

BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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*The Harrison & Sons Ltd.
premises at St. Martin's
Lane, London, with
examples of early Montserrat
revenue stamps. See Glenn Morgan's
research beginning on page 8.*



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DEADLINES FOR THIS PUBLICATION

January issue: Deadline November 15, mailing December 30

April issue: Deadline February 15, mailing March 30

July issue: Deadline May 15, mailing June 30

October issue: Deadline August 15, mailing September 30

In Search of the "Back Story"

By Dr. Ian Matheson, RDPSA, FRPSL

One of the thrills for any postal historian is the quest for the truth -- the back story -- that explains what the letter experienced from the moment it left the sender's hand until delivery at the intended address. Some letters have little to tell, but others, like the cover featured here, have much to tell.

The letter (*Figure 1*) was posted in Stann Creek (now known as Dangriga) in the south of British Honduras to a friend, who worked at the British Honduras Forestry Unit in Scotland.

The British Honduras Forestry Unit

In 1941 Britain was experiencing a shortage of timber as Norway had fallen to enemy forces the previous year. There were extensive pine forests in Scotland, but there was no available labor for harvesting it, as so many young men had been called up. Canadian lumberjacks were recruited to help with the operation. Later in 1941 a request was directed to the British Honduras Defence Force for assistance.¹ A total of 541 men were selected from over 1,000 volunteers and sailed for Scotland on August 5, 1941. As a result of a second call the following year, a further 341 men sailed on October 1, 1942. A.H. Anderson reports that a part of the First Unit were torpedoed in transit, but managed to reach port safely.



Figure 2

Improved shipping conditions later in the war allowed Britain to import wood pulp and the two units were redeployed to factory work or the Merchant Marine. Most of the men returned to the colony on January 17,



Figure 1

1944. The units were based in six different camps in Scotland: Golspie, Kinlochewe, Achnashellach, Traipin Law, Kirkpatrick and Duns. The cover in *Figure 1* was sent to Oxendean Camp in Duns.

Postal Markings

The stamps were cancelled on June 22, 1942 in Stann Creek with a Proud² Type D6 (SC-9 in Ad-diss' Monograph,³ now reclassified as SC-10) postmark (*Figure 2*). This was the only office to use this unusual type -- it had spacing bars typically seen on double ring datestamps, but had only a single ring. The cover received a backstamp at GPO Belize on June 23.

The registration mark is also unusual (*Figure 3*). This type was used at a number of offices in British Honduras^{4,5} in the 1920s, and some survived as late as the 1950s. However, all the others had the office name above "BRITISH HONDURAS." The mark on this cover has no office name. Perhaps the name was removed from a redundant handstamp, or maybe this mark

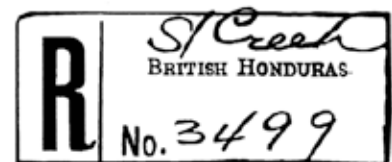


Figure 3

was produced specifically for Stann Creek. The words "S/ Creek" were inserted in manuscript.

The cover was received in Brownsville, Texas on June 23, where another backstamp was applied. At the time air mail from Belize to the U.S. was routed either to Miami, New Orleans or to Brownsville. Obviously the last option was used for this letter. The final datestamp on the reverse is a datestamp of London R.L.S. (Registered Letter Section, one must assume, rather than "Returned Letter") of July 5, 1942 (*Figure 4*). This is evidently the mark applied when the letter re-entered the postal system after being examined by Censor 731.



Figure 4

Transatlantic Airmail

Two interesting instructional marks are applied to the letter. The first is the "TRANSATLANTIC AIRMAIL" cachet.

**TRANSATLANTIC
AIRMAIL**

Figure 5

Prior to the introduction of transatlantic flights with FAM18 in May 1939, mail usually travelled by air as far as New York only. Many British Honduras letters were endorsed "Transatlantic airmail" in manuscript or with the cachet shown in *Figure 5*. This is the earliest date of usage known to me, and I have seen use as late as December 11, 1946. The request for transatlantic airmail was reinforced by the cachet shown in *Figure 6*. I guess it was applied in Brownsville and I would appreciate input from any reader more informed about mails of the period.

**F.A.M. 18
Via New York Foreign**

Figure 6

Such transatlantic mails were sent either on the Southern Route via Azores and Lisbon, or were sent via the North Atlantic Route to Ireland. The *American Air Mail Catalogue*⁶ reports that problems with icing occurred sometimes during winter months leading to interruptions in the Northern Service. However, this letter was sent in summer. A greater

problem in the war years was enemy activity. It is reported⁷ that the Northern Route resumed in May 1942. First flight covers are recorded for May 19. The catalogue reports that "this is the last flurry of trans-oceanic first flight air mail dispatches before such activity terminated completely for the duration of the war." Once again I would like to hear expert opinion as to whether this letter was one of the last to fly to Ireland or whether it was relegated to the Lisbon run.

Postal Rate

My calculation of the postal rate is 15¢ for the first quarter ounce and 10¢ for the next quarter ounce for air mail as far as New York, plus 20¢ x 2 transatlantic air mail surcharge (double rate), plus 10¢ registration fee. The total franking of 75¢ tallies with this theory.

Conclusion

One often buys a cover for a single purpose. In this case my interest lay in the registration marking. However, the cover often assumes the character of a Russian Matryoshka nesting doll revealing levels of complexity and interest not apparent at first sight.

FOOTNOTES

¹ A.H. Anderson, *A Brief Sketch of British Honduras*. British Honduras Printing Dept., 1952.

² E.B. Proud, *The Postal History of British Honduras*. Postal History Publications Co., 1999.

³ E.F. Addiss, *The "Town" Cancells of British Honduras, 1880-1973*. BCPSG Monograph 10, 1990.

⁴ Ian Matheson, "Registration labels, handstamps and manuscript endorsements of British Honduras," (Part 1) *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal* Vol. 43, No. 4, (October 2003), pp. 4-14.

⁵ Ian Matheson, "Registration labels, handstamps and manuscript endorsements of British Honduras," (Part 2) *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal* Vol. 44, No. 1, (January 2004), pp. 4-23.

⁶ *The American Air Mail Catalogue*, Volume 3, Sixth Edition. Washington, D.C.: American Air Mail Society, 2004.

⁷ *Ibid.*

Ship Letter Cancels on Grenada Dues

By Hap Pattiz

The first postage dues of Grenada were issued in early 1892 and remained in use until at least 1906. Those initial issues were on watermarked Crown and single CA, with the later issues being on Multiple Crown CA paper. The first issue used is relatively common. But any usage outside of the main island is rare. That brings us to a peculiar service from St. Vincent to the outer island of Carriacou, which began in 1896.

our hunt for postal treasures.

 Following are the notes and illustrations from the original article by Dan Walker.

 In 1896, a passenger service from St. Vincent to Carriacou was begun, with stops at four Grenadine islands. By 1904 this passenger service also carried

Continued on next page

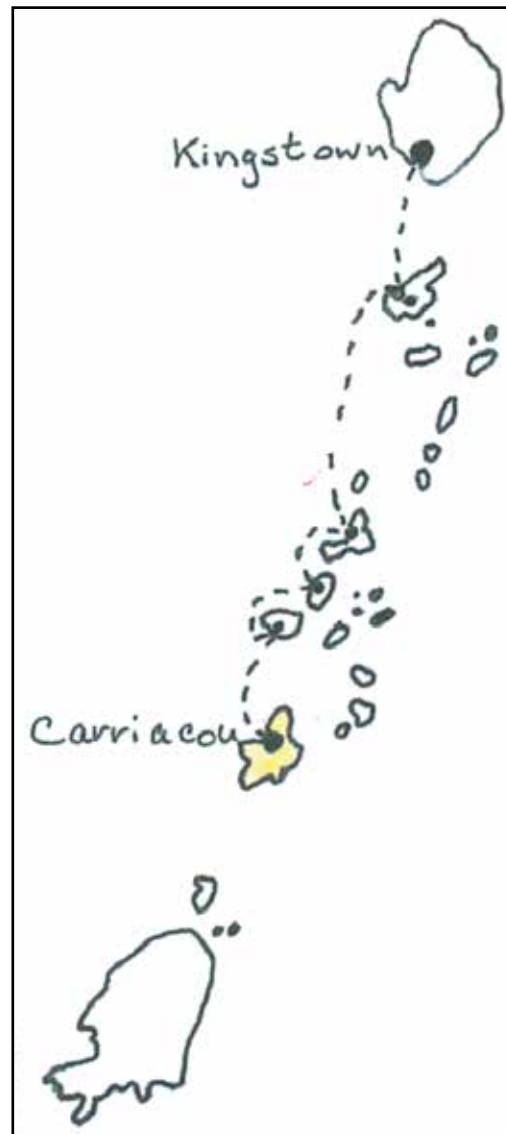


DE 14 4 AP 5 AP 24 5

Examples showing ship letter cancels. The letters and numerals below each stamp indicate the date and year of the cancel.

Shown here is the presentation of the story of how this service relates to the rare use of a ship letter cancel on the first issue dues at Carriacou. Only four examples of this cancel on dues are known, none on covers. The original research is based on the presentation by Dan Walker of his Grenada collection of postal history as published in the *Journal* in 1982.¹

If you are interested in life on Carriacou, I can recommend an article in the *Wall Street Journal* titled "My Dad's Island Home Is Where My Heart Is" by Gully Wells.² There are so many tales to be found in



Hand-drawn map of route.

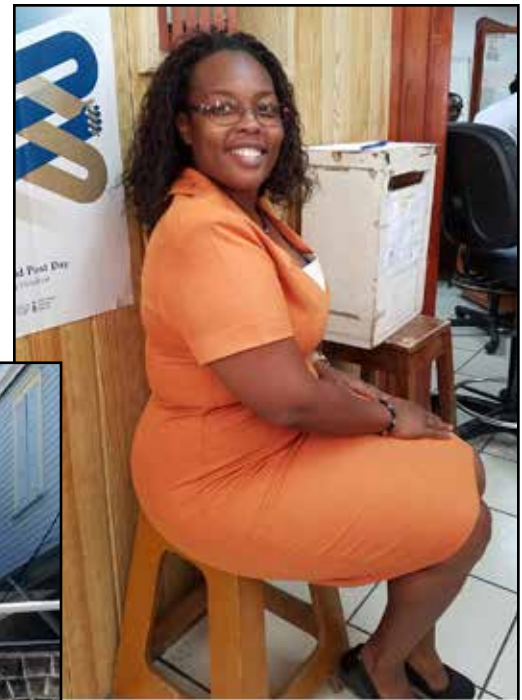


"Ship Letter Grenada" cancel dated December 14, 1904.

Update on Nevis Post Office

By Steven Zirinsky

The Nevis Post Office is located in downtown Charlestown. These photographs, taken in 2018, show Mrs. Rhonda Williams, deputy postmaster general of Nevis from 2012 to present (at right), and the main post office in Charlestown.



Ship Letter Cancels on Grenada Dues ————— *Continued from previous page*

mail to Grenada from St. Vincent and other West Indian islands to the north of St. Vincent. At Carriacou the postmark "SHIP LETTER GRENADA" was used as a transit mark on this incoming mail from St. Vincent. The only time this postmark was used on Grenada stamps was when a cover was underfranked and a Grenada postage due stamp had to be applied to the cover.

The route of this passenger and mailboat service was to and from the following islands:

Kingstown, St. Vincent
Bequia, St. Vincent
Cannouan, St. Vincent
Mayreau, St. Vincent
Union Island, St. Vincent
Carriacou, Grenada

Established as a weekly round trip sailing, service soon turned into a very irregular affair with frequent changes of both vessels and captains. The scheduled sailing time one way was 29 hours, but this time schedule was rarely achieved.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Dan Walker, *Grenada's Postal History 1764-1913*. (Redondo Beach, California: British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group, 1982).

² Gully Wells, "My Dad's Island Home Is Where My Heart Is," *The Wall Street Journal*, May 12-13, 2018, Sec. D8.

Harrison & Sons 1866 Revenue Stamps of Montserrat

By Glenn H. Morgan, FRPSL

Before the 1911 definitive series of Great Britain, it was widely believed that Harrison & Sons had not tendered for a stamp printing contract with the British Government; however, as Glenn Morgan's research reveals, the company actually produced its first stamps almost half a century earlier.

It was commonly thought that Harrison & Sons had not tendered for a stamp printing contract before the 1911 definitive series of Great Britain, so when a fellow collector notified me late last year of the existence of a Victorian sheet with a Harrison marginal imprint, it set him on the research trail. The "stamp" is an 1866 Inland Revenue issue for Montserrat and not a postage stamp, but there

is no difference between types, other than intended use; methods employed in pre-press, printing and finishing invariably follow identical procedures.

Assuming that earlier issues do not exist, and there appears to be no evidence that they do, 2016 commemorated 150 years of Harrison first producing stamps. Founded in 1750, Harrison & Sons had

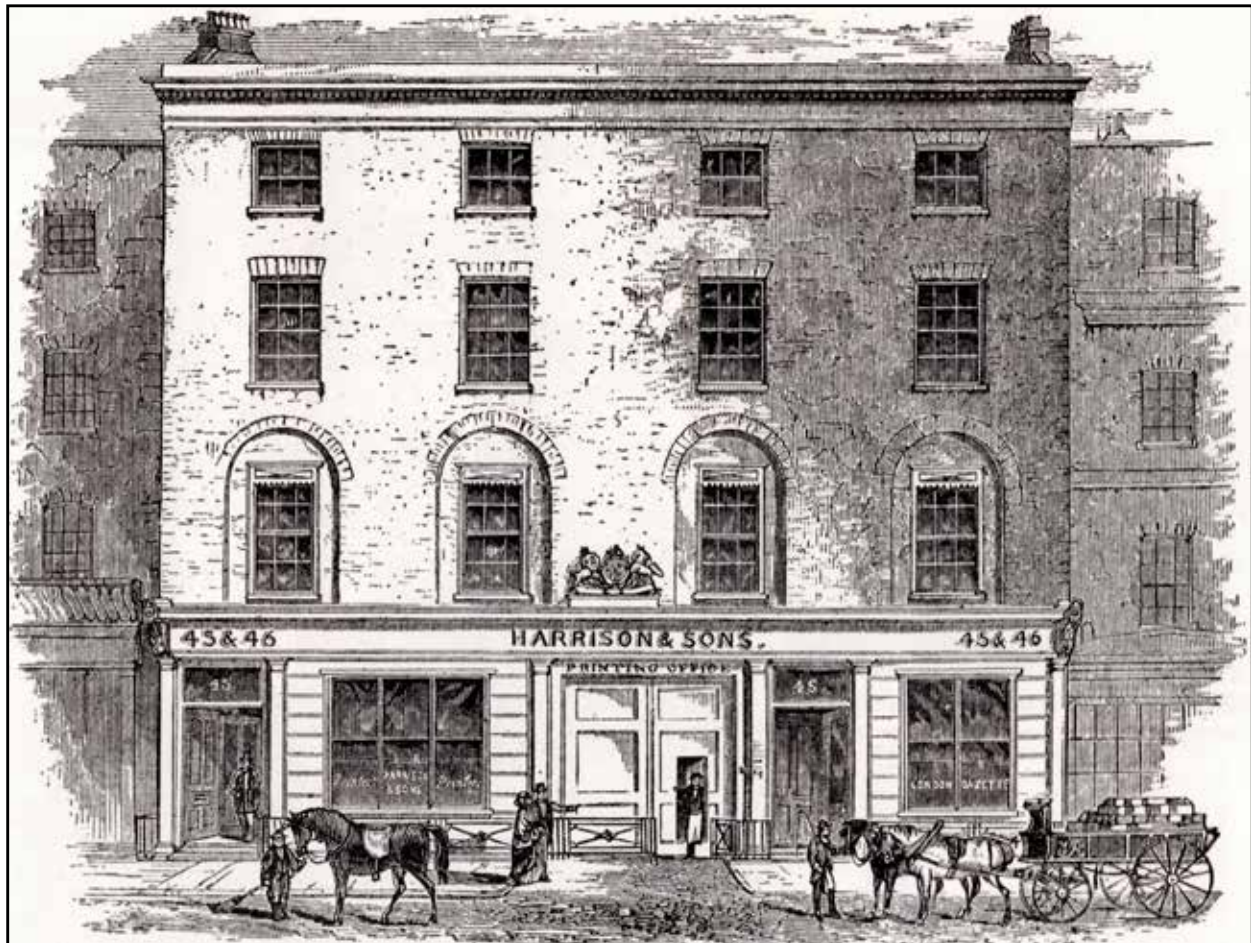


Figure 1

The Harrison & Sons Ltd. premises at St. Martin's Lane, London.

regularly worked for the British government by supplying diverse commercial print requirements. The printer, among others, was invited by the General Post Office (GPO) in 1910 to tender for the new British stamp printing contract, presumably because of this government relationship and because they had been producing early stamp booklet covers and telegram forms.



Figure 2
Imperforate plate proof sheet of six in lilac on vertically laid Bâtonné paper, showing part of paper maker's watermark.⁵

Prior to contract renewal time, De La Rue had been involved in a massive scandal where they had colluded with Waterlow over stamp printing contracts, details of which would have been fresh in the minds of the GPO and government and cannot have helped their chances of retaining the contract. The business was, perhaps not surprisingly, taken away from Thomas De La Rue, printers of British stamps since 1855, and awarded instead to Harrison.

According to the book *The House of Harrison*, published by Harrison & Sons in 1914:

The opinion was freely expressed in the trade that it was impossible for any printer without special experience and plant constructed for stamp printing to undertake the work, and the Department

are said to have wavered for a moment before accepting the tender of a firm new to this particular line of business and to have sought the opinion of the Government official most competent to advise on such matters. We are told that the expert's advice was given in the following somewhat terse and epigrammatic form -- "If Harrisons say they can do it, they can do it, and they will do it."

Despite these assurances, the GPO had clearly taken a huge leap of faith in changing its stamp printer, but had successfully shaved £45,000 each year¹ off the cost of its production bill, according to Hansard,² the official verbatim record of debates in the British Parliament. Harrison had tendered just £18,000, against the £63,000 that was then being charged by De La Rue, and a new printer name entered the annals of British philately.

Who are the new contractors?

A question was asked in the House of Commons in March 1911 as to who the new supplier of postage stamps was and Hansard seems to contain the first mention of stamps potentially having been created by Harrison before the 1911 British defini-



Figure 3
Imperforate plate proof sheet of six in buff on vertically laid Bâtonné paper.⁵

tives, which were always assumed, and stated in The House of Harrison book, to be the first postage stamps produced by the company.

In a House of Commons debate titled “Postage and Fiscal Stamps (New Contractors)” on March 13, 1911, the Hansard records show that the following question was put to the Secretary of the Treasury:

Mr. TOUCHE asked the Secretary to the Treasury if he will state who are the new contractors for the supply of adhesive postage and fiscal stamps; what trade or business has heretofore been carried on by them; whether they have had any experience in the manufacture of stamps, and, if so, in what direction; and whether the Postmaster-General is satisfied that the wants of the public will be duly met in the course of the current year under the new contract, and what safeguards have been taken to insure continuous and adequate supplies to that end?

Mr. ILLINGWORTH Messrs. Harrison and Sons are the new contractors for the supply of adhesive postage stamps. The fiscal stamps and certain denominations of the postage will be manufactured at Somerset House. The firm in question are the well-known Government printers, and they have previously manufactured stamps for one of the small Colonies.³

(Presumed to be postage and not revenue, these stamps allegedly “manufactured for one of the

Figure 5
Imperforate plate proof sheet of 12 in pale rose on unissued vertically laid Bâtonné gummed paper. Note the misalignment of the two half-sheets of six impressions. Only sheets 256, 257 and 258 are understood to remain in existence with the incorrect “Each” setting.⁶



Figure 4
Imperforate plate proof sheet of six in pale rose on unissued vertically laid Bâtonné paper that is un gummed, unwatermarked and imperforate. Said to be a unique preparation sheet.⁶

small colonies” have not been traced by the author when looking through major stamp catalogues and contemporary philatelic magazines. Readers are therefore invited to advise the editor if they know of the existence of such stamps. Of course, Mr. Illingworth may have simply decided not to admit to the House that Harrison was new to postage stamp



Figure 6
Note how preparatory sheet 251 intentionally had its bottom margin removed.

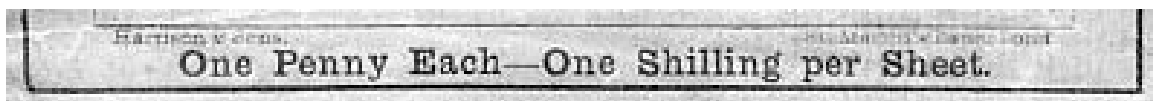


Figure 7a
Proof version with capital “E” for “Each.”

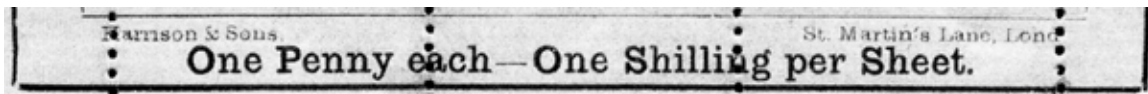


Figure 7b
Issued version with lower-case “e” for “each.”

printing for fear of difficult questioning from the Member of Parliament.)

In a subsequent House of Commons debate, which took place on June 28, 1911, the Postmaster General (PMG) responded to a question about production quality of the new Harrison stamps. His response revealed a different point of view as to whether this printer had produced stamps previously:

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL (Mr. Herbert Samuel). I agree that there is room for improvement in printing the penny stamp - an improvement which I hope will be secured with more experience on the part of the contractors who have undertaken this work for the first time and who have been working under great pressure.

It is reasonable to assume that the Postmaster General had been briefed on the true situation prior to addressing Parliament, namely that Harrison had not previously printed postage stamps. Having detailed the somewhat contradictory 1911 information, it is time to turn the clock back a further 45 years to 1866 and to delve into available information relating to the Montserrat revenue stamp.

Montserrat and Harrison

If you collect revenue stamps of Montserrat, then the information that follows may already be common knowledge to you, but if you only collect postage stamps, it is easy to miss gems such as this, proving the need to read widely and to have knowledgeable friends!

Montserrat is a British Overseas Territory nicknamed “The Emerald Isle of the Caribbean.” When its Inland Revenue Department required one-penny stamps for use on the island, the Crown Agents were probably approached and Harrison in due course secured the contract, producing the required stock at its St. Martin’s Lane, London, premises (*Figure 1*).

The revenue stones and plate proofs

Lithography was the chosen printing process and in order that a full sheet of 12 revenue stamps could be assembled, a half-sheet of six impressions was first transferred onto a litho stone and proofs pulled, creating the so-called “preparation sheets” shown.

It was recently recorded⁴ that a further block of six stamps was then added to the same stone underneath the first six, though Paul Skinner of The British Library hypothesized that another method could have



Figure 8
The Harrison & Sons imprint.

been used. “Instead of an initial six-set lithographic stone being used to create two different twelve-set stones, do you think that it is possible that the six-set stone was used to print all the sheets by taking two impressions for each sheet? The marginal text (which looks like it may have been type-set) could then have been added afterwards. 250 sheets does not seem enough to warrant creating any more stones than necessary.”

The merging of the two blocks of six stamps, either at the time of creating the stone or when printing the sheets, was sometimes misaligned between rows two and three, as seen on full sheet numbered “256” (shown on page 10). This may either indicate that more than one litho stone of 12 impressions was created, as sheet numbered “430” (not illustrated here) is well-aligned on what must be a later additional printing or, failing that, it may be an indication that two impressions of the blocks of six were indeed made from the one stone, as suggested above.

When offering the above plate proof sheets for sale, specialist collector and dealer Michael Hamilton stated: “Sheets 1-250 made up the actual consignment of 3,000 stamps (250 x 12) on horizontal laid paper, Sheets 251 to 260 are the printer’s preparatory, or set-up, sheets and the stamps thereon, with vertically laid lines, were never issued. Their survival represents a near unique opportunity to see how a classic issue was born.”

Preparation sheets numbered 251, 253, plus one unnumbered sheet and a lower block of nine in the



Figure 10a and 10b

Note the similarity between designs for Montserrat and Great Britain. Surely not a coincidence?



Figure 9

Missing perforation pin variety.

same shade, have their bottom margin deliberately removed and it is thought that this was due to the grammatically wrong use of the word “Each,” which bore a capital, instead of lower-case, letter “E.” It is said that the margin removal also helped to more readily indicate spoilage. The “Each / each” amendment was first reported in 2001 by Michael Hamilton, some 135 years after the date of issue, proving that there is always something new to discover in our hobby.

Of marginal interest

It has recently been confirmed that the marginal inscriptions that were subsequently incorporated on all four sides of the sheet (including the all-important “Harrison & Sons” and “St. Martin’s Lane, Lond” imprint) were printed by type-setting the words and rules using letterpress, although not always correctly aligned with the lithographic printing. The reverse side of the sheets apparently bear the tell-tale raised impressions so common with very old letterpress printing.

Perforation varieties

Preparatory sheets (the capital “E” version) have perforations that extend

through all margins except the bottom, while the issued sheets (lower-case “e” version) have generally been seen with imperforate top and left margins and perforations that extend through the right and bottom margins. However, a bottom left marginal pair is known with imperforate left and bottom margins. Also, at least one instance is known of an imperforate between stamp, where a line of perforations had been omitted in error.

In 1876, *The American Journal of Philately Illustrated*, Volume X by Scott & Co., New York, included the following brief account about the revenue stamps a decade later and in the year that the first Montserrat postage stamps appeared:

“MONTSEERRAT. - The Timbre Fiscal announces the emission of revenue stamps for this dependency of Great Britain, and describes one of them. Profile of Queen Victoria to left in garter inscribed “Montserrat Inland Revenue.” Crown above, value below. 1 penny, Rose.”

Postally used revenues

A few of the Harrison revenue stamps appear to have been used in the mail in place of postage stamps during the 1880s based on the type of dated postal marking applied to examples seen for sale, with genuine covers bearing an “A” or “P” code letter above the date.

Some off-cover singles have been offered by dealers with forged “A08” and “MONTSEERRAT” cir-



Figure 12a and 12b
Genuine (but poor quality) revenues bearing forged postal markings.



Figure 11
Full Sheet.

(Image courtesy Peter Sargent, FRPSL)

cular datestamps, without code letters “A” or “P” for around £6 each, such as those shown nearby. In both examples depicted, the revenue stamps bear pen markings indicating that they have probably been soaked off their original document and given the appearance of having been used postally by the addition of the handstamps. Perhaps ironically, the original complete document would now sell for far more than £6.

Montserrat postage stamps

The initial postage stamps issued by Montserrat date from 1876 and consist of a one-penny red and a six-penny green stamp of Antigua each overprinted “MONTSEERRAT.” They were printed by De La

Rue, which used printing plates engraved by Perkins, Bacon; these were passed over to De La Rue following the loss of the printing contract by Perkins, Bacon.

By 1882 Harrison had lost the Montserrat revenue stamp contract to its arch-rival De La Rue, which went on to produce a different revenue design. It was not until some 97 years after 1866 that Harrison was again contracted to print stamps for Montserrat, specifically the 1963 12 cent Freedom From Hunger commemorative postage stamp issue, utilizing the photogravure printing process.

Twenty years later in 1983, Harrison printed by offset lithography a pair of high value Postage and Revenue stamps with face values of EC\$12 and EC\$30 respectively.⁷ Clearly, these would primarily have been used for revenue purposes with such high face values for the period. The circle is complete.



Figure 14
Freedom From Hunger, 1963.

Further Harrison stamps pre-1911?

After extensive research, it appears that Harrison probably never printed additional postage or revenue stamps for other countries prior to the 1911 British postage stamps contract or, indeed, before the 1866 Montserrat revenue stamps. As collector Michael Medlicott wrote recently: “Either Harrison



Figure 15a and 15b
High Value Postage and Revenue stamps, 1983.

Figure 13
1876 1d red, Montserrat's first postage stamp.



& Sons seldom bid in the Victorian Age for (West Indies) contracts, or were often disappointed.”⁸

Perhaps this article might encourage you to reveal details of any additional issues that you are aware of, especially where you possess complete sheets bearing Harrison marginal inscriptions, or items printed on “Harrison Superfine” watermarked paper.

FOOTNOTES

¹ £4,133,000 in early 2017 values when using historic Retail Price Index statistics.

² See document “HC Deb 20 July 1911 vol 28 cc1271-21271.” (“HC Deb” is used by Hansard to signify “House of Commons Debate.”)

³ Presumed to be postage and not revenue, these stamps allegedly “manufactured for one of the small colonies” have not been traced by your author when looking through major stamp catalogues and contemporary philatelic magazines. Readers are therefore invited to advise the editor if they know of the existence of such stamps. Of course, Mr. Illingworth may have simply decided not to admit to the House that Harrison was new to postage stamp printing for fear of difficult questioning from the Members of Parliament.

⁴ Michael Medlicott states in his handout (see Bibliography below): “The sheets consist of twelve impressions, from a single stone, within a double-lined frame.” Chris Harman added: “I would tend to the Medlicott view that the stones contained 12 stamps. Lithographic printing was the standard among printers and setting out stones was an easy operation, especially with a six-up transfer available. 250 sheets was not an unusually short print run. So two stones using the same six-up transfer is entirely plausible.”

⁵ Realizing £240 in a Grosvenor’s auction, they later bore a £330 estimate in a December 2016 T&T auction sale.

⁶ Seen on offer at £1,500.

⁷ £3.62 and £9.05 at early 2017 conversion rates.

⁸ Handout produced for his display to the Royal Philatelic Society London on October 13, 2016.

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Acknowledgments

Special thanks to Ian De La Rue Browne for first making your author aware of this interesting item from Montserrat. It has enabled the early history of stamp production at Harrison & Sons, Ltd. to be brought to a wider audience of philatelists beyond those who might normally only collect revenue material, and has greatly extended the earliest known date of their involvement with stamps. Thanks are also offered to West Indies stamp specialist Michael Hamilton, who checked the draft copy of this article and most generously permitted extracts from his own research to be incorporated. Finally, my appreciation to Paul Skinner, Lead Curator, Philatelic Collections, British Library and revenue stamp expert Chris Harman who both offered valuable improvements to the draft text.

This article was originally published in the June 2017 issue of *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* and is used with permission of the editor and author.

Year of issue: 1866. Actual issue date not traced, but it appears that preliminary work was underway at Harrison by February 1866, as one preparatory sheet (numbered 257) bears this date on its reverse in pencil.

Stamp size: 25.5mm wide x 30mm high.

Sheet size: 12 (four rows of three stamps).

Processes: The stamps utilize lithography, while marginal inscriptions are by letterpress.

Paper: Laid. Vertical lines (proofs), or horizontal lines (issued).

Watermarks: Three types known: J Whatman, T H Saunders and "Harrison Superfine."

Perforations: Initially 12.5 line perf, but later examples used line perf 12.

Face value: One Penny.

Imprint: "Harrison & Sons" (at left). "St. Martin's Lane, Lond" (at right).

Design: A somewhat crude profile of Queen Victoria within garter belt, surmounted by crown. Belt inscribed "MONTSERRAT INLAND REVENUE" with "ONE PENNY" at foot.

Shades: Carmine-lake, carmine, rose, aniline-rose noted. Intermediate shades known.

Marginal text: Bottom margin (proofs): "One Penny Each - One Shilling per Sheet."

Bottom margin (issued): "One Penny each - One Shilling per Sheet."

(Proofs bore a capital "E" for the word "Each." issued stock did not.)

Top, left and right sides: "MONTSERRAT INLAND REVENUE STAMPS."

Quantity: Initial delivery is said to be 3,000 stamps in total, or 250 sheets of 12.







Postmarks of Belize (Part 2)







By Dr. Ian Matheson, RDPSA FRPSL

In the April 2019 Journal, we started a multi-part review of the postmarks of Belize. At that time, I invited input from readers, asking that new information be forwarded to me at ian@cdi.biz. The first segment of this review covered western offices. This installment covers northern offices.







North						
POST OFFICE	ILLUSTRATION	Diameter	Colour	ERD	LRD	Notes
BISCAYNE		28mm	Black, Purple	May 1979	22 Mar 1991	Date applied in manuscript
BISCAYNE		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	3 Apr 1982		Small font. Probable failed in service as it was quickly withdrawn.
CALEDONIA		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	N/A	xxx	No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973.
CALEDONIA		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	26 Aug 1975	30 Aug 1980	
COROZAL		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	N/A	30 Aug 1973	
COROZAL		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	9 Apr 1974	18 Mar 2005	
COROZAL		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	16 Dec 1982	3 Feb 1988	This type failed in service and was replaced with the previous larger font type.
CROOKED TREE		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	N/A	xxx	No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973.
CROOKED TREE		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	20 Jul 1976	6 Jan 1983	
GALLON JUG		27mm / 17mm	Black	6 Jan 1992	11 Mar 1999	Small font
GRACE BANK VILLAGE		27mm	Violet	1981		







Belize postmarks: Northern

GRACE BANK VILLAGE		28.5mm / 19mm	Black, Violet	1 Dec 1986	6 May 1990	
HILL BANK		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	N/A	25 Oct 1981	
HILL BANK		26mm / 16.5mm	Black	10 Nov 1981	28 Aug 1983	Small font
LADYVILLE		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	N/A	xxx	No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973.
LADYVILLE		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	9 Apr 1975	2 Sep 2014	
LIBERTAD		28mm	Violet, Blue, Purple	Aug 1978	Jul 1980	







LIBERTAD		30mm	Black	28 Aug 1981		
LIBERTAD		28.5mm / 19mm	Black	1 Dec 1986		No evidence (yet) that this canceller was ever put into service
LOUISVILLE		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	N/A	xxx	No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973.
LOUISVILLE		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	23 Aug 1975	27 Aug 1980	
LUCKY STRIKE		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	14 Mar 1983	19 Jan 1994	
MASKALL		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	N/A	4 Jun 1974	








Belize postmarks: Northern

MASKALL		27mm / 16.5mm	Purple	20 Aug 1975	13 Sep 1980	
ORANGE WALK		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	N/A	13 Feb 1974	
ORANGE WALK		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	5 Apr 1975	29 Dec 1992	
ORANGE WALK		27mm / 16.5mm	Black, Violet	18 Dec 1981	2 Nov 2017	Small font
PATCHCHACAN		27mm / 16mm	Black	7 Feb 1979	18 Dec 1980	
ROCKSTONE POND		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	N/A	xxx	No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973.

ROCKSTONE POND		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	21 Aug 1975	27 Oct 1979	
SAND HILL		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	N/A	xxx	No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973.
SAND HILL		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	23 Aug 1975	7 Apr 1991	
SAN ESTEVAN		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	N/A	xxx	No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973.
SAN ESTEVAN		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	12 Mar 1974	15 Nov 1980	
SAN ESTEVAN		28mm / 25mm / 22mm	Black	8 Nov 1979	15 Nov 1980	Mailbag seal

Belize postmarks: Northern

SANTANA		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	20 Apr 1975	7 Apr 1983	
SANTANA		28.5mm / 19mm	Black	1 Dec 1986		No evidence (yet) that this canceller was ever put into service
SARTENEJA		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	N/A	xxx	No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973.
SARTENEJA		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	30 Apr 1979	13 May 1981	
SARTENEJA		28.5mm / 19mm	Black	1 Dec 1986		No evidence (yet) that this canceller was ever put into service
ST. ANN		28mm	Blue	4 Jul 1981	23 Oct 1981	Manuscript date

SANTANA		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	20 Apr 1975	7 Apr 1983	
SANTANA		28.5mm / 19mm	Black	1 Dec 1986		No evidence (yet) that this canceller was ever put into service
SARTENEJA		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	N/A	xxx	No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973.
SARTENEJA		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	30 Apr 1979	13 May 1981	
SARTENEJA		28.5mm / 19mm	Black	1 Dec 1986		No evidence (yet) that this canceller was ever put into service
ST. ANN		28mm	Blue	4 Jul 1981	23 Oct 1981	Manuscript date
ST. ANN		27mm / 17mm	Violet	23 Oct 1981	29 Apr 1983	

“SPECIMEN” overprint on St. Vincent

By Ian Matheson, RDPSA, FRPSL
Of the United Kingdom

On the front cover of the January 2019 edition of the *Journal*, Russell Boylan’s St. Vincent cover with a 24 cent UPU stamp overprinted “SPECIMEN” is shown. There are many reasons why such an item should attract attention. What is the overprint type? It certainly does not match the Waterlow types noted by Samuel. Why was an overprinted stamp used on a cover? (I have seen sample “SPECIMEN” overprints used on cover on a number of occasions, including Russell’s home base, Australia, but these were much more recent.) Again, it does not make sense.



Unfortunately the explanation does not make good reading. In the period 2010-2012, a number of stamps appeared on eBay bearing this overprint. Most were Cape of Good Hope revenues, but one or two other colonies were also seen. I know a number of collectors bought these items at high prices. The vendor in Israel explained he had records showing that a sheet of each type received in the Cape was overprinted as a sample and speculated that these leaked onto the market as a way for corrupt officials to turn over a dishonest penny or two. Revenue stamps were a lucrative field due to the high face values, he explained.



I was very suspicious of these issues for a number of reasons. Documents with the offending stamps date from 1865 to 1913, far too long for such a scam. I have an item with two stamps upon it, overlapping by about two thirds. Only the top stamp bore the overprint. If it were a scam by officials, surely the clean stamp would be applied on top of the overprinted



OBITUARY

EDMUND A. BAYLEY

Longtime member Edmund A. Bayley, SCM, BJH, QC, FRPSL, passed away at age 83 at his home in Barbados on March 11, 2019. He was known to many society members, and frequently attended society meetings in the Caribbean. Edmund authored several books and many articles on Barbados stamps and postal history, and was considered one of the leading authorities on the subject. He was BCPSG Group Leader for Barbados. A Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society London, he was RPSL Representative for the West Indies, Bahamas and Bermuda.

Edmund was admitted to legal practice in 1959, and was most recently Managing Partner of the

law firm of Edmund Bayley & Co., in addition to various other business interests.

I was privileged to get to know him during our group meeting in St. Vincent in 2007. Subsequently, I visited his home in Christ Church, where I was treated to a rare visit to his well-appointed stamp room. Our friendship was further enhanced by his visits to my home in Florida, and my several return visits to Barbados.

Edmund is survived by his wife, Rosalind, five children and eight grandchildren. To his family, most sincere condolences are extended. He was a true gentleman, and I shall miss him.

Jack Harwood

copy? The creator wanted the overprint to be seen. Why did they only appear on the market in 2010?

I enlisted the assistance of the South African Philatelic Federation Expert Committee and sent them scans of the items in my possession and all other copies I had seen on eBay. They pored through their extensive records and were able to locate scans of several of the items before the overprint had been applied (see illustrations). I confronted the miscreant vendor by email and showed him the scans. He responded that he had investigated and found that the items were produced by a member of his staff, and that he had extracted a signed confession. He refunded me in full and assured me that he had traced all other buyers and refunded them, too. He had two eBay accounts and we were assured that they were cancelled.

In the next few years I was to learn that the story was not over. Illustrations of the bogus overprints appeared in a number of books and journal articles by eminent philatelists. They had not been refunded or even contacted, and were describing the items as genuine. A dealer friend of mine was also sitting on a few documents. He wrote to the vendor demanding a refund but had deleted all correspondence in the intervening years. The vendor denied responsibility. I have also heard numerous other tales of misdeeds perpetrated by the vendor in earlier years.

I published a short article on the bogus overprints in *The South African Philatelist*, October 2018 (page 146) and can send it to any interested parties. All of this is not good news for my friend Russell, but it does present an interesting tale.

*Ian Matheson can be reached by email at
ian@cdi.biz.*

Please Help!

Your editor is seriously in need of articles for this publication! You have always come through before -- now we need to step up and do it again. The situation is critical! The well is nearly dry on future articles. I am really uncomfortable unless I have at least a dozen articles available for forthcoming issues. Please help create a backlog for me! And please do it now!

Bermuda Post Offices

Flatts



RETURN TO SENDER
 Undeliverable due to the following:

- Unknown recipient
- Unknown recipient
- No longer at this address
- Other _____

DELAYED DUE TO INCORRECT/MISSING

- Apt/Unit #
- House/Bldg #
- Street Name
- Postal Code
- Other _____

Visit: www.landvaluation.bm

RETURN TO SENDER
 Undeliverable: Address is incomplete
 Wrong / Missing the following:

- Apt. name/number
- House/Building number
- Street name
- Parish
- Postal Code **HM 12**
- Post Box number

RETURN TO SENDER
 REASON FOR NON-DELIVERY CANCELLED

- UNDELIVERABLE _____
- DELIVERED _____
- MOVED - LEFT _____
- NO ADDRESS _____
- OUT OF BUSINESS _____
- P.O. BOX CLOSED _____
- INCORRECT ADDRESS _____
- ABANDONED P.O. BOX NUMBER _____

DO NOT REMOVE UNDER THIS COVER

RETURN TO SENDER
 Undeliverable due to the following:

- No house/bldg. number displayed
- No mail box
- Mail box in wrong location
- No cluster box or reception area
- Dog/geese **HM 12**
- Hazardous condition
- Deceased _____ Vacant _____ Moved _____

The photograph of Flatts Post Office and local postal markings were provided by Steven Zirinsky from a recent visit to Bermuda.

A book review

Bermuda

Crossroads of the Atlantic, A Postal History

By Arthur H. Groten and David R. Pitts

Bermuda Crossroads of the Atlantic, A Postal History by Arthur H. Groten and David R. Pitts, 2017, in English, hardbound, 150 pages in color, 8.5 x 11 inch, + CD, ISBN 978-0-9335980-82-4; published by the American Philatelic Society,

\$49 (non members) or \$44 for member.

American Philatelic Society, 100 Match Factory Place, Bellefonte, PA 16823 (<https://stamps.org>)

The Bermudas were apparently discovered by Juan de Bermudez in 1515; they made big headlines in 1610 when the news of a June 1609 violent hurricane that seriously damaged *Sea Venture* -- the flagship of the Virginia Company -- reached London many months later. The story of the shipwreck seems to have been read or heard by Shakespeare, who in 1611 wrote and premiered his play "The Tempest" in London. A 1610 letter addressed to an English noble woman by the writer William Strachey -- a *Sea Venture* passenger -- was delivered by the deputy governor of Virginia, Thomas Gates. In 20,000 words, the letter "reported" in great details the trials and tribulations of the crew and passengers stranded in Bermuda.

This was indeed the embryonic stage of the British colonial empire, a time when postal communications with the mother country were non-existent; nevertheless, like in antiquity, there were ship passengers or crew members who agreed to carry letters to England. For example, the oldest recorded letter from Bermuda to England is dated November 20, 1615, a truly early date for correspondence from any island of the Atlantic.

It is important that we keep in mind the pivotal role played by Bermuda during the British colonial expansion in the Caribbean and North America. The postal history of Bermuda narrated by two great scholars like Arthur Groten and David Pitts begins with the above-mentioned shipwreck. The book's title announces the *leitmotif* of the entire story when it describes Bermuda as "the crossroads of the Atlantic." In fact, it really is the strategic position of the island that stands out in the postal history mosaic that forms under our eyes. It can also be compared to an equation where cause and effect materialize as history and postal history. So much has been said about the triangle of the Bermudas; not many, however, know that there is also a postal history triangle when it comes to the crossroads of the Atlantic which, as

late as World War II, operated as the main interception hub of mail originating from international spies.

This fascinating book comes with a CD that gathers a digital version of the international gold medal Pitts collection, as well as a digital version of the book, and a vast and detailed census of some 1,450 letters from the 1600s to the 1800s. This very census exemplifies the triangular model of postal traffic converging on Bermuda. The CD permits the authors to stay focused on the hard copy and to keep a pace that will hold the reader's attention.

The chapters of this splendid book open with a "prologue" that permits to get a bigger picture of postal developments. This approach guides the reader through the aspects of postal communications progress up to 1877 when Bermuda became a member of the Universal Postal Union.

The first chapter examines the pioneer years of postal communications; the second chapter delves into the later years up to 1806, when the Admiralty packet served Bermuda. But these were hectic times and mail was also entrusted to and conveyed by merchant ships. It is important to take notice that only 33 letters of the pioneer days have been recorded; these and many other letters can be seen in high definition using the CD.

Other chapters discuss the War of 1812 and the American Civil War. The presence of fortuitous carriers of mail onboard visiting ships and the expanding use of merchant navy ships, even after 1806, explain the presence of other postal intermediaries such as the forwarding agents. All of these factors and the advent of steamships placed Bermuda to the forefront of the growing postal activities as a veritable "crossroads of the Atlantic." There remained the occasional crew member, even on board navy ships, willing to help in the conveyance of letters. The last chapters expand the horizon to the role of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, Inman Line, Cunard, Allan Line and finally, the Quebec & Gulf Ports Steamship Company.

This volume is highly recommended to postal historians and to the wider public, including those who would like to understand why postal history can be so fascinating.

Reviewed by Giorgio Migliavacca

Can you help with Grenada postage rates in 1968?

A collector in Denmark is seeking help with postage rates in Grenada in 1968. Members he has contacted have been unable to provide information he needs. If you can help, please email the editor at eparker@hughes.net and I will forward your comments to him. Here is what he had to say (his mailing address is at the end).

“I found your name and mail address from the BCPSG web site and I hope you might help me with some information concerning Grenada postage rates in 1968.

“I am a thematic collector/exhibitor and I am writing up my Captain Cook exhibit. I need information about a registered letter sent to London on September 24, 1968. It is uprated with a 15 cent stamp, giving a total of 21 cents. I would like to know if the postage is correct so that I can give the



Grenada cover sent to London in 1968.

correct philatelic informations in my exhibit.

“I hope you can direct me to an article or a website, or perhaps provide me with the necessary information. Your help is very much appreciated.”

Peter B. Andersen, MD, Mågebakken 200, 5250 Odense SV Denmark.

STEVEN ZIRINSKY
MEMBER PTS, APS, NZSDA, APTA
Stamps - Revenues - Postal History - Commercial Mail

Local Mail

Recent commercial mail, with local usages, including meters, governmental stampless, inter-island, and instructional markings from many of the Caribbean countries.



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szirinsky@cs.com (t):718-706-0616

www.zirinskystamps.com
@ZirinskyStamps

PITCAIRN ISLANDS STUDY GROUP



The PISG is devoted to *all things* pertaining to Pitcairn Island, including its history, islanders, the HMAV *Bounty* mutiny (the mutineer descendants still live on Pitcairn), stamps and postal history. Our award winning journal, the *Pitcairn Log*, is published quarterly. For information and a membership form, contact Dr. Vernon N. Kisling Jr.

P.O. Box 1511,
High Springs, FL 32655
Email: vkisling@ufl.edu.
Website: www.pisg.net

BCPSG meeting in Bermuda November 7-10

The 2019 BCPSG meeting will take place in Bermuda from November 7 through 9. That is Thursday through Sunday, with the actual meeting happening on Saturday, November 9. I suggest traveling to Bermuda on November 6, to be there for the start of activities the next day.

We chose the first week of November because that was when the off-season rates kick in at some hotels. The weather is usually good then, with the ocean temperatures starting to cool down, but being tolerable, especially for Canadians.

We are currently working on philatelic activities for Thursday and Friday, and plan to hold the meeting on Saturday morning in order for the Bermudian members who work to be able to attend. With that thought in mind, it is suggested that members plan to arrive in Bermuda on Wednesday, November 6 so they can participate in the Thursday activities.

Our Meeting hotel is the Grotto Bay Hotel, 11 Blue Hole Hill, Hamilton Parish, Bermuda.

- The hotel is full-service, offering breakfast (full buffet & continental), lunch, and dinner on site.
- Each room has a safe and refrigerator.
- Located on the water, with beautiful views, and a heated pool, it is also not far from beautiful Clearwater Beach at the old U.S. Navy Base.
- On the major bus route, with a stop directly across from the entrance.
- Less than a \$10 cab ride from the airport.
- A relatively short distance to St. George's, a World Heritage site.
- It is also a short distance to the Crystal Caves attraction. However, Prospero's Cave is on the hotel property and open to guests at no additional charge.
- It has an Oleander Cycle livery on site, and by 2019 will be offering electric vehicles for rent.
- Immediately next to the famous Swizzle Inn, serving lunch, dinner, and of course Rum Swizzle.
- There is another fine dining option, Tom Moore's Tavern, which is a short cab ride away.

COST: \$200/room/night, plus Government Tax (11.75%) \$23.50/room and Service Charge of \$12.50/person/day. So, a single room with all fees is \$236.00 per night, and a double is \$248.50. For members not familiar with Bermuda's hotel pricing, that is a very good price. The hotel has agreed to offer the same rates for a few days either before or after our official schedule so you may extend your "vacation."

RESERVATIONS: Hotel rooms MUST BE BOOKED DIRECTLY WITH THE HOTEL. The rates we are given do NOT include any agent commission, so you need to book yourself. Our rooms will be "run-of-the-house," so you can request whichever location and/or level you wish.

HOTEL CONTACT INFO:

Phone: 1-441-293-8383 or toll free from the U.S. at 1-855-447-6886.

WEBSITE: <https://www.grottobay.com>

TRANSFERS: Do NOT bother! Just take a cab from the airport to Grotto Bay.

I can answer questions and/or provide some photos for anyone interested. I would also appreciate knowing if you are attending so I can adjust the number(s) for our blocked rooms. So please let me know if you book at Grotto Bay. Thanks in advance.

John Puzine

puzine@comcast.net or 941-979-8117.

EARLY BWI COVERS PERKINS BACON ADHESIVES TRINIDAD

Compiled by Peter C. Ford FRPSL

For many years, there has been a listing of early Trinidad covers on the BWISC website; this book is an extension of that listing but now separating them into areas of destination. There have been many additions to the original listing and the book contains many high quality illustrations. This should be of great help to both dealers and collectors when researching the provenance of any particular cover.



Price: \$26.00



This book (and others) are available from the APS website (stamps.org/publications).

BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE

'Enjoy this book as a thought provoking 'ripping yarn' that will make you consider a new geo-political dimension to postal history.'

Steve Jarvis



Starring Commander Ian Fleming
George C. Odom, Trevor Littenjohn,
Roger Wells, Norval Marley &
Everard E. Aguilar.



David Horry FRPSL

The Royal Philatelic Society London (RPSL) will celebrate its 150th anniversary in 2019. For this occasion an international exhibition will be held in Stockholm. H.M. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden has graciously agreed to be the Patron.



STOCKHOLMIA 2019

29 MAY - 2 JUNE

THE INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY LONDON

The exhibition will comprise philatelic dealers and auction houses from all over the world. The exhibition will have an extensive philatelic and social program. Only Fellows and Members of the RPSL will be allowed to exhibit. The competitive classes will be judged by an international jury appointed by the Council of The RPSL.



STOCKHOLMIA 2019 will be organised at "Waterfront Congress Centre", Nils Ericsons Plan 4. It is Sweden's newest and most versatile venue for large-scale meetings and events.



Membership Director's Report

By Wallace Craig

New Members

All new applicants listed in the last issue of the Journal have been accepted as members of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group. Congratulations and welcome to the Group.

New Applicants

Nigel Shanks, Email: nigel.bermuda@gmail.com.
Roger Baxter, Email: randjbaxter85@gmail.com.

Reinstated

John Chay, 42 Elizabeth St., St. Clair-Newtown, Port of Spain, TRINIDAD. Email: jchayphil@gmail.com.

Address Changes

Dr. Everett L. Parker, 207 Corinth Road, Hudson, ME 04449-3057 USA

Resigned

None this quarter

New Email Address

None this quarter

Deceased

None this quarter

Donations

None this quarter

Membership Status:

- 230 members, of which 55 are life members, 19 are philatelic libraries or complementary distribution and 156 pay dues annually. Membership continues to decline slowly and a top priority should be recruiting new members. We still offer a one-year free electronic membership to anyone who asks.

BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE PUBLICATIONS

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF JAMAICAN PHILATELY, VOLUME 9 MILITARY MAILS

by Paul Farrimond and Raymond Murphy

This book is based on the original written by the late Derek Sutcliffe; it has been thoroughly revised and largely re-written. It continues the aim of presenting the Jamaica Encyclopaedia in a new softbacked format with many illustrations now in full colour. **WINNER OF GOLD MEDAL AND GRAND AWARD FOR LITERATURE AT CHICAGOPEX 2015!**

A4 sized, perfect bound, (viii) + 458 pages. ISBN: 978-1-907481-24-6

Price: \$38.00. BWISC/BCPSG Members' Price: \$34.00.



This book can be ordered from the American Philatelic Society (APS) (stamps.org/Publications)

President's Message

By John Seidl

Join us in Bermuda! I would like to start with a thank you to John Puzine who has been hard at work to make sure we have a great time in Bermuda. The 2019 BCPSG meeting will take place in Bermuda from November 7 through 9. That is Thursday through Sunday, with the actual meeting happening on Saturday, November 9 at 10 a.m. John suggests traveling to Bermuda on November 6, to be there for the start of philatelic activities the next day. We plan to have a great presentation on Bermuda postal/philatelic history at the meeting.

Our Meeting hotel is the Grotto Bay Hotel, 11 Blue Hole Hill, Hamilton Parish, Bermuda. It is a full service hotel on the beach in a great location convenient to several island attractions. The base room rate is \$200/room/night, plus Government Tax (11.75%) \$23.50/room and Service Charge of \$12.50/person/day. So, a single room with all fees is \$236.00 per night, and a double is \$248.50. For members not familiar with Bermuda's hotel pricing, that is a very good price. The hotel has agreed to offer the same rates for a few days either before or after our official schedule so you may extend your "vacation."

Hotel rooms **MUST BE BOOKED DIRECTLY WITH THE HOTEL**. The rates we are given do NOT include any agent commission, so you need to book yourself. Our rooms will be "run-of-the-house," so you can request whichever location and/or level you wish.

HOTEL CONTACT INFO:

Phone: 1-441-293-8383 or toll free from the U.S. at 1-855-447-6886.

WEBSITE: <https://www.grottobay.com>

TRANSFERS: Do NOT bother! Just take a cab from the airport to Grotto Bay.

John would be happy to answer questions and/or provide some photos for anyone interested. Please let him know if you are attending so he can adjust the number(s) for our blocked rooms and manage counts for our activities Thursday and Friday which will include visits to the Hamilton General Post Office as well as branch post offices. John has even been working with them to potentially have access to a special slogan cancel and the Bayley's Bay hand cancel. John's email address is puzine@comcast.net or you can call him at 941-979-8117.



The little society with the long name



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Are you interested in the stamps or postal history of Tristan da Cunha, Ascension or St. Helena? If so, you are very welcome to join our society. Membership benefits include a quarterly illustrated journal, annual auctions, special interest discussion groups, etc.

A sample journal is available on our website, **www.shatps.org**, or a printed copy may be requested from Secretary Klaus Hahn, P.O. Box 14, D-71145 Bondorf/Germany, Email: secretary@shatps.org

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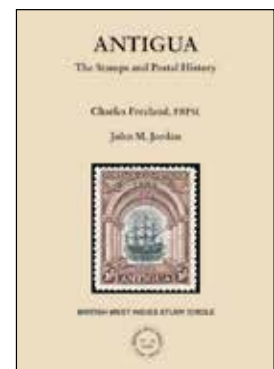
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'ANTIGUA - THE STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY'

by Charles Freeland, FRPSL and John Jordan

Coming so early in the alphabet Antigua has always been one of the most popular of the small Caribbean islands. It has an interesting mix of early stamps printed by Perkins Bacon and De La Rue including a number of rarities. On the postal history front Antigua is especially well endowed, with the Codrington and Tudway estate correspondences. There is also a rich variety of early postal markings, including some unique marks. The original inspiration for this book was the Antigua Monograph published in successive issues of the British Caribbean Philatelic Journal over a 15 year period between 1973 and 1988. This book collates all this information, updates it and presents it in a most readable form. **WINNER OF LARGE GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ZEALAND 15TH NATIONAL PHILATELIC LITERATURE EXHIBITION!**



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BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE PUBLICATIONS

CAYMAN ISLANDS POSTCARDS

(and QSL CARDS)

'CAYMAN ISLANDS POSTCARDS' by Thomas E. Giraldi. This long awaited book is here at last. Tom has over many years collected information on all aspects of Cayman Islands philately and has written this catalogue which is and will remain a steadfast guide to the cards of these islands. Lavishly illustrated in colour it will be a book which collectors of BWI picture postcards will refer to as a standard work for many years.

A4 size, softbacked, perfect bound, (iv) + 210 pages. ISBN: 978-1-907481-10-9

Price: \$21.00. BWISC/BCPSG Members' Price: \$18.50).



This book can be ordered from the American Philatelic Society (APS)
(stamps.org/Publications)

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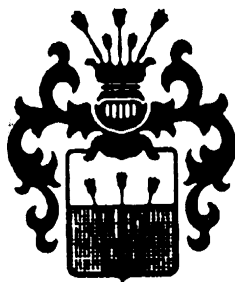
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