like, and how, where, and by whom were they used.

FISCAL USE OF POSTAGE STAMPS

The use of postage stamps for revenue purposes was foreseen by the wording "postage and revenue." However, the first Antigua stamps show neither "postage" nor "revenue." Nonetheless, the early 1d stamps are known to have been used for revenue purposes. Figure 8 shows a Bill of Lading dated 11 November 1889; other examples of this use are found in the Tudway files in the Somerset County Archives.

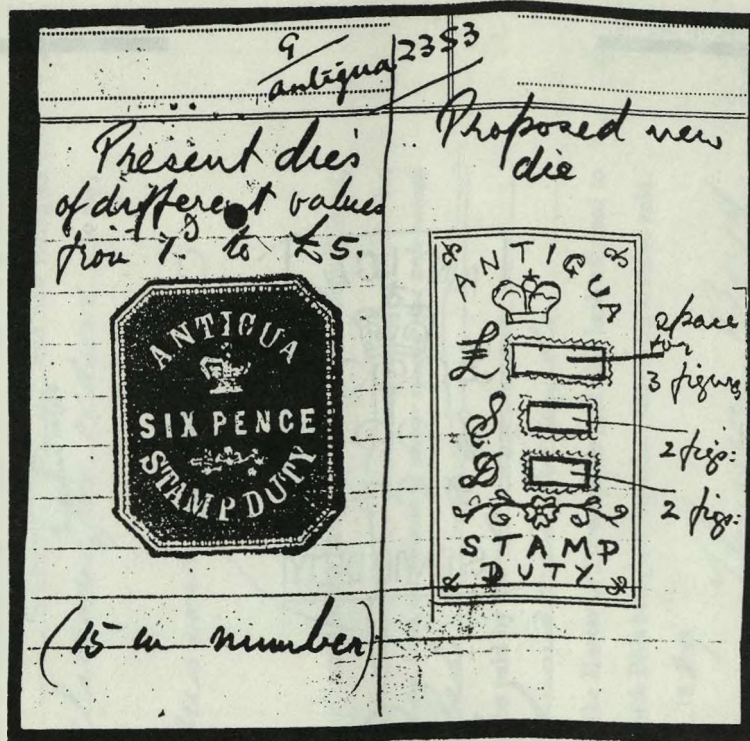


Figure 6

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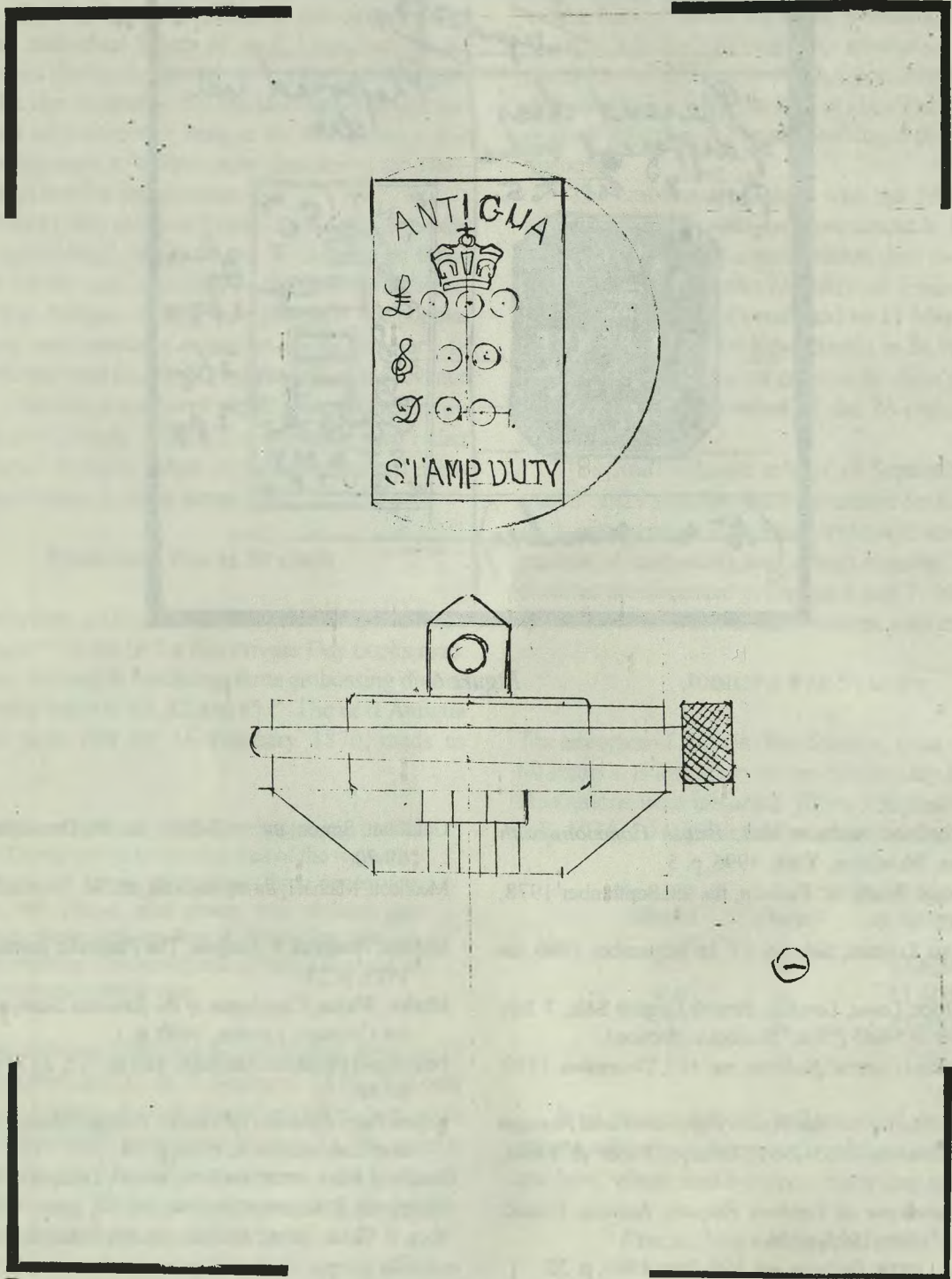
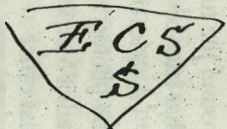


Figure 7



Sold by Lumsden & Son, Glasgow.



400 bags

461-860



Shipped, in good Order and well-conditioned, by George Holborow
in and upon the good Ship called the H. M. Palmer whereof is Master
for this present Voyage, Boyd and now riding in
the Port St. Johns and bound for Delaware ^{Proquiterates} for orders to say,

Four hundred bags Muscovado Sugar

being marked and numbered as in the Margin, and are to be delivered in the like good Order, and well-conditioned,
at the aforesaid Port of Delisery (the Act of God,
the Queen's Enemies, Fire, and all and every other Dangers and Accidents of the Seas, Rivers, and Navigation of whatever nature or kind soever excepted)
unto Miss^{rs} Perkins & Welsh
or to their Assigns.—Freight for the said Goods to be paid by the Cargoes
at the rate of Eighteen cents per hundred pounds
Primage and Average accustomed. In Witness whereof, the Master or Purser of the said Ship hath affirmed to
4 Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date: One of which Bills being accomplished, the others to stand void.
Dated in Antigua 24th April 1889

Weight and contents unknown.

Thomas Boyd

65

Figure 8

BCPSG Live Auction at PACIFIC 97

by Bill GOMPEL

Consignments are needed for this special sale, which is already supported by the remaining specialized stock of the late Byron Cameron. Because this event will be heavily attended, I recommend high-quality consignments. "Classic" picture postcards, postal history (especially early material and censored covers), specimens, proofs, and better varieties are always popular. We hope to show the material consigned at the BCPSG Hospitality Suite in the days before the sale.

Consignment deadline: 20 February 1997

Please call me at (205) 767-0679 for further details, or send your consignments to Bill Charles Gompel, P.O. Box 872, Florence, AL 35631-0872, USA.

Notes on Some Picture Postcards of Bermuda

by M. H. LUDINGTON

The earliest picture postcards of Bermuda appear to have been printed and published by the Albertype Co. of Brooklyn, New York, in black and white, early in 1901 or perhaps late 1900. On the undivided address side was printed "Private Mailing Card (authorized by Act of Congress, May 18, 1898), Post Card – Carte Postale," with "This side is exclusively for the address" or a similar inscription, in at least two styles (Figure 1, used at Hamilton MY 16 1901 and Figure 2, unused). Within a short time the cards were marked "Private Post Card" with "This side is exclusively for the address," as seen in Figures 3, used at Mangrove Bay, SP 21 1901, from an officer on H.M. Transport *Montrose*, which had just brought 932 Boer prisoners of war from South Africa to Bermuda, and in Figure 4, with censor type CM1 in blue, posted at Hamilton OC 12 1901 to Transvaal by a Boer prisoner. The pictures fill up from one third to one half of the back.

Within a few months, the title became simply "Post Card" and the pictures took up most of the back, with "Souvenir of Bermuda" or "Greetings from Bermuda" in small fancy lettering. At about the same time, with variations, local publishers began producing cards themselves (many still printed by Albertype Co.). These in-

cluded S. Nelmes, N.E. Lusher (Figure 5, posted at Flatts OC 4 1902), F.W. Grantham (The Phoenix Drug Store), John A.P. Pitt, Griset, and doubtless others. In 1902, the first cards appeared in color from several publishers, though usually without the names of the printers. By about 1905, the pictures took up one entire side, and the other was divided, the left half for the message and the right half for the address – a design that has been standard ever since.

An early locally produced card, unfortunately unused and which thus cannot be precisely dated, makes use of the De La Rue ½d card in blue on buff. On the back in brown-purple is a vignette in the upper left: "View from Belterre." "Belterre" was a guest house and tea-room around the turn of the century, located in Warwick near what later became the Belmont Manor Hotel.

A series of about 10 cards in color with divided backs was photographed and published in about 1907 by J.C. Vail of Morristown, New Jersey. One illustrates the sub-post office at Bailey's Bay (Figure 6). J.C. Vail was the grandson of Stephen Vail, who built the engine for the S.S. *Savannah*, the first steamship to cross the Atlantic, and the son of Alfred Vail, a partner of Samuel Morse in the invention of the telegraph.

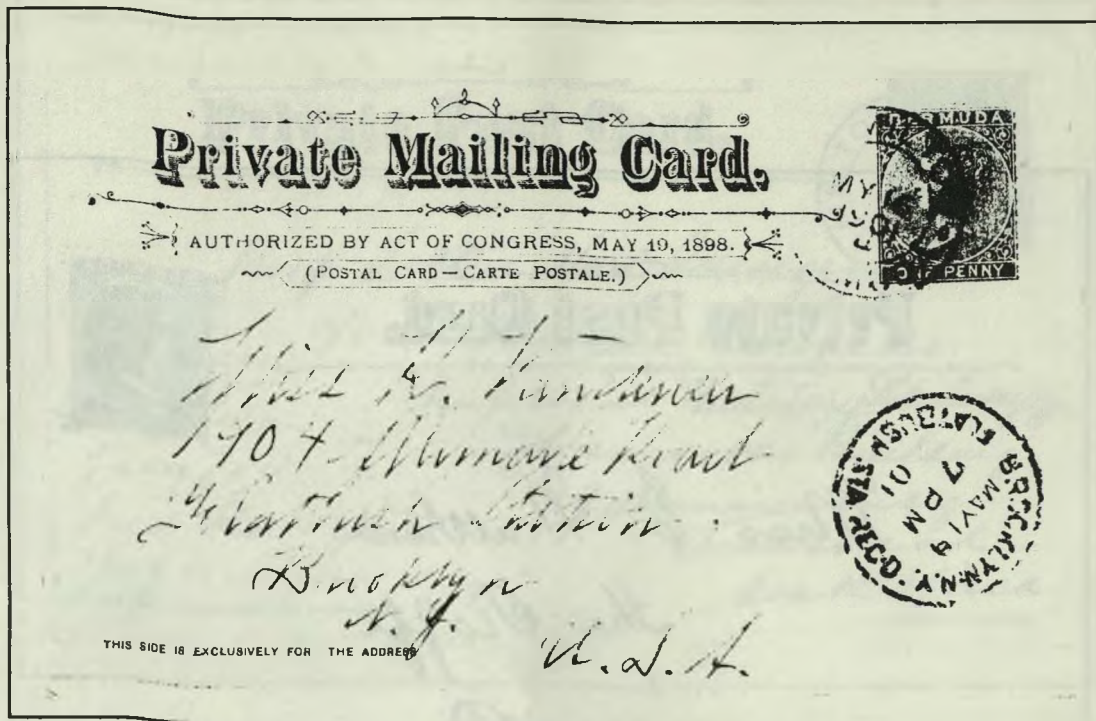


Figure 1



Figure 2

A number of cards were made of Mark Twain, who visited Bermuda several times. One in color or sepia, published by the Phoenix Drug Store, shows him in a donkey cart seated next to Helen Allen, the daughter of his hosts, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Allen. Another in black and white, published by William Weiss & Co., has two pictures on the back – Mark Twain alone in a donkey cart and standing on a dock alongside a sailboat (Figure 7).

A card in color, published by Herrington & Schei-

hauer, Bermuda, shows "President Wilson's Home in Bermuda." This was "Glencoe," Salt Kettle, Paget, since turned into a guest house and later a small hotel with cottages. After winning the election, President-elect Wilson and his family rented the house for a holiday from 18 November to 14 December 1912.

A number of publicity cards in black and white, published in 1913 by the Pictorial Post Card Co., Rochester, N.Y., advertised the early full-length movie,

Private Post Card.

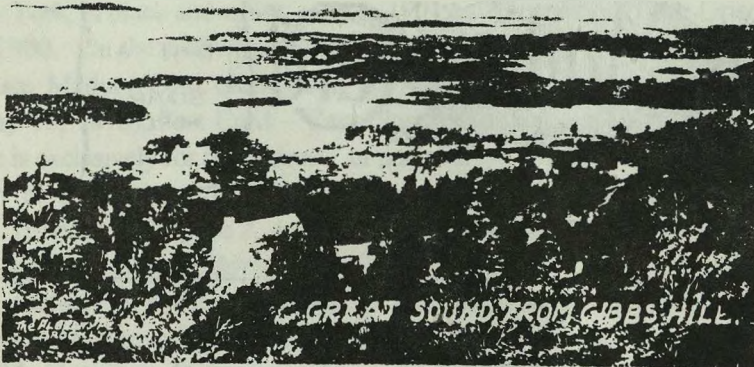


Miss E. Matthews

The Rectory

Bangor
N. Wales

8 SIDE IS EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE ADDRESS.



H.M.S.
"Montrose"
Sept 20th
1901.

With best wishes
from the land
of the Lily and
the rose.

W. H. Y.
III. Officer

Figure 3

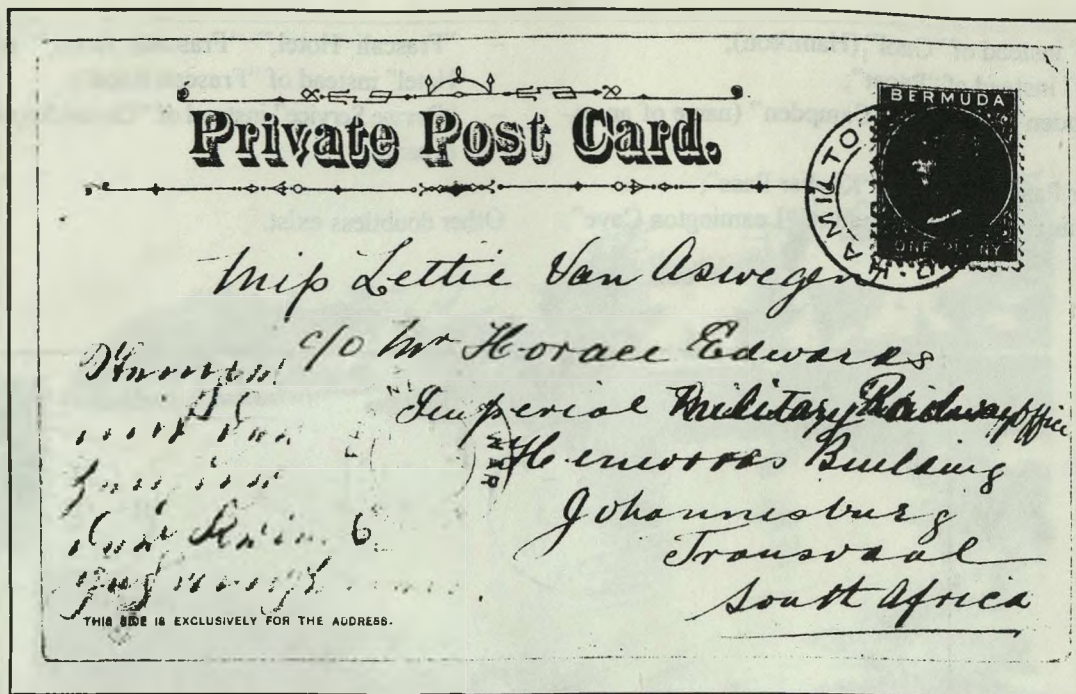


Figure 4

Neptune's Daughter. This starred Annette Kellermann, William Shea and Leah Baird, and most of the film was taken in Bermuda, with several scenes shot in Crystal Cave.

One of many cards of S.S. *Bermudian* shows the steamer at her dock in Hamilton in black and white. On the address side is a circular vignette in green of a gentleman helping a lady into a rowboat; used from Hamilton 21 DE 1907. There is no printer's or publisher's name, and it is not clear what the vignette had to do with the steamer or who added it.

A double postcard, marked "Printed Matter," was probably made before 1905 since it has an undivided address side. Inside is a large map of Bermuda with a small circular view of St. Georges in color. It was published by R.O. Clifford, St. Georges, but the printer's name is unknown.

A number of views of the cathedral in Hamilton shows it in various states of construction. One shows the unfinished south transept completed by a drawing misplaced too far to the east, revealing the entire central tower. Other parts of the building have also been strengthened by drawing (Figure 8). Two states exist of the interior swimming pool of the St. George hotel, one with a crowd of bathers in the pool, and the other with most of them removed. The viewers watching from the end of the pool are identical in both, showing that the original photo-

graph was altered. A similar pair of postcards exists of the outside pool of the Hamilton Hotel.

In a large series of colored postcards with divided backs, published by Mrs. Recht, Souvenir Store, Hamilton, Bermuda, several appear to have had the colors added by hand. For example, on a view of the Post Office, Hamilton, the green of the trees in front and on the far right overlap the sky, the roof of the building and even the edge of the photograph. On several pictures of oleander bushes, red spots miss many areas and overlap leaves in other areas, giving the appearance of both red and white flowers on the same bushes.

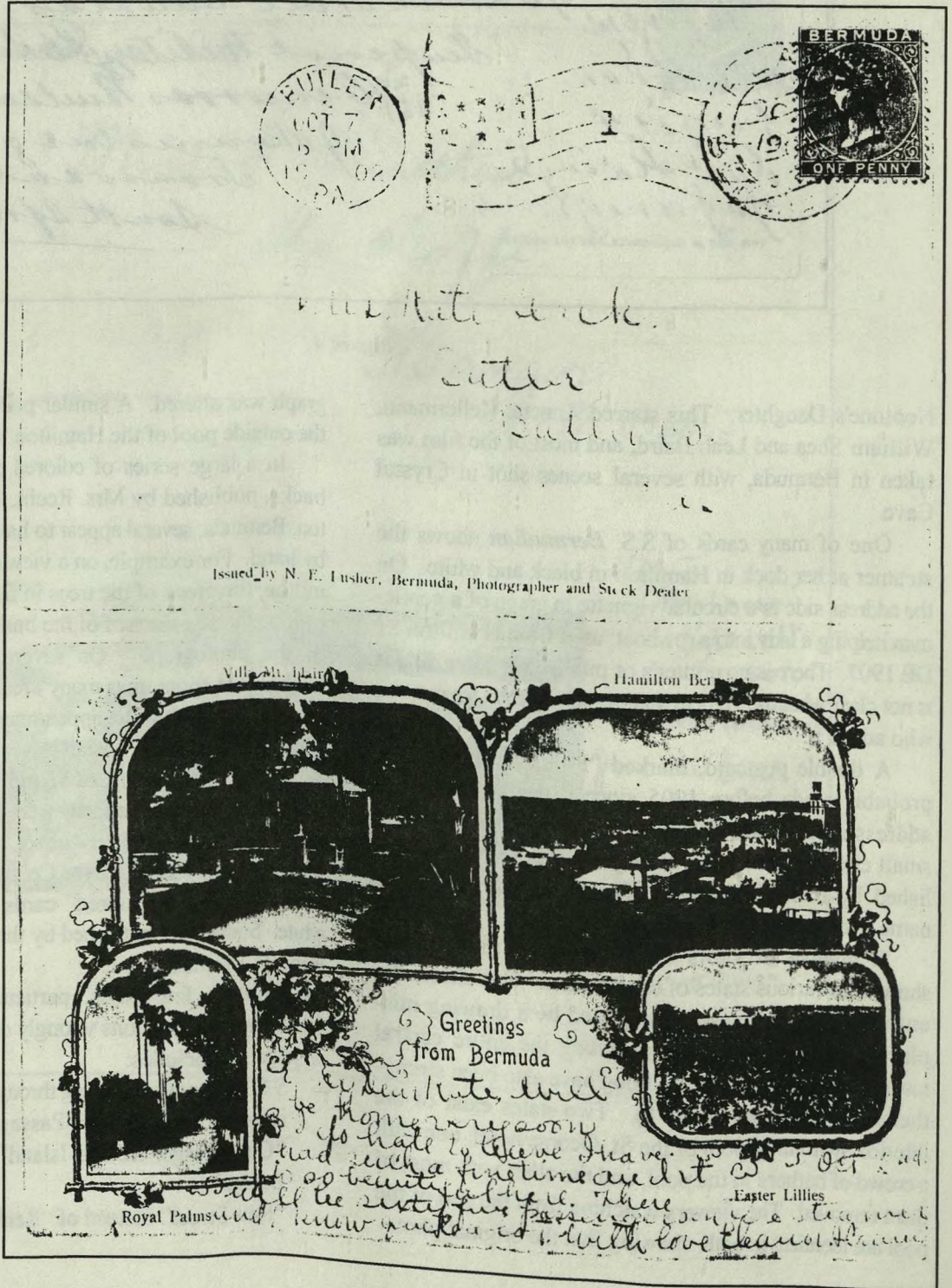
After the outbreak of World War I, many cards that had been printed in Germany were reprinted in England or elsewhere, and Germany never regained their business after the war. The Albertype Co. returned, printing a large series of "Hand Colored" cards, and a few black and white. Some were published by the major hotels or by the Furness Bermuda Line.

Quite a few cards, particularly those printed in Germany, had captions wrongly described or misspelled. A selection includes:

- S.S. *Bermudian* passing through "Duo Rock Passage" instead of "Two Rock Passage";
- "Cut Bridge, Ireland Island" instead of "Somerset Bridge";
- "Reit Street" instead of "Reid Street";

- "Goal" instead of "Gaol" (Hamilton);
 - "Pagel" instead of "Paget";
 - "Cambden" instead of "Campden" (name of an estate);
 - "Kyber Pass" instead of "Khyber Pass";
 - "Lemmington Cave" instead of "Leamington Cave";
 - "Frascali Hotel," "Frascatti Hotel," and "Frascti Hotel" instead of "Frascati Hotel";
 - "Devine Service" instead of "Divine Service" (troops in camp).
- Other doubtless exist.

Figure 5



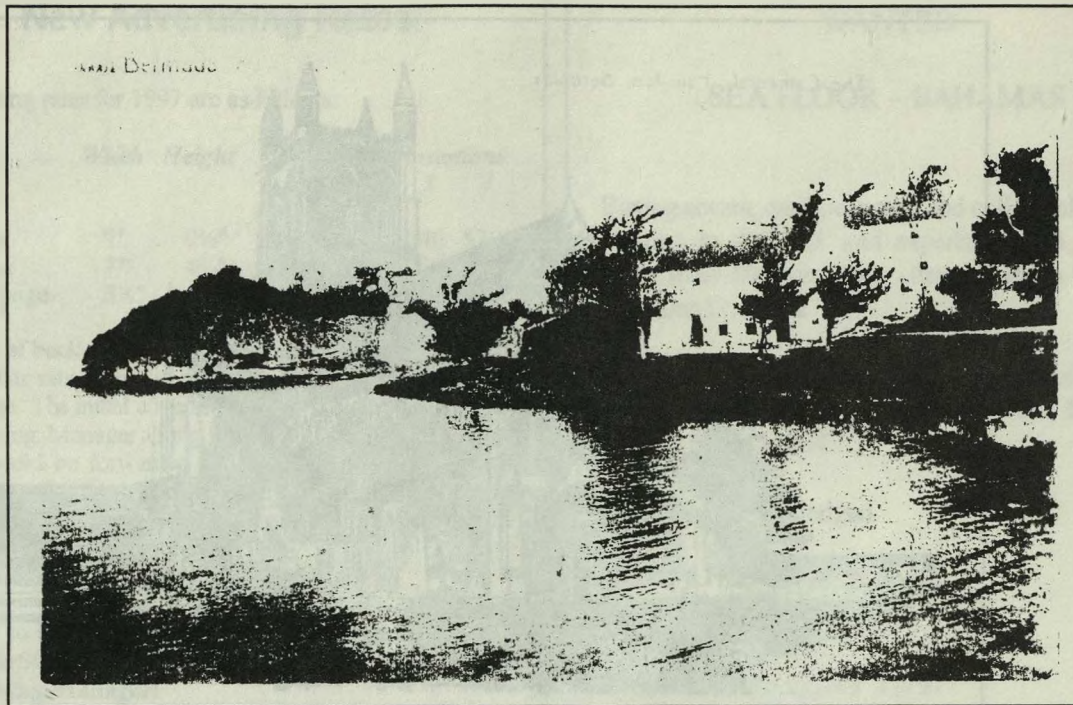


Figure 6



Figure 7

Figure 8

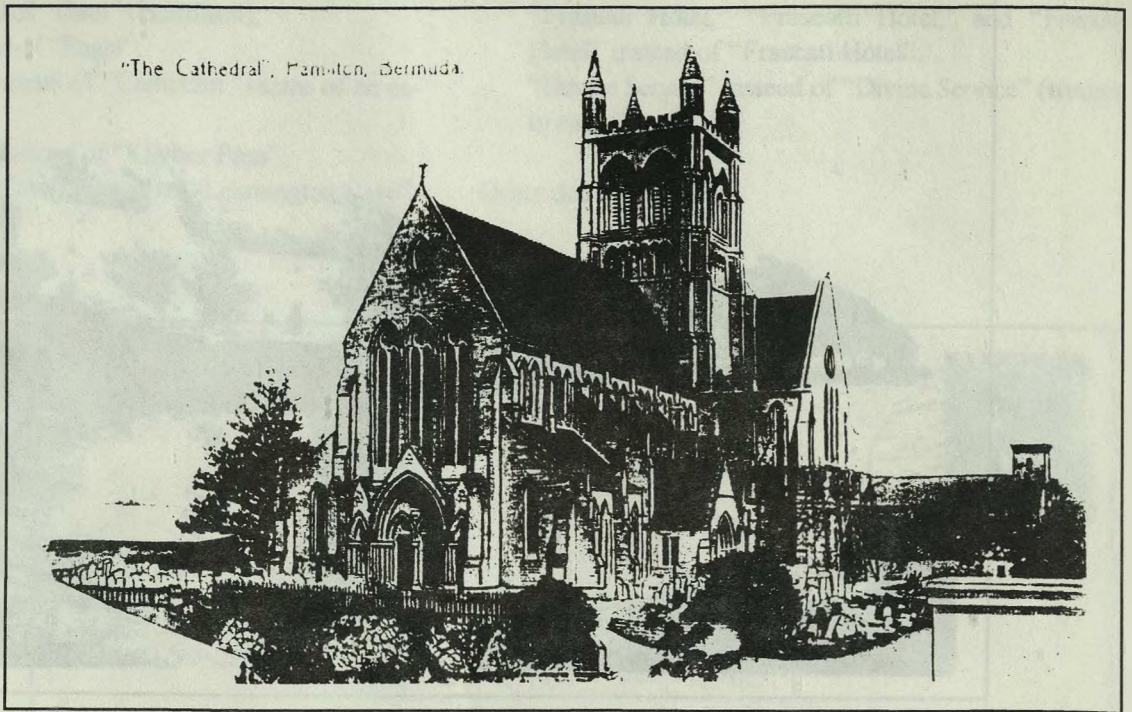
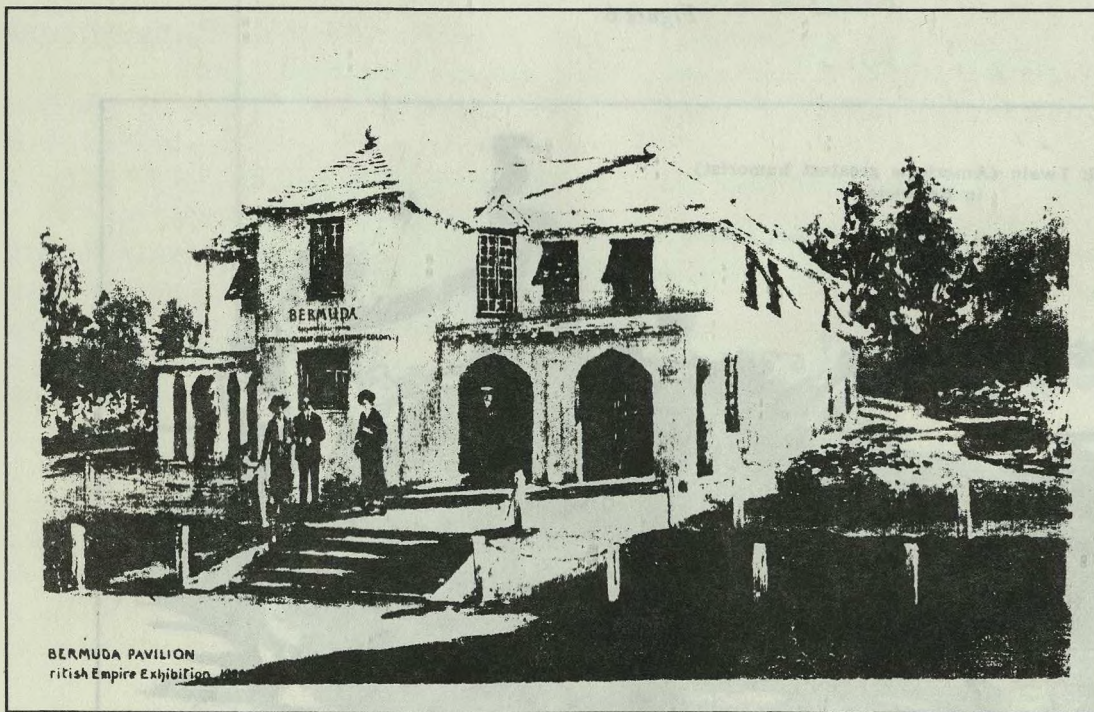


Figure 9



Finally, Raphael Tuck & Sons published a card in color in their "OilFacsim" style of the Bermuda Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, London, 1924-25. There is a brief description of Bermuda on the back (Figure 9).

These few examples suggest some of the unusual early postcards of Bermuda that can be found. Being such a popular tourist resort, thousands of cards picturing innumerable subjects have appeared over the years, so that collectors now have to specialize in one way or another.

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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.

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The *BCPJ* and *PACIFIC 97*

It has been decided to make the June 1997 issue of the journal a special issue on the occasion of the *PACIFIC 97* exhibition.

Full-length articles on every aspect of Caribbean philately are needed for this issue.

Deadline for the receipt of articles & illustrations: 15 April 1997.

If you plan to contribute to the *PACIFIC 97* special issue, please advise the Editor immediately.