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President's Message

New members are the life blood of the Group. With this issue of our Journal you will find a membership application form. I hope that each of you will give the form to a fellow collector and ask him or her to join the Group. The application process is quite simple; the applicant fills in the form and sends it with the appropriate remittance to either Howie Austin or Bruce Walker. Any member (and this includes a member of a club or library or other organization that is a member of the Group) can sign as sponsor, or it can be left unsigned by a sponsor and Howie or Bruce can sign it when they receive it. If you need more applications, simply photo-copy the application side or contact Tom Girdi for a supply of blank application forms.

I often join a specialist society for a couple of years just to see if the area is of interest to me. New members do not have to be BWI collectors; all they need is an interest in learning more about British Caribbean philately.

When preparing an exhibit I often have the feeling that I am wasting my time and that judges and spectators only glance at an exhibit as they walk by. My hours of research and work in putting an exhibit together are of little benefit to our hobby. Steven Pla,

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THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOBAGO INLAND POST

(Ed: Last Spring, Ed Addiss happened to be in the Los Angeles area on business. Prior to his leaving for New York, he met with Ian Woodward and myself at Ian's home for an informal BCPSG "mini-get-together". At that time Ed gave me some xeroxes of certain issues of The Tobago Gazette, published in 1892 and 1893, having to do with the establishment of the Tobago Inland Post.)

Due to the fact that very few articles dealing with Tobago have appeared in the BCPJ, the three of us agreed that printing this data in the Journal might be of interest to BCPSG'ers in general and helpful to Tobago specialists in particular. I wish to thank Ed for making this information available.)

(From The Tobago Gazette, April 29th, 1892):

INLAND POST

AN INLAND POSTAL SERVICE will be commenced in Tobago on Monday, 16th May.

The routes will be as under:

ROUTE NO. 1 --

SCARBOROUGH TO ROXBOROUGH on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS.

Leave Scarborough	at 10 a.m.
do. Mt. St. George	at 12 noon
do. Pembroke	at 1:30 p.m.
Arrive at Roxborough	at 3:30 p.m.

Return on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Leave Roxborough	at 10 a.m.
do. Pembroke	at 12 noon
do. Mt. St. George	at 1:30 p.m.
Arrive at Scarborough	at 3 p.m.

ROUTE NO. 2 --

SCARBOROUGH TO PLYMOUTH via MORIAH on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Leave Scarborough	at 10 a.m.
do. Mason Hall	at 11:30 a.m.
do. Moriah	at 1 p.m.
do. Les Coteaux	at 2 p.m.
Arrive at Plymouth	at 3 p.m.

Return on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Leave Plymouth	at 10 a.m.
do. Les Coteaux	at 11 a.m.
do. Moriah	at 1 p.m.
do. Mason Hall	at 2 p.m.
Arrive at Scarborough	at 3 p.m.

ROUTE NO. 3 --

SCARBOROUGH TO SHIRVAN via MONTGOMERY on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Leave Scarborough	at 10 a.m.
do. Orange Hill	at 11 a.m.
do. Bethel (Montgomery)	at 12:30 p.m.
do. Buccoo Point	at 2 p.m.
do. Canaan via Golden Grove	at 3 p.m.
Arrive at Shirvan	at 3:30 p.m.

Return on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Leave Shirvan	at 10 a.m.
do. New Grange via Mt. Pleasant	at 11 a.m.

do. Bethel	at 12:30 p.m.
do. Orange Hill	at 1 p.m.
Arrive at Scarborough	at 2:30 p.m.

Three Letter-Carriers are required for the service. Applications for these posts will be received by the Postmaster, up to WEDNESDAY the 4th May, and particulars as to duties and salaries may be obtained from him at the Post Office, Scarborough.

A. L. MARSHALL,
Postmaster

Tobago, 19th April, 1892.

(From The Tobago Gazette, May 20th, 1892):

INLAND POST

The following are the names of those applicants who have been appointed Letter Carriers, by the Inland Postal Committee, to the Routes set opposite their respective names:

G. M. ANDREWS	-- To Route No. 1 -- from Scarborough to Roxborough;
ALLEN ARMSTRONG	-- To Route No. 2 -- from Scarborough to Plymouth via Moriah;
C. W. HILLS	-- To Route No. 3 -- from Scarborough to Shirvan via Montgomery.

A. L. MARSHALL,
Postmaster

Post Office, 10th May, 1892.

(From The Tobago Gazette, March 24th, 1893):

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

No. 21

The following Report of the Postmaster on the working of the Inland Post is published for general information.

J. E. C. SEALY,
Commissioner's Clerk.

Government Office,
18th March, 1893.

POST OFFICE, TOBAGO

5th January, 1893.

Sir,

I have now the honour to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the following Report on the working, etc., of the Inland Postal Service since its commencement here on the 16th May, to the 31st December last.

A Committee composed of Messrs, S. J. Fraser, Chairman, Dr. J. P. Tulloch, William McCall Esqr., and myself, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements to put the service into operation---I enclose a copy of a placard issued, shewing (sic) the number of Routes, etc. and asking for Letter Carriers for the service. In answer to this a considerable number, to the amount of over fifty applications were received, and the following applicants were appointed to the Routes set opposite their respective names---

Mr. G. M. Andrews to Route No. 1 - Scarborough to Roxborough - 17 miles

Mr. A. Armstrong to Route No. 2 - Scarborough to Plymouth, via Moriah - 12 miles, and

Mr. C. Hills to Route No. 3 - Scarborough to Shirvan, via Montgomery - 9 miles.

These three Routes were fixed by the Committee being considered by it as the most convenient for the public---the postmen passing along on the public roads through the most populous parts of the country, and within hail of nearly every resident in the districts through which the men pass.

The postmen are furnished with watches, and waterproof letterpouches, in which the mails are carried. They are met by the people at the stations en route where all letters, etc., applied for are delivered. As a rule, the whole of the letters, etc., are delivered en route, and at the stations by the men themselves, any undelivered correspondence being left in charge of the police at the termini of Routes Nos. 1 and 2, and in the charge of the postmaster at Shirvan, the terminus of Route No. 3. These remarks do not apply, either to the registered correspondence, or to the parcels by parcels post. A list of these articles is made out for every Route and handed to the postmen who inform the addressees accordingly, and to whom the articles are subsequently delivered direct from the Post Office at Scarbro' (sic).

There are two outward deliveries on each Route every week, on Mondays, and Thursdays---on the following days, Tuesdays, and Fridays, the men, before returning, clear the letter boxes at the termini of the Routes, and return the same way to the Post Office at Scarborough with all letters, etc., for Inland as well as for Foreign delivery.

The following statement shows the Revenue derived from postage on letters, newspapers, etc., Inland as well as Foreign, dealt with by means of the Inland Post during the period from 16th May, to the 31st December last.

1. POSTED IN THE ISLAND FOR INLAND DELIVERY.

Letters

Route No. 1			
Outwards -- 455 Rates @ 1d.	£ 1	17	11
Inwards -- 290 do @ 1d.	1	4	2
Route No. 2			
Outwards -- 153 Rates @ 1d.		12	9
Inwards -- 53 do @ 1d.		4	5
Route No. 3			
Outwards -- 93 Rates @ 1d.		8	1
Inwards -- 51 do @ 1d.		4	3
Total: 1099 Rates @ 1d.	£ 4	11	7

Other Articles, Newspapers, Etc.

Route No. 1			
Outwards -- 24 @ ½d.		1	0
Inwards -- 2 @ ½d.			1
Route No. 2			
Outwards -- 16 @ ½d.			8
Inwards -- Nil			
Route No. 3			
Outwards -- 7 @ ½d.			3½
Inwards -- Nil			
Total: 49 @ ½d.	£ 0	2	0½

2. POSTED IN THE ISLAND FOR FOREIGN DELIVERY.

Letters

Route No. 1			
Inwards -- 813 Rates @ 1d.	3	7	9
do -- 28 do @ 2½d.		5	10
Route No. 2			
Inwards -- 1104 Rates @ 1d.	4	12	0
do -- 20 do @ 2½d.		4	2
Route No. 3			
Inwards -- 848 Rates @ 1d.	3	10	8
do -- 25 do @ 2½d.		5	2½
Total: 2838 Rates	£ 12	5	7½

Other Articles, Newspapers, Etc.

Route No. 1			
Inwards -- 2 @ 1d.	£	0	2
do -- 9 @ ½d.		0	4½
Route No. 2			
Inwards -- 1 @ 1d.		0	1
do -- 1 @ ½d.			0½
Route No. 3			
Inwards -- Nil			
Total:	£ 0	0	8

Total: £ 16 19 11

To this amount I would add the postage of the Inland official correspondence, which I estimate at £1 on letters, and £1. 2. 2. on papers, book packets, etc.

2 2 2

Making a total Revenue of	£ 19	2	1
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As against this, there was the following expenditure:

For Salaries of three Letter Carriers for seven months and a half at £2. 10. 0. per month	£ 56	5	0
---	------	---	---

For Salary of Postmaster at terminus of Route No. 3 at 10/- per month for seven months and a half	3	15	0
---	---	----	---

Cost of four letter boxes, fixing them up, etc., 1 at Scarborough and one at end of each Route	3	12	6
--	---	----	---

Three Watches for Postmen	3	0	0
---------------------------	---	---	---

Total:	£ 66	12	6
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showing (sic) a debit to the Inland Post of £47. 10. 5. to the 31st of December last.

This sum appears not a large one, but I would point out that it is not due to extravagant expenditure on account of the inland service. The three postmen, paid at the rate of £2. 10. 0.

each per month, use their own horses. They have travelled a distance of 5109 miles, have dealt with 10,452 postal articles, equal to 2.04 articles per mile, at a cost of 1.75 pence per mile to the public.

In conclusion, I would state that the inland post has worked so far, fairly well. The Stations on the Routes have not been fitted up yet with tables, pigeon holes, etc., as was intended, the expense to do so being too much at present, as soon as this can be done, the service will be more efficiently performed, greater facilities will be given, especially to the Country people for the posting, and receiving of their letters, etc., and the service will be still more appreciated by them than it is at present.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. L. MARSHALL,

Postmaster.

His Honor

WILLIAM LOW, Esquire,
Commissioner.

Editor's Message

It has been learned that the Western Postal History Museum has established an award fund in memory of Dr. Walton Van Winkle. As pointed out in the April 1981 BCPJ, Walton had devoted many hours of volunteer work to this facility. The award, to be given at each ARIPEX Show for the best-researched exhibit of Mexico or the British Caribbean sphere, will be a fitting tribute to emphasize the contributions Walton made for many years---not only to the museum but to organized philately in general.

Donations---and they are tax-deductible---should be made payable to the Western Postal History Museum and specified to be applied to the Walton Van Winkle Memorial Fund. The WPHM address is P.O. Box 40725, Tucson, AZ 85717. I urge each BCPSG'er to give whatever he deems appropriate to the memory of a great philatelist and dedicated supporter of our Group, and I speak for the entire membership in thanking the Trustees of the WPHM for making this award available on an annual basis.

AL BRANSTON has asked me to announce that UK members should contact BRUCE WALKER rather than Al for all official Group matters (change of address notification, dues payments, etc.). Apparently Al is still receiving correspondence from some UK BCPSG'ers who should have written to Bruce in the first place.

I must correct an error in my Editor's Message in the previous Journal. I had stated, in a roundabout sort of way, that MORRIS LUDINGTON's display of Bermuda had won for him the Grand Award at NAPEX '81 and a spot in the APS Champion-of-Champions competition in Atlanta. Morris won the "Grand" all right, but it was for "Bahamas Postal History and Stamps to 1884", not Bermuda. Sorry that I got my colonies mixed up, Morris; accept my apologies, please. I had also failed to mention that at that same show DAN WALKER's exhibit "Barwani, a Princely Indian State" was presented a NAPEX Gold and the SPA Research Medal. (I need a Secretary to help me keep track of where and when who won what.)

Finally, I feel it necessary to keep repeating what I've said in at least three previous BCPJ's. I need more material, and it's as simple as that. Aside from the still-to-come episodes in the Reg Lant "Unpaid and Tax Markings" and the Van Winkle/Ramkissoon/Addiss "Trinidad/Tobago Town Cancels" articles, I have precious little "stuff" on the shelf to fill Journals past 1981. I would be quite disappointed being forced to keep your Journal going mainly by printing articles already printed somewhere else, and I'm sure you'd be disappointed, too.

GEORGE

DAN WALKER has become engaged to PAT STILWELL, with the wedding planned for early in 1982. Dan met Pat at the BCPSG Annual Meeting at NOJEX '79 in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He states that she is interested in Irish Postal History and belongs to the Eire Philatelic Society.

ANTIGUA: Your Editor has acquired an item from the much-publicized (in the BCPJ!) Tudway Correspondence, an example of Robson Lowe Type PD13 on a letter written by Sam Eliot on 3 February 1799 to Clement

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Bahamas

KING GEORGE VI 2d. REGISTRATION ENVELOPE: A NEW DISCOVERY

by H. Moreton Black

It has been known for some time that the King George VI 2d. registration envelope of the Bahamas existed with three different inscriptions under the flap. It started (as confirmed by the SPECIMEN overprint) with "Thos. De La Rue & Co.", and then read "Thos. De La Rue & Co. Ltd.", and finally "Thomas De La Rue & Company, Limited." (Figures 1 through 3). Figure 3 is particularly distinctive because the letters are seriffed and all of the same height.

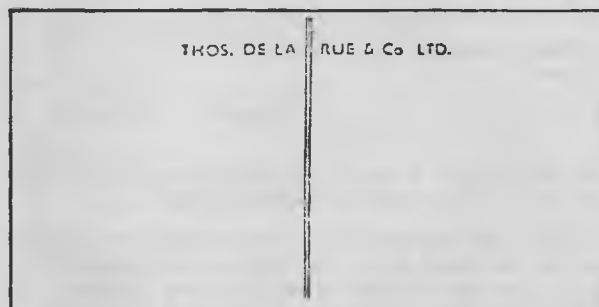


FIGURE 4

Recently I have come across an example which is completely different (Figure 4). The type on the face is of a different font, the ruled blue line is much heavier and comes between "TO AN" and "OFFICER" (instead of being between "TO" and "AN", which is normal). On the back the line splits "LA" and "RUE", instead of stopping short of this inscription.

It seems probable that this Figure 4 printing was done by De La Rue during the war at a time when their premises were affected by bombing, and that a remainder of envelopes intended for some other territory was pressed into service for the Bahamas. Perhaps some reader who has an extensive collection of postal stationery could recognise this particular type face and tell us for which territories this type of envelope was produced.

At any rate, it is clear that there are four distinct types of this 2d. envelope.

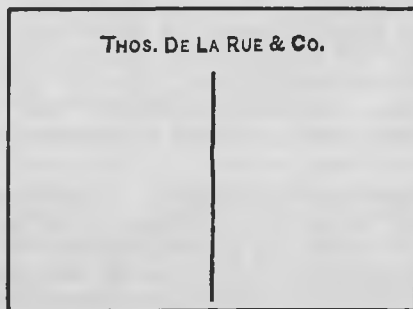


FIGURE 1

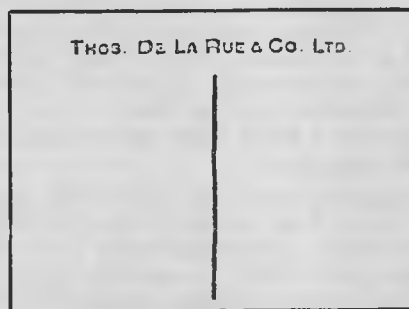


FIGURE 2

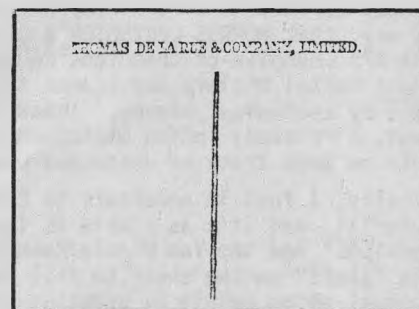


FIGURE 3

In the next Journal...

THE JAMAICA 1969 DECIMAL ISSUE, BY AL BRANSTON AND PAT BURKE... RON WIKE'S TRINIDAD METER UPDATE... THE FIRST PART OF MIKE REGO'S "GUYANA POSTMARKS"

October is "Get to Know Your Journal Printer" Month!

By GEORGE BOWMAN

My father successfully ran a printing business in Ohio for more than thirty years. Growing up in that environment, it didn't take me long to recognize the ingredients of a good print job. So, upon becoming your Editor in early 1980, I at least had some idea of the kind of printer I wanted to handle the BCPJ. I found what I was looking for in Kathy Yoo and Raub's Printing Service.

As announced above, this is "Get to Know Your Journal Printer" Month. Now, GTKYJP Month is no big deal; it's far less noteworthy a fete than, say, National Secretary's Week or a Cinco de Mayo parade, and no announcement of its proclamation has been distributed to local media. But I think that---lack of organized publicity notwithstanding---subscribers to this Journal should at least be introduced to the girl who prints it.



Kathy Yoo

Kathy came to the United States from Korea about fifteen years ago. While a student at the University of Oregon she met her present husband, who at the time was attending Oregon State. They now have two daughters, aged seven and eleven. In 1978 they bought out Andy Raub's Printing Service, founded in 1965 and shown on the cover.

Kathy doesn't know much about stamps (and she says so), but she makes up for it by what she knows about printing. In her overall track record of eight Journals, her only technical mistake was in the April 1980 issue, where she had Ron Wike's airplane facing the wrong direction. But that was a long time ago, and ever since then I've really had nothing to worry about. All I do now is take her my paste-ups, show her what pages to half-tone, and tell her how many copies I want and when I want 'em. Then I send Ben the bill and forget about it. There's never reason, now that her BCPJ experience curve slopes progressively steeper, for me to check up on Kathy or offer her advice. Telling Kathy how to print my Journal would be like telling Barshnikov how to dance.

So, why should I try to improve the "unimprovable" (if there is such a word)? Why shouldn't I go with a winner? Unless something happens beyond my control, like anot-

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UNEXPLODED BOOKLETS: AN EXPLODING MARKET

by Michael L. Perlin

As other aspects of the British market rise and fall, one constant remains: The demand for unexploded British Commonwealth booklets (including those of the British West Indies) is, quite literally, exploding. Although not much attention has been paid to the growth of this market in the general stamp press, it appears to be a major development of the past twelve months. There is demand for inexpensive booklets and for high ticket items, for those from "hot" countries and from those with little investor base, for those from areas still under the British flag, and for those from independent nations. In fact, in the face of a somewhat stagnant British market, booklet interest continues to grow dramatically.

Although there are now several firms advertising on a national basis regularly offering booklets (often at a substantial markup over full catalog), the inescapable fact remains that---by and large---the general availability of British Commonwealth booklets is extremely limited, even among ordinarily well-stocked British specialist dealers. Pre-QEII booklets have virtually vanished from the stockbooks of otherwise deeply inventoried dealers, and even the most common modern offerings cannot be found in the vaults of either the major approval houses or the huge new issue firms.

One curious offshoot of this market growth has been a replication of what United States collectors call the "Zepp Phenomenon": skyrocketing prices for certain stamps (e.g., U.S. C13-15) may in no way reflect their scarcity, compared with other issues selling at a fraction of the high priced items (e.g., the centerline block of U.S. 771, discussed in the April 13th, 1981, issue of Linn's Stamp News).

The highest priced recent BWI booklet---the St. Vincent Silver Jubilee Issue (Scott 438a, 487a, 491a; SG B5)---is offered regularly by booklet dealers and others for \$50 to \$55; on the other hand, some other nonheralded modern items have become virtually impossible to find in spite of almost negligible price tags: How many copies of the Trinidad and Tobago 1970 Christmas booklet (Scott 191a-194a; SG B1), or either of the Jamaica Elizabethan offerings (Scott 159a-162a; SG B1 and Scott 217a, 219a, 221a; SG B2)---items listing for \$5 and \$7 respectively---can be found anywhere?

The reasons for the recent booklet boom appear to include the following:

1. Low supply: Most British booklets (including those of the BWI) are printed in relatively miniscule amounts. For example, 3,000 each of the two 1961 Bahamas definitive booklets (Scott 159a-161a; SG B1 and Scott 153a-156a; SG B2) were printed, and they sell for \$8 and \$11; contrast these numbers with a set such as St. Helena 273-276 (1973 military items), which retails for \$25 with a printing of almost 19,000.

2. Virgin territory: As speculators move from island to island, and from collecting configuration to collecting configuration (a local dealer has told me that he is now breaking up some of his Channel Island gutter pairs into singles in an effort to recoup his purchase price), the booklet market remains a relatively untapped one. Although philatelic societies proliferate, there is at this time no study group or organization dedicated to booklets outside of the traditionally-popular U.S. booklet area. The recent advertising campaigns by some of the national booklet dealers will, no doubt, cause changes in the pattern, but not for a while.

3. Booklet format: Although there will always be a demand for rare panes (for example, any of the Barbados panes listed but unpriced in Scott [141a, 142a, 166b, 167b, 168a]), the resurgence in booklets is clearly centered on unexploded booklets. There is little of the preoccupation with what has been characterized (perhaps somewhat unfairly) as "flyspeck philately"---watermarks, perforation varieties, etc. More importantly, the booklet format clearly does not lend itself to the "instantly created rarity" phenomenon (see, e.g., the incredible proliferation of St. Kitts/Nevis overprint varieties created in the year of postal independence of those two states); such a difference minimizes both the amount and type of speculation possible in the booklet market.

4. Postal use: Unlike many of the other BWI offerings, booklets are generally issued for one purpose: actual postal use. They provide a convenient means for letter writers to keep a reasonable supply of stamps handy to be affixed to correspondence; they are rarely hoarded. Thus, the disparity between the Bahamas booklets and the St. Helena set discussed above is even grosser when this element is factored in: There can be no question that a far greater percentage of the Bahamas offerings were postally used than were the St. Helena commemoratives.

The debate over the Goldwater stamp advertising proposal notwithstanding, the presence of local and national ads in many British Commonwealth booklets is a clear indication that the expectations are that booklets are ordinarily used by the purchasers in the country of origin. Why, for instance, would local car rental agencies or slide projector manufacturers spend part of their limited advertising budgets on a cover of a Papua-New Guinea booklet (Scott 269a; SG B3) unless they felt that it was actually reaching its intended audience---Papua-New Guineans who might purchase the product in question?

There is another side of this coin which also holds up under scrutiny: those comparatively few booklets that were prepared with the international collectors' market in mind. Thus, the Montserrat Carib Artifact booklet (Scott 322a; SG B1)---termed a "souvenir booklet" on the cover---, in addition to carrying ads for local furniture stores and hotels, includes advertisements for international stamp dealers in London and New York. Unlike the booklets intended solely for local use, this was produced as a souvenir for American and British visitors; the ads are apparently geared to the expected audience. On the other hand, some booklets appear to have been prepared with solely the international market in mind; they usually are in large format and feature

peel-and-stick stamps and lengthy textual descriptions of the event being honored, such as the Grenada Silver Jubilee (Scott 792a and b; SG B1) and the Turks and Caicos 25th Anniversary of the Coronation (Scott 354; SG B2) and Rowland Hill Centenary (Scott 398; SG B3) issues. Again, on a Commonwealth-wide basis, these appear to be the exception rather than the rule.

All of these factors add up to a situation where demand will rise and the meager supply will continue to dwindle. One of the key drawbacks to booklet collecting is the lack of a coherent catalog system, necessitating a constant flip-flopping between Scott and SG Elizabethan volumes for post-QEII numbering, and creating a virtually incomprehensible situation for pre-QEII offerings (copies of Work's 1958 British Empire Postage Stamp Catalog---the only unified source for these items---are rarely to be found); this has probably served as a brake on many who might otherwise turn to this specialty. With added interest, it is hoped that this problem will be resolved.

Notwithstanding this limitation, the market continues to blossom, for all the Commonwealth. Although there may have been a falling off in collector interest in some of the BWI countries that have been a bit exuberant in their new issue policies, the booklet boom appears to be an across-the-board phenomenon, touching each booklet-producing country (only the Caymans, Dominica, St. Kitts, and St. Lucia are booklet-free in the BWI sphere). Further growth appears inevitable; such a development will be salutary for all BWI collecting and collectors.

“Dear Mr. Collett...”

(Ed: Two giants of Bee-Wee philately in past years were Gilbert W. Collett, FRPSL and former President of the British West Indies Study Circle, and Everard F. Aguilar, Kingston, Jamaica, stamp dealer and publisher of The British West Indian Philatelist. As most BCPSG'ers know, both of these gentlemen passed away some years ago. Mark Swetland recently sent me a copy of a letter that came into his possession, written by Aguilar to Collett in July 1950. Mark commented that the last paragraph of the letter "...will be of particular interest to Jamaica obliterator collectors.")

I wish to thank Mark for making this interesting correspondence available. I have copied it verbatim.)

P. O. Box 406
Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
July 17, 1950

Mr. G. W. Collett, F.R.P.S.L.
Fiveways,
174 Sheldon Road
Chippingham, Wilts., England.

Dear Mr. Collett:

Your report on the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain to hand, and I will pass this on to Mr. Nethersole, whom I believe is in charge of the magazine. Unfortunately, the J.P.S. (Ed: The Jamaica Philatelic Society) is anything but active, and at present are without a Secretary, and I do not see them getting one unless Gunter is going to do the job himself. I have written to the Treasurer about the fees, and I trust he will be able to send this on to you in due course.

I have just discovered a very interesting variety in one of our more modern T.R.D.'s, namely Caresbrooke, which just by chance, visiting a friend, I saw some of the examples of a second type of this Post Office, which was unknown to me. It appears that the rubber stamp wore out around the end of March, and for a matter of 6-7 weeks a new rubber stamp was put into use, with no notice being given of same. I have got just a few of these marks, and I am sending one on to you, as I feel very sure that they are going to be very rare as the Post Office has already received their steel die.

I had the pleasure of seeing quite a bit of Mr. H. R. Harmer when he was in the Island for a few days, and he is certainly wonderful for his age.

When the new Jamaica University set comes out around the end of September, please let me know if you would like plate blocks or any particular setting kept for you.

I am glad to say I have entered my collection in the Canadian International Exhibition which will be on a competitive basis, as all countries in this hemisphere regard collectors on the same footing, whether pros or amateurs.

I have been able to get a rather nice die proof of the 1d. Llandovery in black and scarlet, which I think is not recorded. Have you ever seen or heard of it, for I do know you have one in black and ultramarine, if my memory serves me rightly.

I have been working extremely hard recently on my obliterations, and along with the help of Mr. Gibson I am really getting my sets fairly well completed. A most unfortunate little incident happened a little while back. One of my friends, a young collector, had a quantity of these obliterator numbers along which were the letters D & E on envelope, and believe it or not he soaked all these off to put in his album. This much I do know that the letter D & E must have been from the Western part of Jamaica. I have Bluefields in mind,

Harold M. Honig

How Overprint and Surcharge Errors Happen

Overprinted and surcharged stamps often give collectors headaches because of the large number of errors that occur during the second run through the printing press.

As a collector of the War Tax Stamps of the British Empire---all of which are overprinted---and as one exposed to the printing trade, I have prepared the following paragraphs to help those unfamiliar with the trade to understand the "how" and "why" of many of the errors that crop up when sheets of stamps are surcharged or overprinted.

In the War Tax category, practically all of the errors occurred in the locally-overprinted issues and resulted from (1) the type of press used, (2) the application of the overprint to fully gummed sheets of stamps, which more or less curled when separated from the stack or book, and (3) the inexperience or carelessness of the pressman.

The hand-fed platen press used to locally overprint most of the War Tax stamps requires the operator to stand in front of the press with the sheets to be overprinted on his right and the completed sheets on his left. Using his left hand, the operator removes the overprinted sheet from the platen while simultaneously slipping a new sheet into position on the platen. The platen, with the sheet to be overprinted, moves into contact with the raised type in the form, takes the inked impression, and backs off for the printed sheet to be removed and a fresh sheet to be inserted. In order to prevent shifting of the sheet during this operation, and the possibility of excess ink causing a sheet to adhere to the type, a pair of grippers are attached to the front of the platen. These hold the sheet firmly in position during the transfer of the impression and prevent adhesion.

Alex Thomson's "LADY BOAT" UPDATE

ALEX THOMSON recently forwarded information updating the MORRIS LUDINGTON tabulation of Canadian National Steamship Line "Lady Boat" marks published in the April 1975 BCPJ. Alex's notes not only expand the EKD/LKD range of the strikes discussed by Morris, but also describe an apparently unrecorded Lady Nelson mark.

1. Morris referred to a double-circled "RMS LADY NELSON" handstamp, with the outer circle having a diameter of 25 mm. His EKD/LKD was listed as "1948?/1952?" Alex now reports this strike in violet on a cover aboard the Lady Nelson when she arrived at Boston on 17 July 1939. This precedes Morris' tentative EKD by roughly nine years.

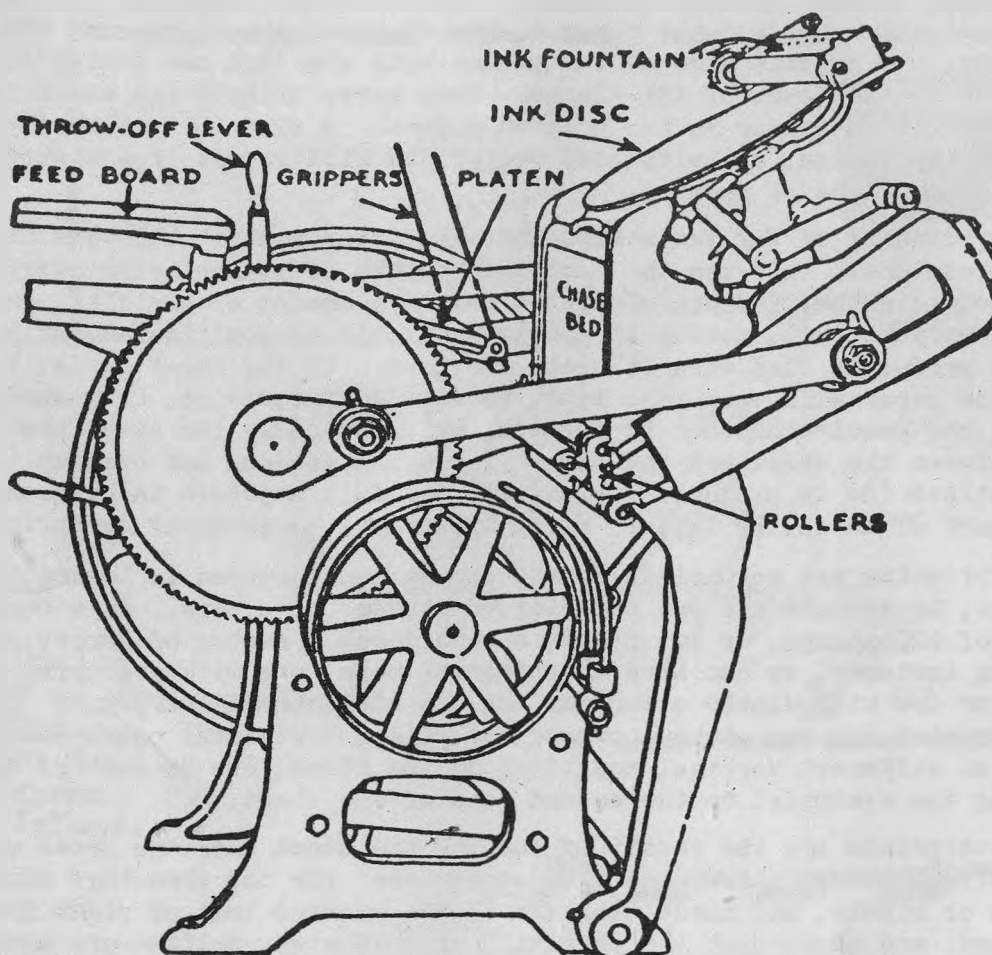
2. Regarding Morris' Lady Hawkins marks: The "rippled circle" 28 mm/18½ mm strike, listed with an EKD on February 1938, has been found by Alex on a cover aboard the Lady Hawkins landing on 2 May 1939 at St. Vincent. Struck in violet, this would technically represent that handstamp's LKD.

The double-circle (31½ mm/23 mm) Lady Hawkins stamp to which Morris assigns EKD/LKD dates of 26 November 1931 and 17 February 1936 has been noted by Alex as follows:

Struck in blue	<u>Lady Hawkins</u> arriving at Boston on 4 April 1931.
Struck in violet	<u>Lady Hawkins</u> arriving at Trinidad on 2 March 1937.
Struck in black	<u>Lady Hawkins</u> arriving at Boston on 19 July 1937, and at Antigua on 29 September 1937.

To page 136

The overprint was applied to the stamps using a hand-fed platen press similar to the one illustrated below. (This shows a typical platen press manufactured by Chandler and Price, and is taken from "The Practice of Printing", by E. W. and R. W. Polk, published by C. A. Bennett Co., Inc.)



In this type of press, the matter to be printed is mounted in a form which is fixed in a vertical position in the chase. It is inked before each impression by traveling rollers that pick up ink from a large rotating disc and pass over the chase, inking the type as they do. The press operator is responsible for seeing that sufficient ink is available on the disc to be picked up and transferred to the type. Today, adjustable ink wells automatically control the flow of ink to the disc. However, during the early part of the twentieth century, less sophisticated equipment used a heavy paste ink that was slapped onto the disc and spread with an ink knife resembling a narrow paint scraper. The application and distribution of ink onto the disc was a skill that had to be developed and, if the pressman was not diligent, could result in overinked, underinked, or partially-inked printed matter. All of these conditions are well illustrated in the locally-overprinted issues.

The sheet of stamps to receive the impression is placed on the platen, transported to the chase, and pressed against the type to receive the inked impression. The platen, a steel plate, is covered with packing and a drawsheet, or tympan sheet. The packing consists of pressboard, tissue, and bond paper. In order to obtain a sharp, strong impression, the amount of each type of this material is varied to compensate for differences in the height of type characteristics due to wear. During "make ready", or the setting-up process, packing is inserted behind the drawsheet and trial impressions are taken, using paper of the same texture and thickness as that to be overprinted. Packing is added or removed either in pieces or in toto, in order to obtain

a uniformly even impression over the entire sheet. This procedure avoids over-, under-, or partially-inked impressions.

The position of the overprints on the sheet of stamps is the result of its position on the platen as it comes up to the form. The position is controlled by the operator, the paper guides, and the grippers. Two guides are fastened to the drawsheets to enable the operator to feed the paper to the front of the platen and then to the left. The grippers, one on each side of the platen with the left one inside the left guide, are fastened to the front of the platen. They serve to hold the sheet in position so that the overprints appear in the desired places. A slur (or printer's kiss), a partial double impression, and misplaced overprints will result from mispositioned guides, grippers, and/or sheets.

In the overprinting of War Tax stamps another factor contributed to slurs and partial double impressions. This was the fact that sheets of stamps being overprinted were fully gummed. In the presence of even a moderate amount of humidity, gummed sheets have a tendency to curl, making it doubly difficult to position and grip the sheet so that it is perfectly flat when it meets the form. If the sheet curls, the highest point of the paper will touch the type, receive an impression, be pushed back against the platen and receive another impression, at practically the same point, on full contact between the sheet and the form. These impressions can overlap (as in a slur), can be distinct (as in a double impression), or fall anywhere in-between; they may hold for part of an entire letter, word, overprint, or group of overprints.

Local overprinting was accomplished with plates manufactured in London, or with type locally set, to accommodate one pane (or 60 stamps) at a time. As a complete sheet consisted of 120 stamps, or two panes, a considerable number of errors could and did occur. For instance, we can have a horizontal pair, one with overprint and one without; or one with double overprint and one with normal overprint; or one with double overprint and one without overprint. Also, horizontal pairs exist with the overprint at different vertical positions on the stamp, due to lack of coordination in applying the overprint to the second pane of the sheet.

Inverted overprints are the result of feeding the sheet into the press upside down. Severely offset overprints---ones that appear near the top when they should be at the bottom or middle, and those that are to the extreme left or right instead of being centered, and those that are partially or completely split---are again caused by lack of care on the part of the pressman in feeding the sheet into the press.

A JAMAICA TRANSIT MARK?

by *Thomas E. Girdali*

Over the past couple of years I have received covers from various contacts in the Cayman Islands whom I had asked to save mail for me.

I have found several of these covers with a Jamaican datestamp on the front and away from the adhesives. As readers can see from the examples shown, they come from all parts of the world. Up until recently, the marking was a 23 mm CDS in black ink; however, not long ago I discovered the two covers from the Caymans and St. Vincent with the circular TRD in purple that reads "Kingston C.S.O./Jamaica".

Are these transit markings applied by the Kingston Post Office on mail from the Eastern Caribbean, and missent mail from everywhere?

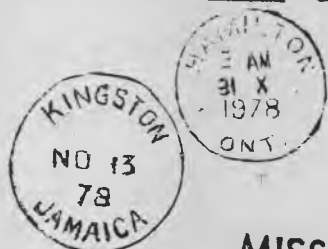
If so, why the marking on the Cayman cover? All Cayman Islands mail addressed to the United States is supposed to go through Miami, Florida. Is this cover a case of a missent letter with this TRD used instead of the current "missent to Jamaica" handstamp by mistake?

Furthermore, what does C.S.O. mean? Central Sorting Office? Has this taken the place of the 23 mm CDS?

The St. Vincent cover was mailed from Sandy Bay on 15 March 1980, and received the Jamaican C.S.O. mark 31 March 1980, two and a half weeks later, while the Cayman cover was mailed on 4 June 1980 and received its C.S.O. mark the next day!

Can any Jamaican experts or postmark buffs help us out?

Addressed to
North Side
P.O., North
Side, Grand
Cayman Isl.



MISSENT TO GRENADA



Mr. R. Dunlop,
Director of Broadcasting,
Radio Cayman,
P.O.Box 1110,
Grand Cayman,
Cayman Islands.

*ms Harris McCoy
N Side P.O.
North Side
Grand Cayman Is
B.W.I.*



BY AIR MAIL
label in upper
left corner.

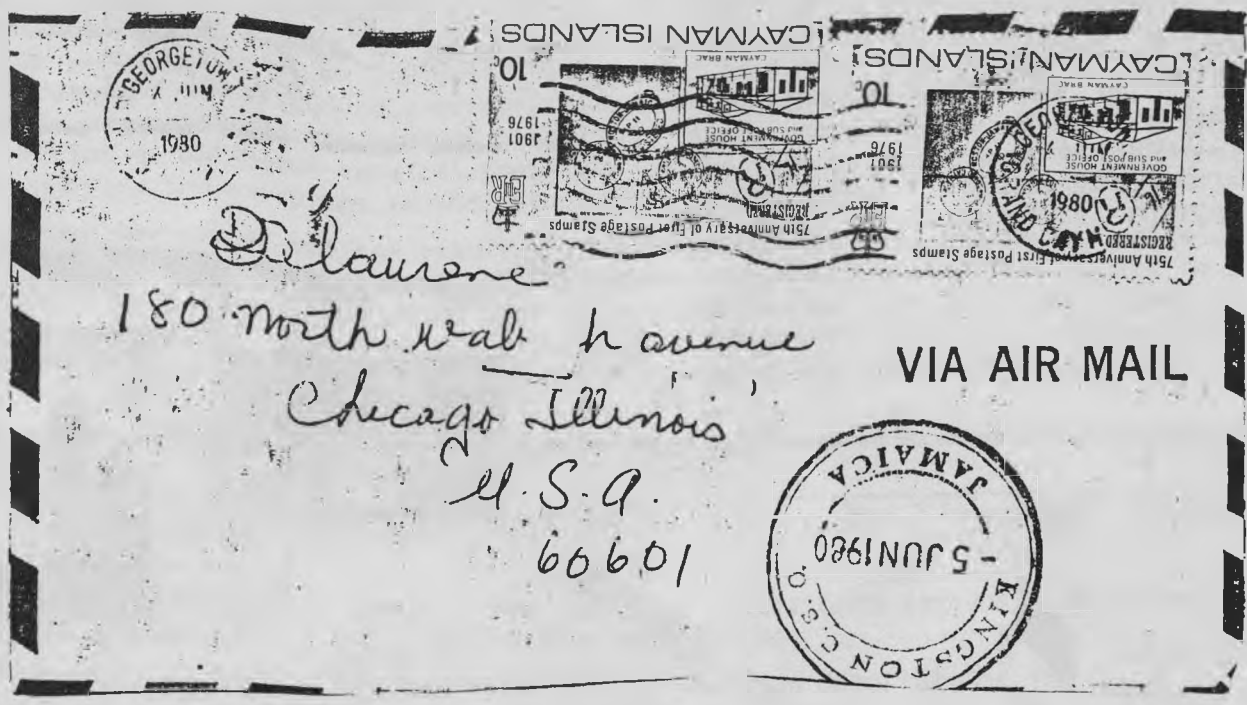
MISSENT TO JAMAICA

Ludwig Fischer
Friedhofweg 6
D-8602 Strullendorf
West-Germany

G.P.O
Philatelic Section
Georgetown
Kaiman-Inseln



Mittelamerika



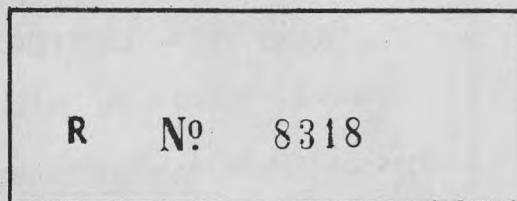
Literature for Sale

Membership Chairman TOM GIRALDI announces that xerox copies of the following BWI publications are available to BCPSG'ers at the prices noted. These prices are based on the number of pages required at 25¢ per page. In addition, back copies of BCPJ's are available at a cost of \$2.00 each. Not all numbers are in stock, so write Tom for details. His address is on the inside front cover.

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This and That...

BEN RAMKISSOON sent examples of the items pictured below, both used in Belize. The new office TRD from COTTON TREE VILLAGE, which opened on New Year's Day 1981, has a



space in the center for a handwritten date. The new "R" registration label, white with black letters, was noticed on an envelope posted in Belmopan in late(?) 1980. (The Belmopan CDS date is illegible on the xerox Ben supplied.)

MARJORIE DORAN and BILL BOGG independently forwarded data from the British Virgin Islands newspaper The Island Sun, dated Saturday, April 18th, 1981, announcing the opening on April 11th of a new North Sound sub-post office on Virgin Gorda.

The SPO building, constructed by the men of Virgin Gorda on their weekends, features 25 private boxes and a counter capable of accommodating eight patrons at one time. It will be open from 11:00 AM to 5:00 PM every day except Sunday.

Attending the dedication ceremony was BVI Postmaster Herbert Niles, who announced that the Governor had appointed Mr. John George as a paid official postmaster of the new facility. Niles stated that Mr. and Mrs. George had operated, at no pay, an informal "post office" out of their home since 1959, and doubtless would now appreciate having not only a paycheck but also an efficiently-designed building from which to serve the island's needs.

The new SPO is especially welcome to the managers of three resorts in the area--- Drake's Anchorage, the Biras Creek Hotel, and the Bitter End Yacht Club.

Also from BEN RAMKISSOON comes the information that a HELP/THE/HANDICAPPED slogan cancellation, formerly in use only at the San Fernando, Trinidad, Post Office in 1962, has been found used at Port-of-Spain in April 1981. Ben didn't include a picture of the cancellation, so I assume it was the "standard" machine type having the CDS to the left of the canceller bars.

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The "Unpaid and Tax" Markings of Jamaica

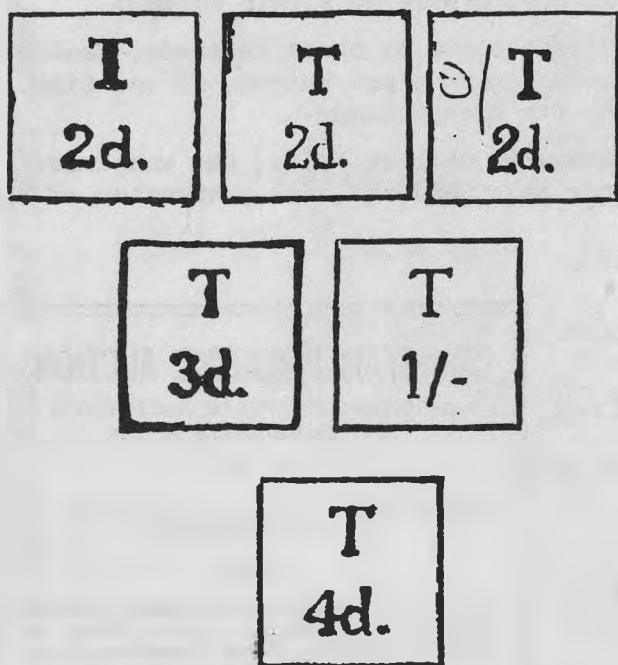
by Reg Lant

PART VI - CONTINUED FROM APRIL 1981 JOURNAL

"SQUARE FRAMED" POSTAGE DUE MARKINGS

Another type of Surface Mail Postage Due marking emerged from the GPO, Kingston, about the middle 1950's. This was in the form of a square frame enclosing the familiar TAX capital letter "T" positioned near the top, and a Sterling figure below denoting the AMOUNT DUE. Originally issued for use on UNDERPAID INLAND MAIL, their usage was extended in 1964 to also include OVERSEAS UNDERPAID ITEMS.

TYPE "D 10".



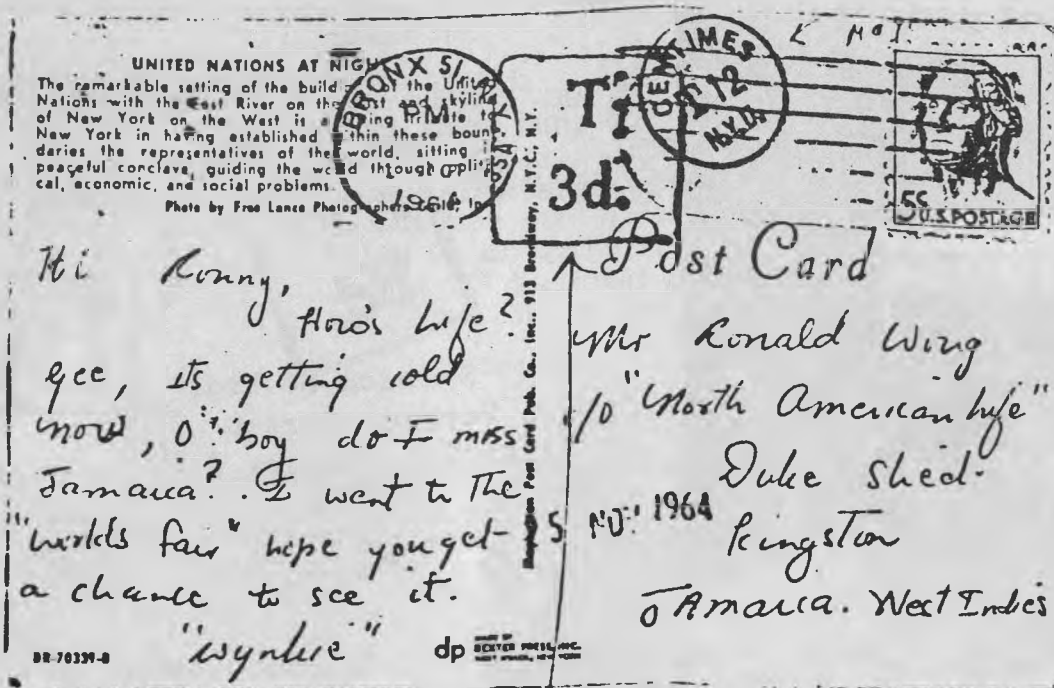
A rubber handstamp comprised of a 25 mm single lined square with a serif capital letter "T" 6 to 6 1/2 mm in height situated near the top, with the AMOUNT DUE below in 6 mm serif figures. Known in both violet and black inks, six values have been recorded in at least four different dies:

1d. violet	28 APR 1963	R
black	23 AUG 1965	R
2d. violet	21 FEB 1955	20 FEB 1965
black	8 JUN 1955	VR
3d. violet	25 NOV 1964	? JAN 1966
		R
7d. violet	31 AUG 1966	VR
8d. violet	13 JAN 1965	VR
1/- violet	? NOV 1953	VR

Courtesy strikes of the 4d. are also known. These markings were rendered obsolete coincident with the change to decimalization in September 1969.

KATHY YOO (Continued from page 119)

her earthquake rumbling through Southern California and dropping Raub's Printing Service into the Pacific, Kathy will continue to print the Journal as long as I continue to edit it. Besides, we have a deal worked out. If I explain to her the Scott Catalogue, she'll teach me how to say "British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group" in Korean.



Domestic postcard from the Bronx, NY, USA, to Kingston, 25 NOV 1964, franked with a Washington 5¢ definitive. Postage underpaid and USA 12 CENTIMES single-ring Tax mark was applied before forwarding. Jamaica Square Framed 3d. Amount Due added upon arrival at Kingston.

TYPE "D 10a".



A rubber handstamp with a similar 25 mm single lined square enclosing a serif capital letter "T" only 5 mm in height, and AMOUNT DUE serif figure below 6 1/2 mm high. Only one example as yet recorded, in violet ink.

8d. violet 15 NOV 1968

VR

"Dear Mr. Collett..." (Continued from page 121)

for by the correspondence that he has that I have gone through carefully, it does appear that Bluefields could have been one of these letters. Anyhow I expect that one of these days from some remote corner, the envelope will turn up in life size.

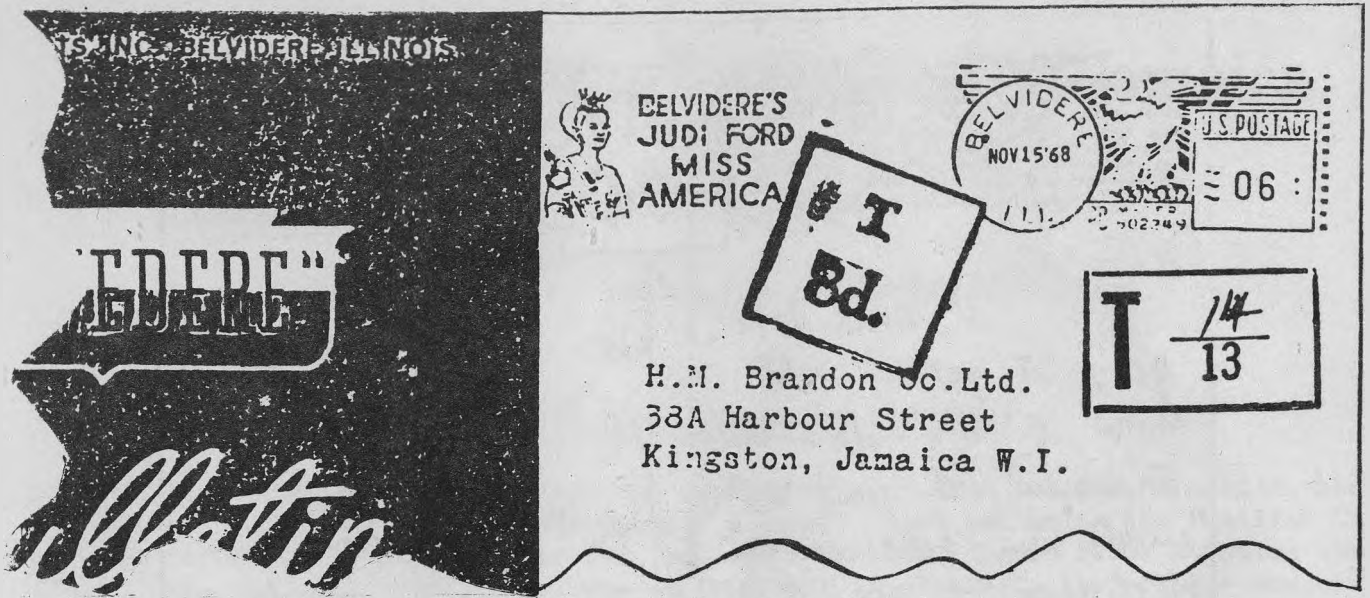
With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ E. F. AGUILAR

EFA:br

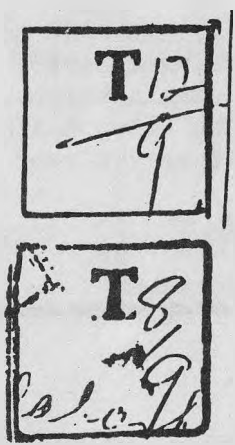
OWEN PHILLIPS advises that JAMES LEMMON should be able to obtain satisfactory Isle of Man stamp service from Urch, Harris and Co., 7 Richmond Hill Avenue, Bristol BS8 1BQ, England. (See James' question on page 88 of the July 1981 BCPJ.)



Commercial surface mail cover from Illinois, USA, to Kingston, Jamaica, on 15 NOV 1968, franked with a USA slogan meter with 6¢ postage. Letter short paid, and a USA rectangular T 14/13 mark in black ink was applied. Jamaica mark D10a applied in violet upon arrival in Kingston.

"SQUARE FRAMED FRACTIONAL" POSTAGE DUE MARKINGS

TYPE "D 11".



Similar in format to Type D10 EXCEPT that the AMOUNT DUE figure is discarded. A single lined square 25 mm frame handstamp with only a serif capital "T" 6 1/2 mm high enclosed therein at top center. Space below is blank to allow for insertion of a manuscript fractional postage due mark in red ink or crayon. Some of the items recorded show a partially obliterated object, indicating that at least some of the Type D10 handstamps were so used. This system enabled the handstamps to be used for all postage due amounts. Seven values have been reported, known in both violet and black inks.

Violet ink	21 JAN 1969	30 JUN 1973
Black ink	19 JUN 1969	8 JLY ??

All items reported were air mails short postage, and relegated to surface mail.

"SINGLE CIRCLE FRACTIONAL" MARKINGS.

TYPE "D 12".



A handstamp comprised of a single 22 mm circle with a 6 1/2 mm serif capital letter "T" enclosed therein at top left, thus allowing adequate blank space for the insertion in manuscript of a fractional POSTAGE DUE. Violet

ink. Three values have been reported in either blue or black ink.

Violet

16 MAY 1966

30 OCT 1967

TYPE "D 12a".

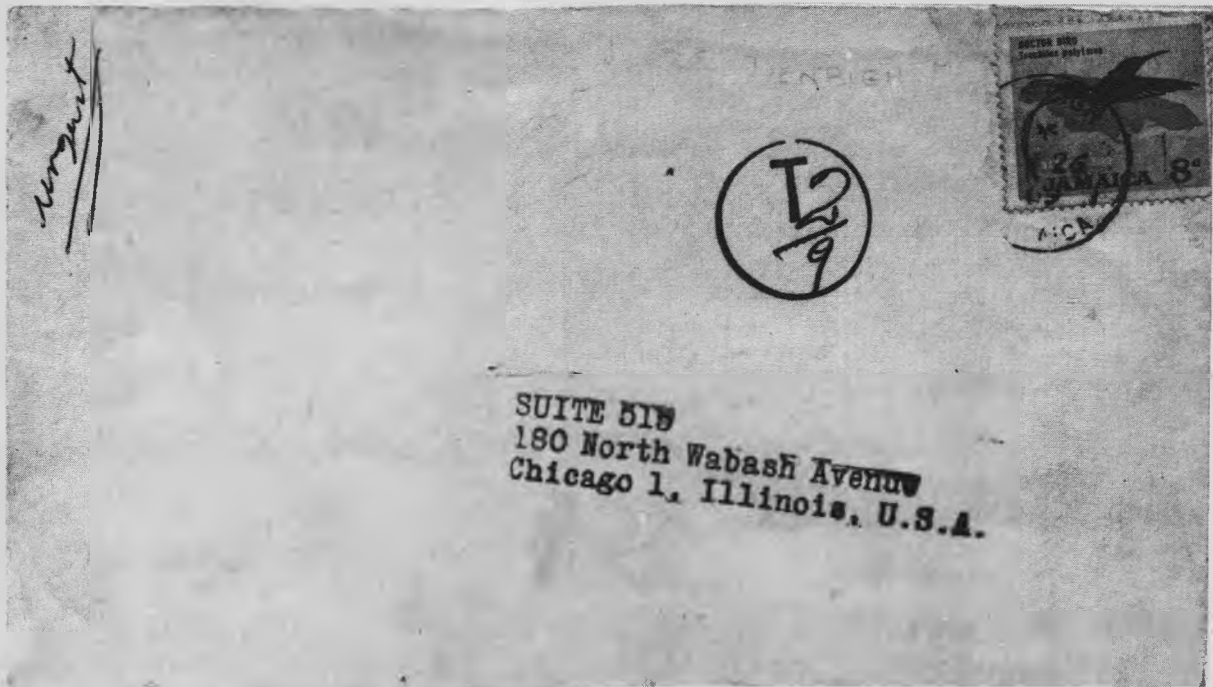


A handstamp with similar format to Type D12; a single-lined 21 mm circle with an 8 1/2 mm sans serif capital letter "T" enclosed, positioned at top center. Violet ink. Only two copies recorded.

Violet

11 SEP 1968

26 ?Y 1969



Surface mail cover from Denbigh, Jamaica, to Chicago, USA, 26 ?Y 1969, franked with 8d. Doctor Bird definitive. Tied with Denbigh 1968 Modern Single-Ring. Surface mail rate to USA 9d. first ounce, or short 1¢ postage. Upon arrival at Kingston, a fractional marking D12a was applied, with "2" as numerator (double the deficiency) and "9" as the denominator (regular surface mail rate). No USA markings applied.

THE UPU AND FRACTIONAL POSTAGE DUE CHARGES

The FRACTIONAL POSTAGE DUE charges authorized by the UPU on January 1st, 1966, proved to be successful, but the rampant world inflation in the 1970's made a further change inevitable when the UPU next convened at Lausanne in 1974. The method employed, however, was somewhat of a surprise in that the Congress decreed, effective January 1st, 1976:

ONLY A SINGLE AMOUNT OF UNDERPAYMENT, instead of the current DOUBLE THE DEFICIENCY, was to be used as the numerator of the fraction with the same BASIC REGULAR FOREIGN RATE of the origin country as the denominator. This fraction is still to be multiplied by the BASIC FOREIGN RATE of the DELIVERY COUNTRY, PLUS THE ADDED LEVY OF 60 GOLD CENTIMES OR THE EQUIVALENT FIXED XCHARGE of the latter country. This added rider proved to be

the determining factor; i.e., the USA fixed charge is 20¢ and the Great Britain fixed charge 11 pence.

1976

T SINGLE DEFICIENCY
REGULAR FOREIGN RATE
OF COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

multiplied by

THE BASIC FOREIGN RATE
OF THE DELIVERY COUNTRY
PLUS - 60 GOLD CENTIMES
OR THE EQUIVALENT FIXED CHARGE

TYPE "D 12b".

A single-lined 24 mm circle with a sans serif capital letter "T" enclosed therein near the top center. The "T" is about 11 mm in height and 2 1/2 mm thick, allowing for the insertion in manuscript of the fractional postage due. The mark is known in violet, reddish-violet, and black ink, while the m/s fraction is inscribed in red ink. Known used for both air and surface mail underpaid items.



Reddish-violet	23 NOV 1973	
Violet	25 FEB 1974	14 DEC 1978
Black	12 APR 1977	



Air mail cover, Spanish Town to Chicago, USA, May 10th, 1976, franked with a pair of 5¢ Oil Refinery Issue, tied with Spanish Town double-ring. Air mail rate to USA increased from 10¢ to 20¢ per half ounce on 1 May 1975, therefore postage is 10¢ underpaid. Postage Due Mark D12b was applied at Kingston, with single deficiency 10¢ as numerator, but aerogramme rate of 18¢ used as denominator. There are no USA markings and nothing to indicate whether the item was forwarded by air or surface mail.

(To be continued)

British West Indies

Monday, November 16, 1981

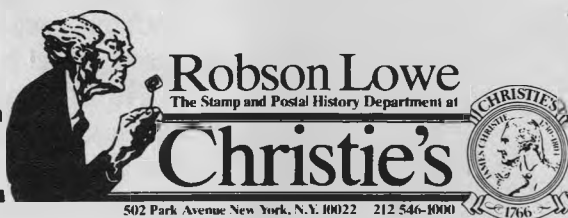


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(Ed: We welcome the addition of Robson Lowe/Christie's to our list of advertisers. As most readers know, the RL organization recently opened a stamp auction department at Christie's/New York, under the direction of Mr. Charles Dean.

It should be mentioned here that Christie's, as well as any other advertiser in these pages, would appreciate your indicating, when replying to their ads, that you "saw it in the BCPJ".)

Correction:

Not long before taking this Journal to print, I received a letter from MARJORIE DORAN, who wrote that she and Dean will be back in the BVI at least through September and October, but that her Journal mailing address is still in Massachusetts. Rather than try to rebuild the Secretary's Report on short notice, I'll make the correction with a note here: Change Marjorie's address to Box 715, 8 Cannon Street, Mattapoisett, Massachusetts 02739. This will be effective until further notice.

The Dorans are purchasing a second motor vessel, similar to their 120-passenger "Native Son", to work in with the West Indian Company cruise ships out of St. Thomas. The

original Native Son provides passenger ferry service between St. Thomas, St. John, and Tortola.

ANTIGUA (Continued from page 117)

Tudway in Wells. This is almost two months later than Bill Cornell's LDK for generic PD's (10 December 1798) specified in the February 1980 Journal. The cover, carried by the packet "Westmoreland", bears a ms. 1/8 in black. Who knows of other Type PD's used in 1799?



“PUTTING
IT ALL
TOGETHER”

Ian and Pat Woodward gave your Editor and Elaine welcome assistance in getting out the July Journal. Four pairs of busy hands finished the entire stuffing, sealing, and bundling job in about three hours. Shown, from left to right: Elaine, George, Ian, and Pat take a camera break, while Sugar the Watchcat Bowman vigilantly guards a stack of packaged BCPJ's.

Each reader will have to decide for himself whether the words FINE QUALITY refer to whatever was in the box or to the type of work being done by these happy people!

Personal Mention

Heartiest Group congratulations are offered to BCPSG'er Rt. Hon. J. M. G. (TOM) ADAMS, who was re-elected as Prime Minister of Barbados on 19 June 1981, according to information received from Ben Ramkissoon.

BWI censorship articles by BCPSG members have been appearing regularly in the Bulletin of the Civil Censorship Study Group (CCSG). The February 1981 issue carried HORST AUGUSTINOVIC's "PAA Flights through Bermuda during 1940"; "WWII Censorship in the Cayman Islands", by TOM GIRALDI and PETER McCANN, was published in April; and the June issue featured Horst's "Postage Stamps and Censorship in Bermuda during

World War II". For more information on the CCSG, contact Dann Mayo, 5443 Paseo, Kansas City, MO 64110.

A letter from NORMAN BURGER, received in July, revealed that "next month" he'll be winging his way southeastward for a three-week stay in Bermuda. While there he hopes to "...do a lot of work in three areas of my Bermuda collection: (1) complete my cancellations of all the local post offices, (2) update my variety list, and (3) start some sort of research into Bermuda revenues."

Since "next month" was August, and since it is now October, it can be assumed that Norm is back in Massachusetts with lingering memories of a happy Bermuda vacation. Can it also be assumed, Norm, that you'll write up your experiences for the BCPJ?

TONY and MAVIS SHEPHERD sent a postcard, postmarked 14 July 1981, from sunny Barbados, where Tony advised that he had experienced his first swim in the Caribbean, had met JOE CHIN ALEONG for dinner and a stamp chat, and was planning to "hit" all the island's sub-post offices later in the week. He promised to provide the Journal an article about his Caribbean capers.

Congratulations to BEN RAMKISSOON, whose exhibit "Trinidad and Tobago First Flights" was awarded a Silver-Bronze medal at LURABA '81. Ben didn't stop there, however; he won a Vermeil Award and the SPA Research Medal at BECKPEX '81, Fullerton, CA, for his "Trinidad - The Britannia Issues".

Secretary's Report

NEW MEMBERS:

All applicants listed in the July 1981 Journal have been admitted to membership.

NEW APPLICANTS:

CHAU, Tommy Lim Kwong, P. O. Box 50261, Raleigh, NC 27650.

College student. Collects mint and used stamps, FDC's, and covers of the British Commonwealth. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

SHAW, Reid L., 50 Holly Lane, Darien, CT 06820.

President of Broadcast station. Collects British America, including BWI, Bermuda, and Falkland Islands. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

BLACKMAN, Webb B., Jr., 10330 Qualla Road, Chesterfield, VA 23832.

Senior chemical process engineer. Collects British America, Canada, Falkland Islands, and Great Britain. By Howard C. Austin.

PERCIVAL, Gerald Gordon William, 62 Barcheston Road, Knowle, Solihull, West Midlands, B93 9JT, England.

Director, International Insurance Brokers. Interested in all West Indies postal history and stamps, particularly St. Vincent, Cayman Islands, and St. Lucia. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

SWAIN, Larry, P. O. Box 1413, Hamilton 5, Bermuda.

Stamp and coin dealer. Interested in Bermuda material. By Horst Augustinovic.

To page 137

ALEX THOMSON'S "LADY BOAT" UPDATE (Continued from page 122)

3. The double-ring Lady Drake handstamp, having a 42-mm outside circle diameter, has a Ludington EKD/LKD of 13 April 1933/3 February 1936. Alex has come across this mark applied in magenta on a cover landing with the Lady Drake at Boston on 11 August 1932. The Ludington "outside diameter 32 mm" Lady Drake mark, specified with a 1938 LKD, has been reported by Alex on a cover arriving at Boston on 24 April 1939. It is applied in violet.

4. Alex's new Lady Nelson mark has outside and inside diameters of 35 mm and 23 mm. It is struck on a cover bearing 12¢ in Barbados adhesives and backstamped on 27 January 1951 (see illustration). This mark is apparently of the same configuration as Morris' "No. 3" on Page 40 of his article, except for the different diameters of the circles.

(For the benefit of those readers without access to Morris' 1975 writeup, I have repeated his "No. 3" here:

" C.N.S. 'LADY NELSON'

3. Double circle c. 33.5 mm diam. with an inner circle 22 mm diam. Between the circles "LADY NELSON"/Canadian National Steamships' and in the center 'POSTED/ON THE/HIGH/SEAS' in four lines.

Colors seen: blue, violet.

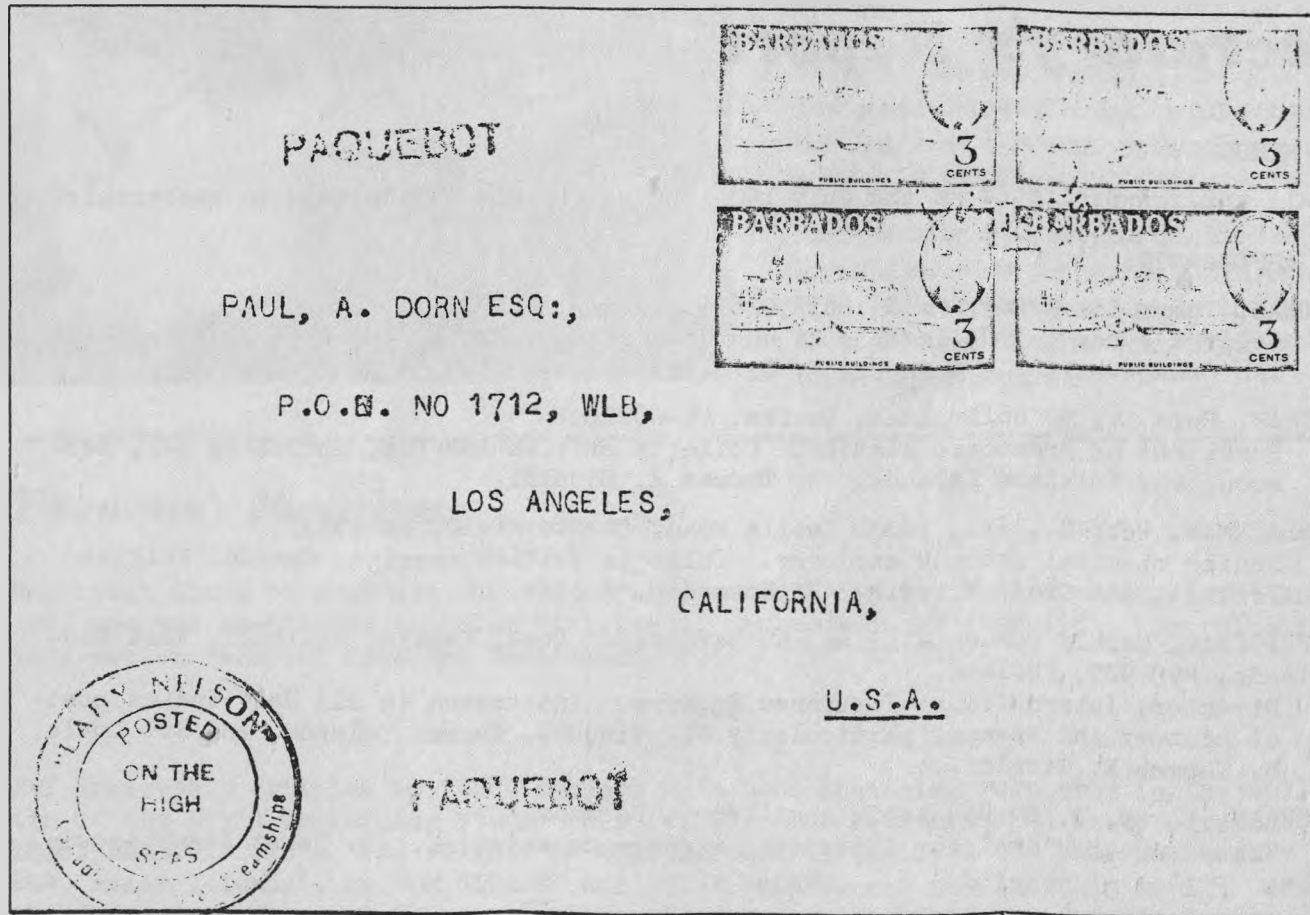
EKD Approx. 1936

LKD 25 December 1947

"

)

Our thanks go to Alex for sharing this information with us. No one will disagree that studying the marks of these fascinating "ladies" is a never-ending project, and Alex deserves our appreciation for making his findings available.



LITERATURE FOR SALE (Continued from page 126)

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PRICE</u>
A description of just about every phase of life on each of the West Indian Islands by Byron Cameron	\$ 5.00
<u>Dominica</u> by Bertram W. H. Poole	5.00
<u>Nevis</u> by Fred J. Melville	8.75
<u>The Fiscal Stamps of Jamaica</u> by Byron Cameron	5.00
<u>The Obliterator Postmarks of Jamaica</u>	5.00
<u>Jamaica - Pre-stamp Covers, 1760-1860</u> by L. C. C. Nicholson	7.50
<u>Jamaica - Temporary Rubber Datestamps, 1881-1938</u> by L. C. C. Nicholson	8.25
<u>The Postage Stamps of the Leeward Islands</u> by A. E. Hopkins (1949)	7.50
<u>British Honduras, 1858-1932</u> by Harry E. Huber	8.75
<u>The St. Lucia Philatelist, No. 1</u>	4.00
<u>The St. Lucia Philatelist, No. 2</u>	4.00
<u>The St. Lucia Philatelist, No. 3</u>	4.00
<u>The St. Lucia Philatelist, No. 4</u>	6.00

SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from page 137)

NEW APPLICANTS (Continued)

WASHINGTON, Thomas, P. O. Box 1383, North Highlands, CA 95660.

Major, United States Air Force. Interested in numeral cancellations on British Colonial stamps, U.S. machine cancels (1880-1950), Royal Train Covers of Canada 1939, and philatelic literature. By George W. Bowman.

ADDRESS CHANGES/CORRECTIONS:

HAMILTON, Michael, P. O. Box 203, 27 King Street, London, WC2E 8JW, England.

WINAND, C. P., 11 Sprayleaze, Ludgershall, Andover, Hampshire, ST11 9PH, England.

MEAD, Michael E., 63 Henry Street, Cambridge, MA 02139.

DORAN, Marjorie A., Box 615, West End, British Virgin Islands.

MacGILLIVARY, P. A., 828 Arrow Lane, Ridgewood, NJ 07450.

GOODNER, Ross, 58 East Avenue, Stamford, CT 06902.

CORRECTION:

The previous Journal erroneously specified that VINCENT S. WILMOT had been dropped for non-payment of dues. Our apologies go to Vince for this mistake; he was a BCPSG'er in good standing through 1981.

To page 139

This and That...

The previous BCPJ announced that an article titled "St. Vincent Town Cancels", written by long-time BCPG'er JOE CHIN ALEONG, was scheduled to begin in this issue. However (and as stated on an "insert" with the July Journal), Joe's work will appear in his own magazine, The West Indies Postal History Review, instead of on these pages. Joe's analysis includes every village cancellation known used on St. Vincent up until approximately 1972, with an EDK/LDK range for each example.

MARK SWETLAND is looking for a copy of the British publication Stamp Collecting containing the late Tom Foster's Jamaica News Letter Number 12. This particular SC magazine would have been published somewhere between 30 September 1971 (the issue containing JNL Number 11) and 15 June 1972 (the issue containing JNL Number 13). Can anyone supply Mark a copy (or a xerox) of the SC magazine he needs? He will pay all "repro" and postage costs. Contact him at 25 Southbury, 144 Loudoun Road, London, NW8 0RY, England.

Thanks to KIL BUMP, who forwarded the following data in early July. (Kil's letter is reprinted verbatim.)

"A new little booklet, 'History Around the Fal', has been published by the Fal History Group and the University of Exeter, England. It should be of considerable interest to postal history collectors in our British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group. The first chapter, titled 'The Post Office Packet Service from Falmouth', was written by Miss M. E. Philbrick. It is an excellent and concise account of this system. It deals not only with the packet routes, mails ships, and organization, but also with such peripheral items as the Falmouth Packet Agents and the reasons for the creation and demise of the service.

"Miss Philbrick is well qualified to write on the subject because she is not only a collector of Falmouth postal history but has spent many years of research on the Falmouth Packet System. She is devoted to the study of Cornish history.

"The other three chapters in the book, written by other people, are less closely connected to philately but may be of interest to readers of the book.

"Copies may be obtained by writing to Miss M. E. Philbrick, The Cottage, Carnon Downs, Truro, TR3 6JN, England. The price is about £1 plus postage. "

Interesting comments pertaining to TONY SHEPHERD's article "Postmarked in Red", published in the April 1981 Journal, have been received from JACK ARNELL. Jack's remarks are printed here verbatim:

"(Tony) is quite right in assuming that a single handstamp was used for both the red and black strikes to indicate prepayment and postage due. While this practice went on for many years, I have never established when it was instituted or how (i.e., by P.O. Act or Regulations).

"Often prepaid letters are found struck in black, and I have seen many complaints from BNA postmasters in letters to the PMG either that they had no pigment to mix the red ink (for all the ink was home-made) as the pigment was faulty and would not produce a proper red. This accounts for the peculiar browns and other "off-blacks" that are found on stampless covers.

"To answer Tony's query as to the period of use of the Type 7B datestamp in red: It should be found on prepaid letters at least through the 1860's. Having said this, I should add that most prepaid letters to Jamaica have black datestamps, although I

have a few red JAMAICA-PAID. The covers I have to or from the other islands all have black datestamps as prepaid letters. Most postmasters found it too much trouble to keep useable red ink around, even in BNA. Tony may find that the dates of use of Type 7B in red correspond to the term of service of an individual postmaster, who was more diligent than most. "

Thanks, Jack!

FILATELIC FIESTA, the annual convention of the San Jose Stamp Club, will be held at the San Jose Convention Center on 13-14 February 1982. BCPSG Awards Chairman PAUL LARSEN announces that, as in past years, the FF Committee will again present BCPSG awards to deserving British Caribbean exhibits.

FF is an APS-accredited show whose Grand Award winner is eligible for Champion-of-Champions competition. A prospectus may be obtained from Show Chairman Peggy Nash, P. O. Box 21429, San Jose, CA 95151.

Group Member-Dealers seen at the Stamp Expo '81 Bourse, held at the Anaheim, California Convention Center of 24-26 July 1981, included BOB TOPAZ, GEORGE HOLSCHAUER, and JOHN LUNDBERG. Since the Canadian mail embargo was still in effect at the time, the occasion gave your Editor opportunity to personally give John, an Albertan, his July Journal.

...from Here and There

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (Continued from page 114):

APS Librarian, has solved my problem; he is starting a collection of photocopies of exhibits. Yes, it costs you a little to make the copies, and you'll probably have to make special arrangements to make the copies yourself, but the reward is that all your hours of work can be used by interested philatelists at their leisure. Your exhibit will be available at the APS Library and will be preserved, even if your exhibit is dispersed.

I am looking forward to our ARIPEX '82 meeting, January 22-24, at the Tucson Community Center Exhibition Hall. By writing Harry J. Reck, 530 East Deone Lane, Tucson, AZ 85704, you may obtain details on exhibiting.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from page 137)

RE-INSTATED:

BATES, Rev. Trevor S., 71 South Parade, Pudsey, Leeds, LS28 8NX, England.

TANNER, Charles M. III, 1201 Ashland Drive, Richardson, TX 75080.

BILL and MOLLY MATTHEWS of Trinidad vacationed in California last August, spending a couple of weeks at his brother-in-law's home in Corona. On 20 August Bill and Molly drove over to Redondo Beach to visit your Editor and Elaine, whereupon the Matthews and the Bowmans spent an enjoyable few hours together, including the swapping of stamp stories over lunch at Tony's Fish Market Restaurant.

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