

# BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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*Did these British Caribbean covers travel to  
Bermuda by airmail ...*



**... even though the rates appear too low?**

See Darryl Fuller's research beginning on page 19.



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# Introduction to early Jamaican Picture Postcards

*By Dingle Smith and Tom Giraldi*

Collecting picture postcards (ppcs) has a long history and reached its zenith in the period from the late 1890s to the outbreak of World War I. Enthusiasts exchanged material on a worldwide basis and ppcs were popular with tourists. In contrast to stamp collectors there was no tradition of exhibiting ppcs and little interest in researching the details of their production and publication. Many traditional philatelists scorned such items and exhibiting is strictly limited to postal stationery items with stamps impressed by postal authorities.

New Zealand and Australia first offered the opportunity to exhibit ppcs at national and state stamp shows in the late 1980s. This required the development of rules and regulations so that the "Picture Postcard Class" could be on a competitive basis.

Between 1987 and 2020 there were over 40 national shows in New Zealand and Australia that had a well-patronized Picture Postcard class. Recently, the FIP adopted the class into the international philatelic exhibiting fold, preparing rules and regulations for its introduction as an Experimental Picture Postcard Class at China 2019 followed by Singapex 2019. It is likely that the class will attain full FIP recognition in the future and will encourage wider participation and research into this aspect of philately. Details of the current FIP regulations for the Picture Postcard Class can be found in [www.f-i-p.ch](http://www.f-i-p.ch). There is an excellent seminar on exhibiting by Jeff and Jenny Long (2019) of New Zealand available on-line.

Published literature is generally limited to broad overviews with few detailed studies for individual countries. Information on production and printers are the first steps and a basic question relates to the issue dates for the first ppcs. The early issues for many countries have a philatelic link as national postal authorities and the UPU developed the regulations that applied to the postal use of ppcs.

From the late 1890s, Jamaica had a thriving national economy based on its agricultural production; export of bananas was of major importance. This

was linked to the development of shipping to the U.S. by ships of the United Fruit Company, which was founded in 1900 and incorporating the Boston Fruit Co. which had for several years operated out of Jamaica.

The British shipping line Elder and Fyffes in 1901 provided similar services to Great Britain. The vessels involved were designed to carry bananas but also included luxurious accommodations for passengers, most of whom were wealthy tourists. Kingston, the capital, was the largest city in the Caribbean and the key trading center and British military base in the British West Indies. It had electric trams and lighting together with a long-established railway system. A major World International Exhibition was held in Kingston in 1891 and several world class hotels were constructed for the event, partly financed by the Jamaican government. As a result, Jamaica had close links to the U.S. and Great Britain, with cruise ships from the other European nations. The ppcs of Jamaica reflect these overseas links together with a growing international interest in exchanging ppcs.

Photography was basic to the production of early ppcs and was particularly advanced in Jamaica mainly due to the influence of the Duperly family. Adolphe Duperly, born in France in 1801, was an internationally recognized pioneer of Daguerreotype photography. His photographs of Spanish Town in the 1840s are highly praised and priced.

He became a resident of Jamaica and founded a thriving photographic business which was continued after his death in 1864 by his sons and grandsons until at least the 1920s. Although early ppcs rarely include details of photographers and producers there is little doubt that many of the early illustrations of Jamaican ppcs are the work of the Duperly family and they were the most prolific publishers of Jamaican postcards.

The dates for the early Jamaican ppcs in this account are largely based on the collections of the authors and it is our hope that others will add to the

information and dates given here. This is a field of collecting that is still in its infancy and offers exciting and challenging fields of research not only for Jamaica but also for other British West Indian territories.

This account focuses on early Jamaican ppcs with “early” loosely defined as prior to the change from undivided to divided backs; *i.e.*, from the late 1890s to about 1907, immediately prior to demand from ppc collectors following the disastrous Kingston earthquake and fire of January 1907. During this early period, many cards did not include the name of the publisher of the cards. This was further complicated because many of the Jamaican cards during this period were printed in Germany using material submitted by distant publishers. The copyright of the cards and of the photographs that form the basis for most of the illustrations is unclear. Some cards acknowledge the publisher, some the printer and others the photographer or a combination of these. Possible distinguishing features of the cards can assist with deciding on the age and country of origin of the ppcs. These are outlined below.

#### **A Guide to Distinguished features of Early PPCS**

- Size of the cards. This criterion is limited to the earliest cards of Great Britain, which are known as “Court Cards,” 115 x 89mm. This size was unique to that country and is discussed in detail below.

- “Post Card” headings. In the U.S., the government maintained a monopoly on stamped postal cards until Congress passed an act that permitted publishers to issue unstamped cards that could be mailed at the same rate as the stamped government cards. It was a requirement that such cards were printed with the words “Private Mailing Card – Authorized by Act of Congress May 1898.” From December 24, 1901 this was replaced with the words “Post Card,” but the stamped government cards retained the heading “Postal Card.” Most other UPU members used a simple “Post Card” heading.

#### **UPU Headings**

From the late 1880s, many postal authorities added “Union Postale Universelle” to postcards for overseas destinations together with the country of origin name in both English and French. Many Jamaican ppcs used a similar heading although the royal Coat of Arms is always omitted. Such headings may indicate that the card design and publisher were Jamaican although many overseas publishers

used the same heading; for example, the later issues of the United Fruit Company, dominantly American owned.

#### **Divided and Undivided Backs**

Because ppcs were based on the format of existing official stamped postcards produced by all UPU members, it was a requirement that one side of the card was restricted to the address and the impressed postage stamp. When ppcs were first permitted, one side of the card was restricted to the address and the affixed postage stamps. The other side was used for the picture or pictures and for any written message. In part this explains why many early cards were of the “vignette” style, typically small reproductions of photographs leaving blank spaces for the sender to add a message. This format was used worldwide until January 1902 when Great Britain allowed the address side to be “divided,” hence the term “divided back.” Initially the divided back ppcs were only valid for local transmission and were not accepted by other nations at the favorable postcard postage rate.

This was followed by several years of complexity as other nations revised their regulations on whether to accept ppcs with divided backs at the postcard rate. Gustafson (2015) provides a detailed study of this and notes that in 1903, “... a number of countries including New Zealand, France, Canada, Switzerland and Portugal” revised their regulations. A further complication was that the British Empire in 1898 had reduced its letter rate to 1d which was the same as the postcard rate.

France in 1904 is often quoted as being the first nation to accept divided backs from other postal authorities at the postcard rate. Gustafson comments that French officials contacted other UPU member nations in 1904 to discuss the possibility of a worldwide acceptance of divided back postcards. However, the annual UPU Congresses for 1904 and 1905 were postponed and this led to bilateral agreements between various countries prior to the UPU Congress in Rome in June 1906. At that Congress it was agreed that all nations would accept divided back cards at the postcard postage rate. Among the last to accept was the U.S., where even the acceptance for inland use was not effective until March 1, 1907.

Some Jamaican ppcs with divided backs include the printed instructions, “For INLAND postage this space, as well as the Back may now be used for



Communication” and “For FOREIGN Postage the Back only. (Post Office Regulations).” To date the details of the Jamaican postal regulations have not been checked. A later but undated card published in Jamaica specifically names countries which are exceptions to the use of divided back ppcs; namely “Greece, Japan, Servia (*sic*), Turkey.” Examples of these instructions are illustrated in *Figure 1*.

None of the distinguishing features outlined above provide hard and fast rules to decide on the country in which the cards were published. They do, however, provide a guide and a link between studies of ppcs and of the relevant aspects of philatelic postal history. It is important to note that many ppcs are unused and in other cases the stamp and much of the dated postmark have been removed by overzealous stamp collectors so that providing earliest known dates of use is often a daunting task. It was also common practice for picture postcard collectors to use the ppcs for postage several years after they had received them in unused condition.

#### **Publishers and their Country of Origin**

Because many of these earlier cards do not give printed information indicating the publisher, it is often impossible to provide specific information of the country of origin. The account below provides guidance to the likely country of origin and, where known, the publisher. An Appendix lists the known publishers for the period prior to 1906 although this may be incomplete.

#### **Great Britain**

British Post Office regulations restricted the size of issued stamped postcards to a maximum of 115 x 89mm, commonly termed “Court Cards.” This maximum size also applied to “Private Cards” as used by the producers of early picture postcards. Dag-nall (1985, pp. 82-84) noted that in early 1898 pressure from the “picture-printing trade,” the London Chamber of Commerce and Raphael Tuck & Sons (an established British card publisher) requested the Postmaster General to increase the size to 140

x 89mm. This was the standard size widely used throughout Europe and elsewhere. Such a change would permit not only the use of larger illustrations but uniformity in size would appeal to ppc collectors. After due consideration to any extra costs that would be incurred by such a change, the Postmaster General approved the change. The new cards and regulations were announced on October 24, 1899 and came into effect on November 1, 1899. Tuck & Sons immediately began to issue cards in the new size.



*Figure 1*

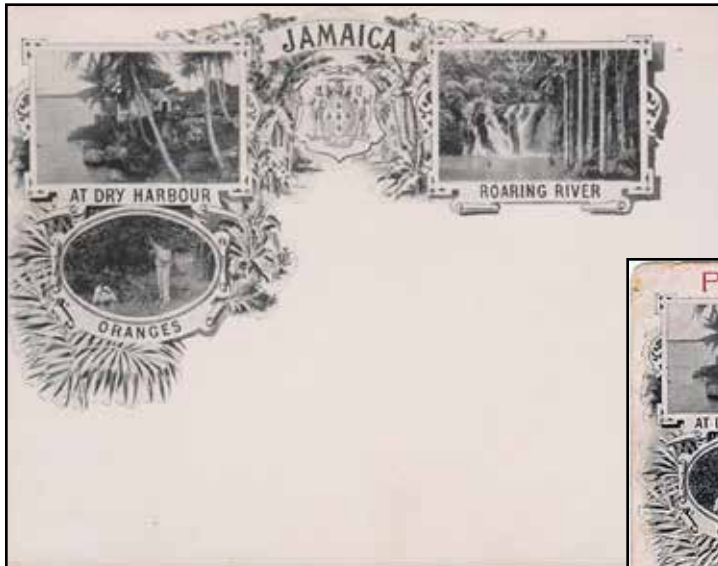
*The headings on early divided back cards. Top card published by H.S. Duperly; the lower by A.J. West.*

The mint Court card illustrated in *Figure 2* is one of only two such cards so far recorded for Jamaica. The back has no printing or message. For Great Britain, such a card pre-dates the standard cards illustrated elsewhere in this account. The same design was then reproduced at the new size and is also illustrated in *Figure 2*, a used example dated August 1, 1899; *i.e.*, before the announcement came into effect (see above).

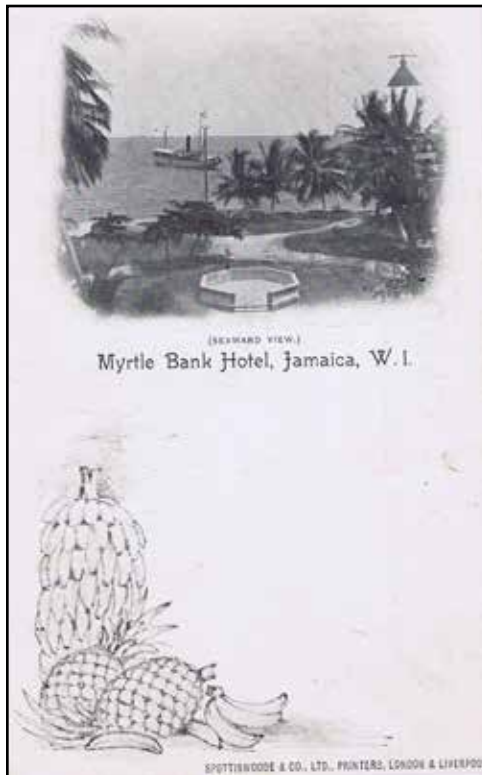
One of the more prolific British producers of Jamaican cards was Algernon F. Aspinall of London. Another was Spottiswoode & Co., Ltd. of London and Liverpool (see *Figure 3*). There are also Jamaican cards produced by Tuck & Sons and Valentines of London and Dundee as well as by the various shipping lines.

#### **Germany**

Because German printing was superior in quality and probably cheaper than that available in other countries, it played a significant role in the production of early ppcs. This applied not only to smaller nations such as Jamaica but also to the U.S. and



**Figure 2**  
*Early cards published in Great Britain. Left, mint Court Card pre-October 1899. Below, an identical card at standard size dated August 1899. Backs of both are blank.*



**Figure 4**  
*German vignette card, Albert Aust, Hamburg to Kingston, August 15, 1899.*

**Figure 3**  
*Undivided back published by Spottiswoode & Co. Ltd., London & Liverpool.*

Amerika No. 20.” The description of the Jamaican vignettes is written in English. It was postmarked in Kingston on August 15, 1899 and sent to a German address handstamped with J.H. Milke & Bros. address in Kingston on the message side of the card.

Great Britain. Until World War I, many publishers of ppcs had their cards printed in Germany, often indicated in small print “Printed in Germany” or with regional German locations such as “Printed in Saxony.” **Figure 4** is an early example of production in Germany. It notes the printer as “Verlag v. Albert Aust. Hamburg” on the message side of the card together with, in smaller print, “Serie Mittel –

**United States**

The U.S. did not permit the postal use of privately produced unstamped postcards at the one-cent postcard rate until the Private Mailing Card Act of May 19, 1898. Such cards were required to include the words “Private Mailing Card, Authorized by the Act of Congress of May 19, 1898.” This was later modified so that only the words “Private Mailing



Card” were required. Official post office postcards retained the title of “Postal Cards.” The two styles are shown in *Figure 5*. In late 1901, private ppcs could have the words “Post Card.” The U.S. was among the last postal authorities to allow the use of divided backs at the reduced postal rate in 1907 following the recommendations of the UPU Convention of 1906.

The Boston Fruit Company traded bananas out of Jamaica and merged with other companies in March 1899 to form the United Fruit Company. The United Fruit Company published a large variety of undivided back ppcs, mainly designed for the use of the passengers carried on the banana ships. Many of these passengers toured around Jamaica before returning to the U.S. from Port Antonio.

These undivided back ppcs portray a variety of scenes from Jamaica, many related to the banana trade. The earliest known date is not known with any certainty and there are problems in establishing a sequence for the various types. No specific credits



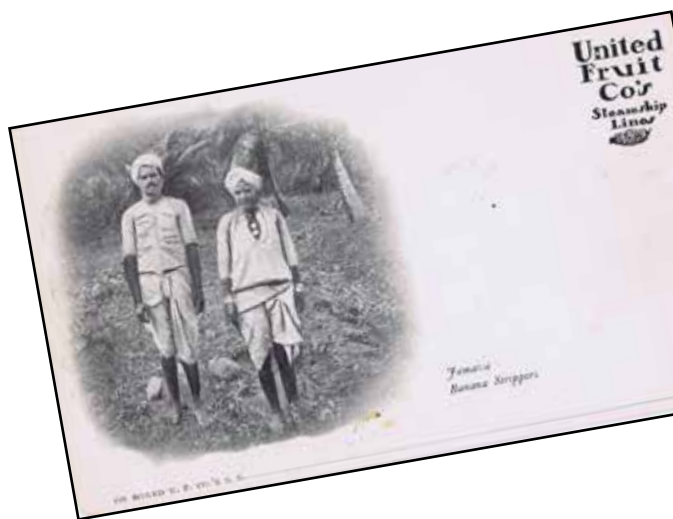
**Figure 5**  
*Headings of early ppcs produced in the U.S., published by United Fruit Co.*

are given to the photographs used or to the printers. A selection of the types of cards is shown in *Figures 6, 7 and 8*. *Figure 8* shows a correspondent who took full advantage of the message space.

The UFC ppcs pose a fascinating topic for further research. A comprehensive account of the United Fruit Co. and its ships is given in Rego (2007) although he does not discuss the ppcs. Commercially produced cards by other American publishers are known, one of the earliest is Wild & Pchellas of Buffalo, New York, illustrated in *Figure 9*.

**Jamaica**

A census of several hundred Jamaican ppcs produced before 1907 indicates that over 80 percent



**Figures 6, 7 and 8 (clockwise)**  
*Cards published by the United Fruit Co. showing a variety of styles. In Figure 8, right, the correspondent took advantage of every bit of available space!*



were of Jamaican origin. Some 40 percent of these were from the Duperly family business which remained active until the early 1920s. The Duperly cards have a bewildering array of names, including Duperly Photographer, A. Duperly, A Duperly & Son(s), HS Duperly and HS Duperly & Son(s). However, there is no doubt that there was a single Duperly business based for many years in Kings Street, Kingston which held a large collection of negatives. The earliest dated card seen is dated July 20, 1900 (see **Figure 10**).

Another of the early Jamaican publishers were the brothers J.H. and O. Milke. J.H. lost his life in the fire associated with the



**Figure 9**  
Published by Wild & Pchellas, Buffalo, New York, used January 1906.



**Figure 10**  
Early Duperly card, postmarked July 20, 1900.

Kingston earthquake in January 1907. An advertisement for the Milke Brothers in *The Daily Gleaner* newspaper dated May 15, 1899 advised they had ppcs for sale at two dozen for 2/-. A short associated article in *The Daily Gleaner* noted that “some of these cards contain as many as five views (vignettes) of Kingston.” **Figure 11** is an example of such a card, and is postmarked July 1, 1901. Other major Kingston-based publishers were Aston W. Gardner and J.W. Cleary. All these producers issued numbered sets of cards over many years. Wynns (2013) illustrates in the *BWISG Journal* ppcs used between 1902 and 1906.

The earliest color printing seen for Jamai-

can ppcs, usually in four-color collotype, is about 1902. An unused example with an attractive design but no indication of the publisher or printer is shown in **Figure 12**. No examples of the attractive chromolithographed cards produced in Germany from the 1890s and widely used throughout Europe have been seen for Jamaica. The late adoption of color cards is likely because of their higher price. An exception is a series of artist’s black and white sketches by “Violet Heaven” which are sometimes found with a hand-applied color wash. The earliest date seen is December 1900, and is illustrated in **Figure 13**.

Miss Phyllis Schiller is worthy of men-



**Figure 11**  
Early card published by J.H. Milke & Bro. Kingston with vignettes of Kingston, July 1, 1901.

tion. She was a resident of Half-Way Tree, now a suburb of Kingston, and sent ppcs of photographs that she had taken to numerous collectors worldwide. The earliest seen is dated 1902 and has the actual photograph glued to the card (see *Figure 14*). Later she used cards on which the address side included a “stamp here” box and the words “Post Card” with the photograph printed on the other side, a service provided by many retail photographers at that time. Her cards were always signed “P. Schiller” in black ink. The accompanying short messages on the cards illustrate the widespread exchange between collectors that had become of a feature of the ppc trade before World War I.

The Appendix lists known Jamaican publishers in the pre-1907 period. Most were based in Kingston, but progressively publishers appeared in the larger towns throughout the island, often focusing on local scenes, most were owners of photographic retail businesses. Examples are the cards produced by H.G. Johnson and Dr. Jas Johnson in Brown’s Town. Such was the growth of interest in ppcs that many additional publishers appeared in Kingston Jamaica and elsewhere in later years.

### Conclusion

It is our hope that this introduction to early Jamaican ppcs will promote interest among philatelists in the newly accepted international exhibiting class. The challenge is the limited nature of published background research. The authors warn that the publication of a comprehensive study of all the ppcs of Jamaica in a single volume is a near impossible task. Some 30 years ago, it was proposed that such a volume would be added to the *Encyclopaedia of Jamaican Philately*, published by the British West Indies Study Circle. Key figures in this project were the late Derek Sutcliffe in Great Britain and Tom Giraldi in the U.S.; Steve Jarvis put together an initial draft of the information gathered. However, the task became so immense that the project was abandoned although Steve



*Figure 12*

*Early colored card, no details of printer or publisher, likely produced in late 1902.*



*Figure 13*

*A hand-colored Violet Heaven postcard, dated December 17, 1900.*



*Figure 14*

*A Schiller ppc with affixed photograph, dated July 29, 1902.*



kindly made available an unpublished account of some of the material.

While an all-embracing study of this kind is most unlikely, there is the opportunity to collect, research and perhaps exhibit studies of specific topics among which is the development of the production and use of early ppcs for specific countries such as the individual British West Indies. Pre-World War I ppcs have a particular appeal with their link to postal history and their production and use.

### Appendix

#### Publishers of early Jamaica Picture Postcards

The listing below is for ppcs thought to have been published prior to 1907. Most, therefore, have undivided backs. The list is restricted to those cards where information of the publishers is printed on the cards although many cards of this period do not have such information.

#### Great Britain

Algernon E. Aspinall, Seething Lane, London.  
John Walker & Co.  
Imperial Direct West India Mail Service Co. Ltd.  
Raphael Tuck & Sons, London.  
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.  
Spottiswoode & Co. Ltd.  
Valentines, Dundee and London.

#### Germany

E. Arenz, Wein (Austria).  
Albert Aust, Hamburg.  
Hamburg-American Line.  
Jürgens & Bornemann, Hamburg.  
Louis Glaser, Leipzig.  
M. Gluckstadt, Hamburg.  
Trinks & Co. Leipzig.

#### United States

Hopkins & Blaut, New York.  
The Print Shop, Philadelphia.  
United Fruit Company.  
Wide & Pchellas, Buffalo.

#### Jamaica

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C.M. Clark & Co., Montego Bay.  
J.W. Cleary, Kingston.  
D.S. Cooper, Duncans.

Duncker Bros., Kingston & Port Antonio.  
The Duperlys of Kingston.  
Adrian L. De Pass, Kingston.  
Aston W. Gardner, Kingston.  
K.E. Grant & Co., Kingston.  
Guy & Co.  
Violet Heaven.  
R. E. Heron,  
H.G. Johnson, Brown's Town.  
Hotel Titchfield, Ainslie & Grabow.  
Dr. Jas Johnson & H.G. Johnson, Brown's Town.  
Muir, Marshall & Co.  
J.H. Milke & Bro., Kingston.  
O. Milke, Kingston.  
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# Destinations of Post Office Postal Stationery Wrappers of Caribbean countries

*By Dr. John K. Courtis, FRPSL*

The purpose of this paper is to provide evidence regarding the number of post office postal stationery wrappers that were sent from Caribbean countries to other destinations. The perception that certain destinations are thought to be desirable because they are rare or scarce is subjective and not based on any rigorous evidence. What constitutes a desirable destination is often a judgment by the collector but may have its roots in the distance involved, complexity of the logistics in the mail delivery system, or the social and commercial connections. The author's database of images of worldwide wrappers is about 60,000, hand-collected daily from the internet since September 2003. The number of wrappers attributed to Caribbean countries is 1,892 of which 1,075 or 57 percent were sent to other countries. An analysis showed they were sent by 14 countries to 59 destination countries. The analysis proceeds in alphabetical order of Caribbean country but commences with an overview table.

The table enables quick reference not only for countries listed, but also for countries not listed, appearing for the first time. This table is a summary of the evidence of a large sample collected systematically over a lengthy period.

## Destination Countries Ranked by Number of Wrappers Mailed from Caribbean Countries: September 2003 to April 2020

Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq
Colombia	1	Sweden	1	Br Honduras	4	Austria	14
Cuba	1	Tr & Tobago	1	Guadeloupe	4	Trinidad	15
Grenada	1	Uruguay	1	Hungary	4	India	17
Hong Kong	1	Br Guiana	2	Newfoundland	4	Barbados	20
Israel	1	Costa Rica	2	Norway	4	Dutch Indies	21
Montenegro	1	Haiti	2	Puerto Rico	4	Switzerland	22
Natal	1	Italy	2	Argentina	5	France	24
Nicaragua	1	Ivory Coast	2	Brazil	6	Venezuela	26
Portugal	1	Martinique	2	Surinam	6	Belgium	54
St Croix	1	New Zealand	2	Turks Isl	6	Canada	55
St Thomas	1	Sierra Leone	2	Dominica	7	Holland	63
St Vincent	1	Antigua	3	Montserrat	7	Germany	144
SWA- German	1	Australia	3	Panama	10	Great Britain	197
Spain	1	Bahamas	3	Denmark	11	USA	262
Sudan	1	St Lucia	3	Curacao	13		<b>1075</b>



**Antigua**

Antigua is one of the two major islands that comprise the nation of Antigua and Barbuda in the West Indies. Of the 22 wrappers of Antigua, 17 were sent to six other countries and these are summarized below. There are no surprises in the distribution; all wrappers to Montserrat are elusive.

**Antigua to other Countries: 17**

Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq
Barbados	1	Great Britain	1	Montserrat	1
Belgium	3	Germany	2	USA	9



**Barbados**

Barbados is situated in the Atlantic Ocean and is the easternmost island in the Lesser Antilles with Bridgetown as the capital. Apart from Trinidad and Jamaica, Barbados has the highest number of extant used wrappers of the Caribbean countries with 314 copies, of which 150 were mailed to 29 other countries. Whether this large engagement with the global economy has its genesis in the sugar industry is an empirical question. The U.S. is the dominant destination with one-quarter of the examples, with Germany and Canada each with 19 accounting for another quarter. In other words, these three countries account for half of the sample. Israel and Montenegro for Europe and Australia and New Zealand for Oceania appear to be desirable destinations outside of Caribbean countries.

**Barbados to other Countries: 150**

Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq
Antigua	1	Denmark	3	Hungary	2	Puerto Rico	3
Argentina	1	Dominica	2	Israel	1	SWA- German	1
Australia	1	Great Britain	15	Martinique	2	Surinam	1
Austria	2	Germany	19	Montenegro	1	Switzerland	1
Bahamas	1	Guadeloupe	4	Montserrat	2	Trinidad	10
Belgium	3	Haiti	1	New Zealand	1	USA	37
Brazil	4	Holland	9	Norway	2	Venezuela	1
Canada	19						150



## Cayman Islands

Considered to be part of the Greater Antilles, the Cayman Islands are comprised of three islands: Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, located south of Cuba with George Town as the capital. Although they issued one post office type of wrapper, used copies are scarce and only five have been recorded in the database, all mailed to other countries.

### Cayman Islands to other Countries: 5

Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq
Great Britain	1	Montserrat	1	Switzerland	1	USA	2



## Dominica

Dominica is part of the Leeward Islands in the Lesser Antilles with Roseau the capital and the subject of the indicium. Of the 20 copies in the database, 16 were addressed to 11 other countries. None of these destinations is remarkable.

### Dominica to other Countries: 16

Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq
Antigua	2	Belgium	1	Germany	1	Trinidad	1
Austria	1	Br Honduras	1	Montserrat	2	USA	2
Barbados	1	Great Britain	3	St Croix	1		16



## Grenada

Dubbed the “spice islands,” Grenada comprises a main island also called Grenada plus six smaller surrounding islands with St. George’s as the capital. It is a sovereign state in the West Indies in the Caribbean Sea northeast of Venezuela. There are 73 wrappers from Grenada with 42 or 58 percent addressed to 14 other countries. Great Britain dominates with 14 examples. Panama might be considered a scarce desirable destination because of the logistics involved in traversing the Isthmus.

Grenada to other Countries: 42

Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq
Austria	2	Canada	2	Hungary	1	St Lucia	1
Barbados	1	Dominica	1	Ireland	1	Trinidad	3
Belgium	1	Great Britain	14	Panama	3	USA	9
Br Guiana	2	Germany	1				42



Jamaica

Jamaica is the third largest island of the Greater Antilles and the Caribbean. It is located south of Cuba and the capital is Kingston. The sample of 420 wrappers for Jamaica is second only to Trinidad. There are 232 wrappers addressed to 24 other countries. The connection with the U.S. is pronounced with 125 accounting for more than half. Great Britain and Germany account for another quarter. There are 16 countries with incidences of only one or two, Australia being the farthest distance wise, but Hong Kong being the likely scarcest destination. Outside of Caribbean nations and Europe there is little else.

Jamaica to other Countries: 232

Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq
Australia	1	Canada	13	Germany	15	Puerto Rico	1
Austria	1	Colombia	1	Haiti	1	St Lucia	2
Bahamas	1	Costa Rica	2	Holland	8	Sweden	1
Barbados	1	Denmark	1	Hong Kong	1	Switzerland	4
Belgium	1	France	2	Nicaragua	1	Turks Is	2
Brazil	2	Great Britain	42	Panama	3	USA	125



Leeward Islands

The term Leeward Islands refers to the northern islands of the Lesser Antilles. There are 121 examples in the database of which 70 or 58 percent were mailed to other countries. Great Britain and Germany account for 41 examples. The only notable scarce desirable destinations are Australia and Hungary.

*Listing and images on next page*

**Leeward Islands to other Countries: 70**

Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq
Australia	1	Belgium	3	Germany	14	Trinidad	1
Austria	1	Canada	1	Holland	5	USA	7
Bahamas	1	Denmark	1	Hungary	1		70
Barbados	4	Great Britain	27	Switzerland	3		



**Montserrat**

Montserrat, nicknamed “the Emerald Isle of the Caribbean,” is a British Overseas Territory in the Leeward Islands and part of the chain known as the Lesser Antilles in the West Indies. Used wrappers from Montserrat are elusive with only four examples in the database. One of these is to the cover provider and stamp collector Rev. Leonard Meister at the Catholic Presbytery. He used the Presbytery as his address in obtaining wrappers from Antigua and Cayman Islands, so perhaps he was the visiting parish priest of several islands in the Caribbean. The other three wrappers show overseas destinations, one each to Austria, Germany and Switzerland.

**Montserrat to other Countries: 3**

Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq
Austria	1	Germany	1	Switzerland	1



**St. Kitts-Nevis**

This is an island country in the Leeward Islands chain of the Lesser Antilles. It is a British overseas territory. All five copies in the database were sent to three other countries. Any used wrapper from this country is elusive if not scarce.

**St Kitts-Nevis to other Countries: 5**

Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq
Dominica	1	Switzerland	3	Turks Islands	1





**St. Lucia**

This is a sovereign island country in the West Indies in the eastern Caribbean Sea on the boundary with the Atlantic Ocean. It has been under British control since 1813. There are 60 copies in the database of which 41 were addressed to other countries, the bulk being to India with 16 copies. The reasonable question is why India? These were sent to Joseph Goodman, c/o Messrs. Anderton Wright Co., Calcutta and is a classic case of what can happen when business archives are culled, these wrappers escaping destruction. They distort the distribution but remind us that any analysis of this kind is always a work-in-progress because new finds come onto the philatelic market from time-to-time. The wrapper to Sudan is arguably the most desirable scarce destination closely followed by Sierra Leone of which one is illustrated.

**St. Lucia to other Countries: 41**

Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq
Austria	3	Great Britain	3	Panama	2	Sudan	1
Br. Honduras	2	Germany	8	St. Thomas	1	Switzerland	1
Cuba	1	India	16	Sierra Leone	2	USA	1



**St. Vincent**

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is an Anglo-Caribbean country of several islands in the Lesser Antilles island arc, in the southeast Windward Islands. It lies in the West Indies at the southern end of the eastern border of the Caribbean Sea where it meets the Atlantic Ocean. It is frequently known simply as Saint Vincent. There are 77 copies of these wrappers in the database of which 50 are addressed to 12 other countries of which the U.S. dominates. None of the 12 countries would necessarily be considered desirable scarce destinations.

**St. Vincent to other Countries: 50**

Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq
Austria	1	Canada	2	Great Britain	11	Switzerland	2
Barbados	2	Dominica	1	Germany	8	Tr & Tobago	1
Belgium	1	France	1	Holland	2	USA	18



**Trinidad/Trinidad & Tobago**


The two major islands Trinidad and Tobago are located less than seven miles off the northeastern coast of Venezuela and are often referred to as the southernmost West Indies islands in the Caribbean. In 1889, the two islands became a single British Crown colony; Trinidad is the larger and more populous and is an oil-rich country. There are 756 copies of these wrappers in the database of which 414 or 55 percent are ad-

dressed to 24 other countries. The British connection explains the dominance of 79 wrappers to Great Britain, but the commercial aspects are also to be found in the 64 wrappers to Germany and the 43 wrappers to the U.S. The 186 wrappers to these three countries accounts for 45 percent. The single examples to India, Natal, New Zealand and Portugal, and those to Italy and Ivory Coast are likely desirable destinations.

**Trinidad & Tobago to other Countries: 414**

Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq	Country	Frq
Argentina	1	Dominica	2	Italy	2	Portugal	1
Austria	2	Dutch Indies	21	Ivory Coast	2	St. Vincent	1
Barbados	10	France	20	Montserrat	1	Surinam	5
Belgium	41	Great Britain	79	Natal	1	Switzerland	3
Br Honduras	1	Germany	64	Newfoundland	4	Turks Islands	3
Canada	18	Grenada	1	New Zealand	1	Uruguay	1
Curacao	12	Holland	38	Norway	2	USA	43
Denmark	6	India	1	Panama	2	Venezuela	25



Destination: Belgium (2)



Destination: Canada (E4)

**Summary**

While individual countries provide micro detail of destinations, and thus a useful source for country collectors, a macro approach can be a convenient summary of relative scarcity of incoming wrappers from Caribbean countries to other parts of the world. There are 59 countries identified as destination countries and these are ranked from lowest incidence to highest. The 18 countries with only one example each and the eight countries with only two examples are arguably rare destinations based on rarity scales where only one or two viewed covers are RRRR.

At the other end of the scale though, the U.S., Great Britain and Germany clearly dominate with 603 copies or 56 percent of the total. The database was assembled over a 17-year period. A country with 17 examples can be thought of as appearing once every year on average. Only 11 of the 59 countries experienced an improved rate of appearance. Expressed differently, there were 48 countries with an appearance of one or less per year such that each of these 48 destination countries are desirable scarce destinations.

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# Did these British Caribbean covers travel to Bermuda by airmail?

By Darryl Fuller

I have three interesting British Caribbean covers sent (supposedly) by airmail to Bermuda, all in 1949. Two are addressed to Viola Booker and are part of a large correspondence addressed to her that has appeared on the market over the last few years.

The first (*Figure 1*) is nice use of the KGVI Silver Wedding 2½d stamp issued on January 3, 1949. It is, in fact, a first day of use for this stamp. Despite it being an FDC, I believe that this was just an added bonus to a letter being sent to Mrs. Booker. The envelope has been opened and is clearly endorsed “Per B.W.I. Airways.”

The second cover (*Figure 2*) is similarly addressed but sent from St. Lucia in April 1949 and annotated for airmail. The 2½d stamp used to pay postage was issued in 1947, so there is nothing overtly philatelic about the cover.



**Figure 1**  
*January 1949 letter sent airmail at a 2½d rate from Montserrat to Bermuda.*

The final cover (*Figure 3*) is a formula air letter posted in Barbados at 2d and addressed to a Mrs. Chiappa in Bermuda.

All three covers were clearly expected to go by air mail to Bermuda, but the postage rates would appear to be too low. None of the covers have any indication that they were diverted to surface mail

and only the air letter has a backstamp – “Trinidad 11 June 1949.” In order to decide whether they did travel by air, it is necessary to provide some background on two airlines – British West Indies Airways (BWIA) and British South American Airways (BSAA).

## British West Indies Airways (BWIA)

In a British report titled *Progress of Civil Aviation 1939-1945*,<sup>1</sup> there was a discussion under proposed services of establishing a local British air service in the West Indies in 1939. To quote the report, “It is clear, however, that the costs of a regular inter-island



**Figure 2**  
*April 1949 letter sent airmail at a 2½d rate from St. Lucia to Bermuda.*



service in that area will be high, because of the relative lack of traffic.” However, New Zealander Lowell Yerex had different ideas. Having created T.A.C.A. (Transportes Aeréos Centro-Americanos) into a great airline which at its peak had 235 scheduled stops spread from Miami to Rio de Janeiro, he founded British West Indies Airways in Trinidad on November 27, 1939.<sup>2</sup> He started small in 1940 with a service between Trinidad and Tobago, then Barbados and gradually built up a network covering most of the islands of the British West Indies, where there was a place to land on the island (Grenada, St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Kitts and St. Vincent). Later links were made to Jamaica, Belize and British Guiana, the Dominican Republic and also Curacao in 1948.

What is so important about BWIA is that it created air services during World War II when they were needed, because German U-boat activity created havoc with surface mail. The other really important aspect was that airmail was only 2½d a half ounce between the islands, except for Barbados which insisted on a 4d rate to the other islands. These were



**Figure 4**

**1948 letter sent from Jamaica to Trinidad, annotated to go by B.I.A.L. (British International Airlines, Ltd.) but paid at the PAA rate.**

probably the cheapest airmail rates in the world at the time and were far cheaper than Pan American Airways (PAA). Despite this, you do come across mail sent at the more expensive PAA rate when the



**Figure 3**

**June 1949 air letter sent at a 2d rate from Barbados to Bermuda.**

cheaper BWIA rate existed as well. The ownership of BWIA changed significantly in 1947 as follows.

### **British South American Airways (BSAA)**

After the war, the British Government set up a third airline, British South American Airways (BSAA). It had always wanted a British service via the South Atlantic to South America. Its first service in late 1946 was London-Lisbon-Dakar-Natal-Rio de Janeiro. In 1947 it introduced another service, London-Azores-Bermuda-Nassau-Kingston (Jamaica)-Barranquilla (Colombia)-Lima-Santiago.

In 1947 there were significant changes in the ownership of BWIA which resulted in BSAA owning the airline by October 1947. It owned all the shares under a subsidiary, British International Airlines, Ltd (BIA). Until June 1948, BWIA was known by that name (sometimes abbreviated B.I.A.L.). **Figure 4** il-

lustrates a cover with such a notation from Jamaica to Trinidad, in fact addressed to B.I.A.L. at Piarco on Trinidad. The strange thing about this cover is that airmail rate by BWIA (B.I.A.L.) was only 2½d



whereas the rate via PAA was 6d.<sup>3</sup> The most probable explanation is that the letter was expected to go by the cheaper flight but at the post office it was realized that the PAA flight was the next to leave so the higher rate was paid (the letter may have been urgent).

Now that BSAA owned BWIA, the two networks were effectively connected via Jamaica. This was good for passengers, but also meant that mail could be carried directly to the Bahamas and Bermuda from the British West Indies. Otherwise all airmail from the British West Indies to these two destinations went via the U.S.

This link of airlines should have gone well; however, the choice of aircraft used by BSAA was not good. In its first two years of operation, the airline achieved 74.5 million passenger miles and was profitable,<sup>4</sup> a good result. However, one of its aircraft, the *Star Tiger*, crashed on January 29, 1948 in South America. The airline continued to operate during 1948 but the unexplained loss at sea of the *Star Ariel* on January 17, 1949 meant most of its aircraft were grounded. This left it without the ability to fly across the Atlantic to Bermuda and on to the Bahamas and Jamaica. It was also losing money on BWIA because it had brought in a fleet of second-hand Vickers Vikings. As a result of the (British) Airways Incorporation Act, 1949, BSAA was absorbed into BOAC on July 30, 1949. However, BOAC still didn't have the aircraft to operate in the South Atlantic.

### Airmail Rates

The question that arises is what impact all of the above had on the three covers carried in 1949, supposedly by airmail, at rates far less than that charged for the service via PAA.

What is not clear in this period (late 1946 to January 17, 1949) is whether the Bahamas and Bermuda were included in the cheap BWIA airmail rate of 2½d. In relation to the air letter rate, it was 2d between the islands because it needed to be less than the BWIA airmail rate. However, there was no

cheap BWIA postcard rate. They went at the same rate as a letter as shown in *Figure 5* which even states the route the BWIA flight took from Trinidad to St. Kitts in the message.

Finding airmail rates for specific periods can be quite tricky. The Ted Proud series of postal history books has some data on airmail rates, but often



**Figure 5**  
1946 postcard sent by airmail from St. Kitts to Trinidad at the BWIA 2½d rate.

has large time gaps, including for this immediate post-war period. The only airmail rates I can find in this period are from Bayley<sup>5</sup> on Barbados where the November 25, 1948 rate table did not have the 4d rate for the Bahamas or Bermuda (the Barbados 4d rate was the equivalent of the 2½d rate for the other islands).

However, Proud's *Postal History of British Honduras*<sup>6</sup> lists a special rate at the end of the January 1, 1949 airmail rates table -- for mail sent by the weekly air service from Belize to Jamaica (5 cents per half ounce) onto a range of places INCLUDING the Bahamas and Bermuda. This air service was the weekly BWIA flight. This is the first proof I have found to indicate that these two places (Bermuda and the Bahamas) were included in the cheap BWIA rate from at least one territory.

Although out of the period for this article, the British Government negotiated a special "British" rate for mail carried all the way by British carriers for Trinidad mail. It affected the British Caribbean ter-

ritories, the United States, Europe and Great Britain and started on March 17, 1950. The mail was to be marked "By British Carrier" and I have seen this on mail from the period. For example, the rate from Trinidad to Bermuda was 18¢ by British carrier, but 30¢ by foreign carrier.<sup>7</sup> On the basis of all of the above each cover needs to be examined.

### Cover 1 – Montserrat to Bermuda

This cover is franked at 2½d, is clearly marked "Per B.W.I. Airways" and was expected to travel by air-mail. The rate from Montserrat to Bermuda for a letter by surface mail was 2d at the time. The cover is postmarked "G.P.O. PLYMOUTH 3 JA 49" and this date is important because on January 17, 1949 the bulk of the BSAA fleet was grounded. At the time the letter would have travelled by boat from Montserrat to Antigua to catch the BWIA flight to Jamaica. From Jamaica it could have caught a BSAA flight from Jamaica to Bahamas, then Bermuda. The scheduling fits for this letter to have flown by the BSAA/BWIA network from St. Kitts to Bermuda. What I don't have proof of is whether there was a special 2½d rate in force at the time.

I believe that this cover was flown the bulk of the way because of the fact that it could and was carried at the 2½d rate. Such a rate was already in operation, at least for British Honduras.

### Cover 2 – St. Lucia to Bermuda

This cover, addressed to Viola Booker, is also clearly marked "Via airmail" and was intended to travel by air. However, I am unsure what the surface rate was at this time. According to Proud,<sup>8</sup> the rate before World War II was 1½d per ounce for a letter to a British Empire country, and that this was increased by 1d on December 8, 1939. This suggests the surface rate at the time was 2½d. There may have been the low airmail rate to the Bahamas and Bermuda in operation at the start of 1949, but even if not, a transfer to surface mail would also have been at this rate, so there would not have been any postage due by either method.

The question mark over this cover is because of the grounding of BSAA's long distance aircraft. BSAA

passengers to Bermuda (from England) were already travelling on BOAC via New York. However, after Bermuda, I still believe the connection to the Caribbean was through the Bahamas and Jamaica at this time. This would suggest that it was still possible for this letter to have travelled via BWIA and BSAA all the way to Bermuda. An alternative is that the cover flew to Trinidad or Barbados and caught a fast ship to Bermuda.

Despite the difficulties with the BSAA service, it is my belief that the cover did travel air mail for 2½d. I just cannot prove the rate was in existence at the time.

### Cover 3 – Barbados Air Letter to Bermuda

This air letter was expected to travel by air to Bermuda. It was posted in early June 1949 and is back-stamped in Trinidad on June 11, 1949. According to Bayley,<sup>9</sup> the surface rate in 1949 was 2d for the first ounce to British Empire countries. As to airmail rates for air letters, he notes that effective November 25, 1948 there were three air letter rates. Most of the world was 6d, which was a considerable saving for many countries. For the bulk of the British West Indies islands, British Guiana and British Honduras, which were serviced by BWIA, the rate was 2d, as per this air letter. However, there are two exceptions to the 6d or 2d rates and they are the Bahamas and Bermuda where the rate was 4d. They are the only countries at this rate. Therefore, the airmail rate for this aerogramme should be 4d and the sender made a mistake.

The 2d rate is however correct for a letter sent by surface mail and I believe this air letter was diverted to surface mail. The backstamp of Trinidad also supports this theory, because it meant the air letter travelled south to Trinidad and not north to Jamaica and then to Bermuda. There are two possibilities as follows.

Firstly, the air letter flew to Trinidad (as the rate is correct for this and it has an air mail cancellation) and was then removed from the airmail stream in Trinidad (given the backstamp) and sent by ship to Bermuda. Secondly, while cancelled by an airmail cancel, it may have been put into the surface mail stream in Barbados (much less likely given the Trinidad backstamp).

On the reverse of the air letter are three dates in pencil; "June 27," "Ans July 5th," "Ans Aug 1st/49." I believe they denote that the air letter was received on June 27 and answered twice on matters pertaining to the air letter. Given these dates the air letter would appear to have NOT been sent by air mail.

### Conclusion

It is my belief that for a period between 1947 and 1949, there was a 2½d airmail rate from some or all of the British islands/countries covered by BWIA to Bermuda and most likely the Bahamas. There may also have been a 2d air letter rate as well. Therefore, of these three covers, I believe the first two travelled by airmail, but the air letter was diverted to ship mail. If anyone has any covers sent by air to Bermuda or the Bahamas at this rate and in this period, I would appreciate scans. They can be sent to [djbsfuller@iinet.net.au](mailto:djbsfuller@iinet.net.au).

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# “Missent to Turks Islands”

By Richard Foden

*An Englishman resident in Geneva, Switzerland*

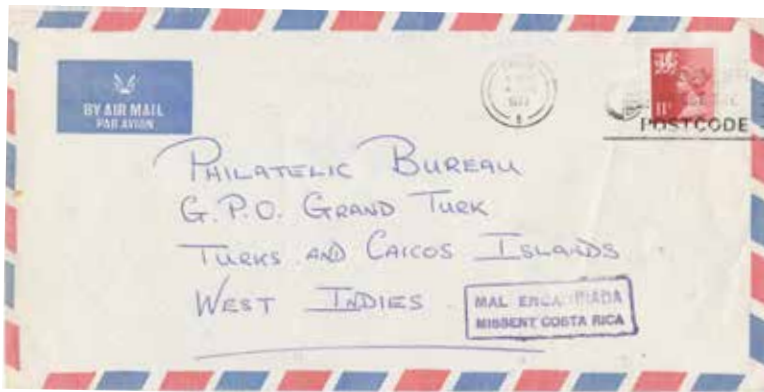
In response to Tom Giraldi’s request in the July 2020 *Journal* (Vol. 60, No. 3, p. 26) let me first illustrate the cover that Challis referenced in his book,<sup>1</sup> dated February 6, 1965 and sent from Southport in Lancashire, addressed to “Grand Canary” (*i.e.*, “Gran Canaria” off the Atlantic coast of Africa) but missent to Grand Turk. This is clearly the same mark as on Tom’s cover, with its characteristic widening on the upper edge of the boxed surround, and here it is struck pretty much in full.

Challis’s editor (Malcolm Watts) noted: “It is interesting that there should be only one known example of the ‘Missent to Turks Islands’ as so much mail gets mis-directed in the West Indies. There are numerous examples of incoming mail to Grand Turk bearing a wide range of Missent marks including those Missent to: Bahamas, Belize, Grand Cayman, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tortola.”

Let me add three more countries to that list, all addressed to the Turks & Caicos Islands Philatelic Bureau, all from different places in England and all from 1977, as can be seen in the illustrations below: Costa Rica (with boxed “Missent” mark), Honduras (with “quote unquote” straight-line mark in Spanish) and Martinique (with cds applied on reverse).



*Cover from England to Grand Canary Island.*



*Missent to Costa Rica (above), Honduras.*



*Missent to Martinique (CDS on reverse, shown at right).*





The envelope missent to Martinique comes from June 1977 but both the other two were postmarked on March 4 of that year; even more oddly, I have another cover postmarked the very same day (from yet another place in England) which also went astray, this time to Tortola, B.V.I. (below). I can't come up with a conspiracy theory to justify such a coincidence; maybe Mr. Horry can?

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

<sup>1</sup> Challis, John J. *Turks and Caicos Islands To 1950*. Harrogate, U.K.: Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society, 1993.



*Cover missent to British Virgin Islands (above), with hand-written message on flap (right).*



### 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](mailto:vkisling@ufl.edu).  
Website: [www.pisg.net](http://www.pisg.net)

### Cayman Islands starter collection for sale

This collection consists of 1953-59 issues, (1/4d - 1£ mint), 1962-64 (1/4d - 1£ mint), both used on registered legal size covers, also many mint and used commemorative issues to 1970; a range of FDCs and commercial covers from most of the post offices on Grand Cayman, Cayman

Brac and Little Cayman, approximately 40+ covers all together. Also 7 mint Aerogrammes (2 1/2d, 6d, 9d, 3¢ and 7¢), and two loose stamps (KEVII & GV) with rural post cancels, Cayman Coronation 1d mint block of 8, Turks Coronation 2d mint block of 8, also many other covers including 6 GV covers, 6 ship covers, GV cover cancelled with 6d. Also several used QV & GV used on pieces, Fine-VF.

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# Vignettes of Barbados Britannia Covers

*By M. Fitz Roett*

*We begin a new quarterly feature titled "Vignettes of Barbados Britannia Covers" by distinguished philatelist M. Fitz Roett of Canada. We welcome Dr. Roett back to the Journal after too long an absence from writing for us!*

The 2d greyish-slate stamp (SG #4a) was issued in 1852. It was bisected in 1854 to cover the 1d charge for locally assessed letters when there was a shortage of the 1d stamps, but it was not established for about 80 years that its correct postal value was 2d. The 2d value saw very little postal usage. Only seven singles and a strip of three have been recorded in used condition.

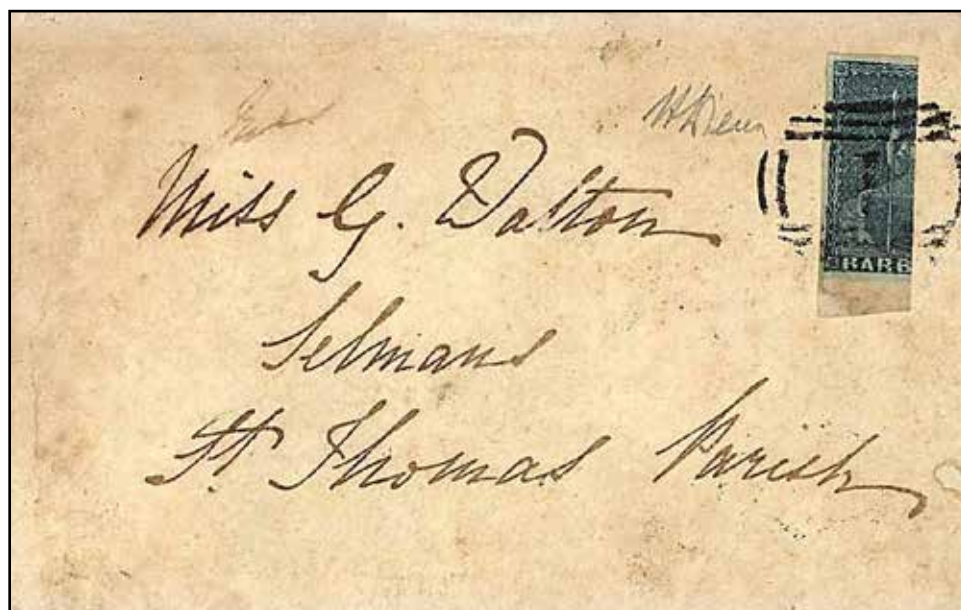


SG #4a



SG #4a

This local cover is dated August 23, 1854 and franked with the left-hand portion of a bisected 2d greyish-slate stamp (SG #4b). It is addressed to Selman's Plantation in the parish of St. Thomas. It is assessed 1d, the local letter rate. No other cover with the bisected stamp depicting local usage is recorded.



# Membership Director's Report Norman T. Berlinger Membership Director

### 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

**Stephen A. Rose**, 1364 Wakefield Circle, Virginia Beach, VA 23455-4921 USA. Email: rosesa47@outlook.com

### Reinstated

None this quarter

### Address Changes

None this quarter

### Resigned

None this quarter

### New Email Address

None this quarter

### Deceased

None this quarter

### Donations

None this quarter

## Deadlines *Deadlines Deadlines*

We've all got them, and this journal is no different! Deadlines for receiving material for publication (and that means in the editor's hands, not mailed) and the anticipated mailing date for each of the quarterly issues of this publication are now found at the bottom of page 3.

Please take note of these dates!

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

### Local Mail

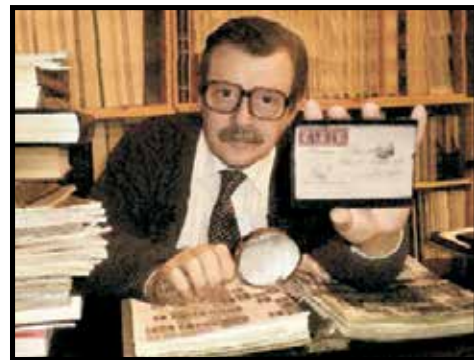
Recent commercial mail, with local usages, including meters, governmental stampless, inter-island, and instructional markings from many of the Caribbean countries.



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## What does your “stamp den” look like?



*Tom Girdali provided us a look inside his stamp den in California.*

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# President's Message

By John Seidl

The year 2020 continues to be unique for all of us. I hope for continued health and safety for all. The collection continues to expand as the time at home expands beyond my original expectations. I've been working on recreating and expanding a listing of all first flight covers for the British Caribbean area. Watch for it in upcoming issues of the *Journal* and PLEASE send me updates on all the flights I'm missing for your favorite countries.

We've added a few new members this year – but lost a few also. Please help spread the word on the BCPSG to your philatelic contacts. We're always looking for new members and advertisers in the *Journal*. Of course, we're also still looking for articles – dedicate an hour or two and put together your thoughts on a favorite cover or set of stamps in your collection that you've researched. Everett will help you if needed to fine tune your article and sort through illustrations.

Did you know that EVERY back issue of the BCPSG journal is available on our website, [www.bcpsg.com](http://www.bcpsg.com)? We might be missing a few but the vast majority are there along with the indexes to make it easy to find past articles. Have you been to <https://classic.stamps.org/Publications> to check out all the publications, and especially the large group of titles dedicated to the British Caribbean? Our friends in the British West Indies Study Circle (BWISC) have published a wonderful new book: *Trinidad and Tobago - The Stamps & Postal Stationery* by Peter C. Ford FRPSL, Ed Barrow and David Druett. Take a few minutes to visit <https://bwisc.org/publications> and check out their website and order the book which will be a great addition to your philatelic library.

Stay safe and healthy and make the most of every day. I look forward to the time when we can see each other in person again at some major philatelic happening.



## The little society with the long name

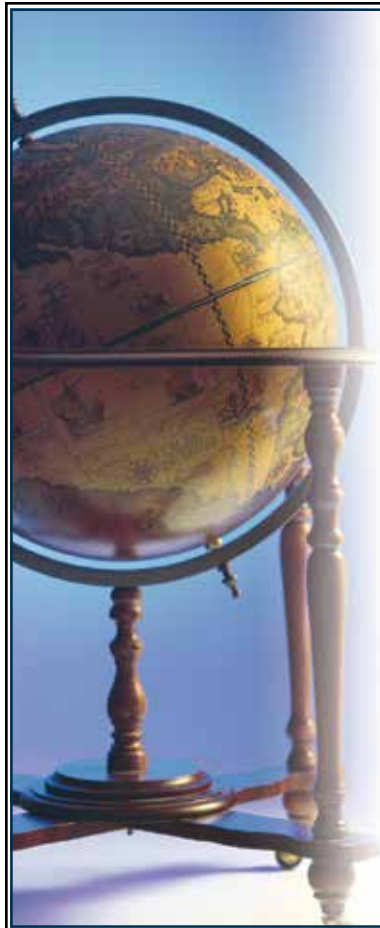


### **St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha Philatelic Society**

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.

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annual membership dues: North America \$27, international \$32, paperless \$15



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L.W. Martin Jr.

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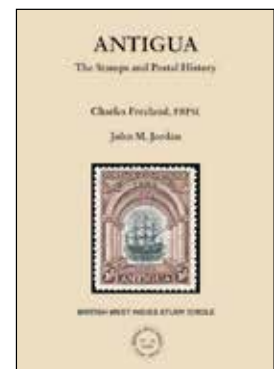
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## 'ANTIGUA - THE STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY'

by Charles Freeland, FRPSL and John Jordan

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## NEW BOOKS FROM BWISC PUBLICATIONS!

### Early BWI Covers Perkins Bacon Adhesives - Trinidad

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:** \$25.00 from the APS (see below)

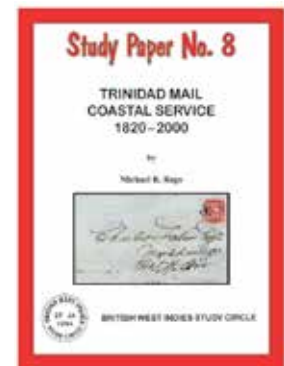


### Trinidad Mail Coastal Service 1820 - 2000

by Michael Rego

Study Paper No. 8. This Study Paper traces the history of the mail service via the steamers that plied the coastal waters of Trinidad and Tobago from the early 19th century. There is much information on the vessels that sailed on these routes with tables of timings, lists of prices for various items sent by mail as well as many images of contemporaneous paintings of the ships and their ports of call. Any collector interested could not find a better reference book.

**Price:** £22 (BWISC Members' discount £2) from pennymead.com



For information, the following books are available from the American Philatelic Society on their website [stamps.org/publications](http://stamps.org/publications).

<b>Airmails of Trinidad and Tobago</b> by Ron Wike .....	\$23.50
<b>Cayman Islands Postcards</b> by Tom Giraldi.....	\$21.00
<b>Classic Collections - St. Lucia</b> by Charles Freeland.....	\$13.00
<b>Encyclopaedia of Jamaican Philately - Airmails</b> by Paul Farrimond and Raymond Murphy .....	\$38.00
<b>Steamship Lines to the Caribbean, Volume 1</b> by Michael Rego.....	\$40.00
<b>Steamship Lines to the Caribbean, Volume 2</b> by Michael Rego.....	\$40.00
<b>Steamship Lines to the Caribbean, Volume 3</b> by Michael Rego.....	\$40.00
<b>The Riddle of the 'Registered' Ovals of Jamaica and Trinidad</b> by David Horry.....	\$23.00
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