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THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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President's Message

Now that our meeting at ARIPEX '82 is over, we look forward to the two meetings we have scheduled in the future. These are ESPAMER '82 on October 12 to 17, 1982, and BALPEX '83 on September 3 to 5, 1983. Each of these shows should be a memorable experience, and I urge you to start planning to participate in each show.

ESPAMER '82 will be held at the new San Juan Convention Center, with the Condado Beach and La Concha Hotels on either side of the Center. Hotel rates will range between \$55 and \$60, plus 6% tax, for a single or double. Both hotels are first class and have ocean views. There will be 1,200 competitive frames, holding 12 pages size 8½" by 11". The cost per frame will be \$8. Mounting will be October 9 to 11, and dismounting will be done after 6:00 P.M. on Sunday, October 17, with priority given to those catching planes that night. The exhibit classes include postal history, air mail, topical, literature, and an "America" class with the Caribbean area specifically included. The awards will be at the International level, including special awards such as those offered by the BCPSG. Other societies that will be meeting at the show are the SPA, GPS, PHS, and a regional meeting of the APS. I have a supply of application blanks; please write immediately, as these exhibit applications have to be in early.

BALPEX '83 will be held at the Hunt Vally Inn outside Baltimore over the Labor Day weekend. There will be in excess of 300 frames holding 16 pages, 8½" by 11". The BCPSG will receive a complimentary suite, so we will have a comfortable place to meet and renew acquaintances. I anticipate that there will be a British Caribbean Class and a knowledgeable British Caribbean judge or two on the jury.

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JAMAICA BOOKLETS

by Michael Vokins

(Ed: My sincere thanks to BILL BREW, who typed this article in camera-ready layout.)

The story of stamp booklets for Jamaica opens on 17 June 1911, when De La Rue received a request for a dummy stamp booklet showing advertisements on the inter-leaves, or, alternatively, a dummy booklet with blank interleaves. De La Rue sent the former and quoted, for printing advertisements, 14s. 8d. per 1,000 books of 24 stamps. Perhaps to avoid misunderstanding, a fuller and more informative quotation followed on 7 July.

For books of 24 stamps	16s. 4d.
For the special printing	14s. 8d.
Total for 1,000 books	31s. 0d.

For booklets of 30 stamps, in which the Jamaican authorities were also interested, the quotation was 33s. 8d.

The official order, placed on 15 November, specified 10,000 booklets of 24 stamps, each with enamelled covers and advertisements. Proofs of the advertisements (Figure 1) were approved on 13 December and the booklets invoiced on 27 January 1912. 1,027 sheets of the 1d. red Arms Issue were made up into 10,270 booklets of 24 stamps each. This was the only production of this style of booklet and was also the last printing of the 1d. red Arms.

Nearly Everybody buys from
WINKLERS
The Original Music Warehouse.
LOUIS WINKLER & SON, 18, King Street.

Dr. F. N. SCOLLAND & BROS.
Sight Testing and
. Manufacturing Opticians,
18, KING STREET, KINGSTON,
BOX 148. JAMAICA.

FIGURE 1

EMANUEL LYONS & SON

HARDWARE & LUMBER,
Estate and Plantation Supplies,
BUILDING MATERIALS,
Saddlery, Ship Chandlery, Bee Supplies,
ENAMELWARE, CUTLERY,
Agricultural Implements.

EMANUEL LYONS & SON
6, KING STREET.

The next order for booklets was placed on 15 July 1912, and specified 10,000 booklets of 18 x 1d. stamps and 12 x ½d. stamps, with two advertisements and an altered cover (Figure 2). De La Rue pointed out that a new plate for the cover would cost 12s. These booklets were invoiced on 26 October as 512 sheets of ½d. stamps and 768 sheets of 1d. stamps, which were bound into 10,240 booklets. The stamps were the ½d green Arms Issue and the 1d. red George V keyplate--actually the first printing of the latter.

The third order, again for 10,000 booklets, specifically mentioned "half open to left, half open to right". Proofs of new advertisements were available on 28 May 1914, and 10,160 booklets were invoiced on 5 July.

A comprehensive pricing was listed on 12 October 1914:


(Per thousand):	£	s.	d.
Books of 30		16	8

Enamelled covers	1	3
Printing inside cover	5	3
Two new advertisement plates and printing	6	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1	9 11

Only 4 interleaves instead of 6		5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1	9 6

Stamps extra

There are two more invoices for booklets in this style, on 14 September 1916, and 7 October 1920. Interestingly, the production of the 1920 booklet involved yet again the last printings of the stamps involved; in the case of the 1d. red George V key-plate the last two printings were used exclusively in booklets, for post office sheets had not been invoiced since 14 June 1916.

<p>B. SANFTLEBEN & SONS LUCEA & GREEN ISLAND</p> <p><i>General Merchants & Dealers in Provisions, Lumber, etc.; also in all Classes of Produce</i></p> <p>Agents for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.</p> <p>ALSO GROWERS SPECIALISING IN BANANAS, COCOANUTS, etc.</p> <p>ORDERS SOLICITED. CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY DEALT WITH.</p>	<p>METROPOLITAN HOUSE FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE TROPICAL OUTFITS</p> <p>The Largest Stock of Silks, Real Laces, Irish Linens, "Chic" Millinery to select from</p> <p>BOOTS AND SHOES</p> <p>N.W. NATHAN & Co. Ltd. CORNER KING AND BARRY STREETS.</p>
<p>JAMAICA</p>  <p>Eighteen 1d. Stamps Twelve ½d. Stamps</p>	

(Not to scale; cover and advertising leaves are actually all the same size.)

FIGURE 2

The preparation of the Pictorial Issue led to changes in stamp booklet design. On 10 March 1920, the Crown Agents sent a specimen stamp booklet for guidance, and when De La Rue sent proofs of the advertisements on 14 May, the firm pointed out that "there will be 2 rows of stamps (spare) in each sheet which we must ask the Colony to accept".

Stamp booklets with 12 x ½d. Exhibition and 18 x 1d. Arawak were approved on 19 May 1920, but clearly the Colony changed its mind because the invoice of 7 October was for booklets containing ½d. Arms and 1d. George V.

The problem of producing a booklet containing the Pictorial Issue was not reopened until 1923. De La Rue was asked to quote for a booklet of 6 x ½d. Exhibition,

6 x 1d. Arawak, and 10 x 1½d. Contingent Embarking, and their reply on 15 June asked for confirmation "as under Requisition 18/20 of 6 May 1920, considerable expense was incurred preparing proofs of advertisements, etc., and later the Colony decided to use the old series". On 25 June De La Rue suggested using the old issue because of the cost, and this caused the Crown Agents to suspend the order on 12 July. The eventual decision, conveyed to De La Rue on 4 September, was to revert to the format of the projected 1920 Pictorial Issue booklet with 12 x ½d. Exhibition, and 18 x 1d. Arawak. This format would result in residual strips of stamps, as De La Rue reminded the Crown Agents on 13 September, writing "we assume these should be sent to the Colony". Thus, whenever Pictorial booklets are invoiced, additional sheets of the ½d. Exhibition are charged for and endorsed "in strips of 80", while for the 1d. Arawak the endorsement is "strips of 40". From the layout of the sheets, it can be deduced that these would have been gutter strips like the ones so suddenly fashionable with collectors of the modern stamps of Great Britain.

Proofs of advertisements and cover for the new booklet followed on 24 September (Figure 3), and the first production of 10,050 books was invoiced on 10 December 1923. There are two further invoices for this type of booklet: 12 May 1925, and 9 November 1926, for 15,160 and 20,100 booklets respectively. The first invoice included 25 dummy booklets and specified "with 5 advertisements and 2 plain wax interleaves"; the second invoice included 12 dummy booklets.

The third type of stamp booklet appeared on 3 August 1928, and its only other production was on 18 August of that year. The first batch was 5,000 booklets; the second was 20,550 booklets. The booklet contained 12 x ½d. George V keyplate and 18 x 1d. Arawak, although the original order, on 11 June, asked for 12 x ½d., 12 x 1d., and 12 x 1½d. Since the only 1½d. plate available to De La Rue at that time was of the Contingent Embarking, the company had to point out that the stamp sizes were incompatible for a booklet.

The acceptance of new designs by De La Rue for 1d. and 1½d. stamps (SG 108, 109; Scott 103, 104), and also a 9d., paved the way for a booklet of the makeup preferred by the Jamaican Post Office. On 26 July 1929, 25,120 booklets were invoiced, consisting of 6 x ½d., 12 x 1d., and 6 x 1½d. Ten dummy booklets were sent at the same time. However, the booklet was perhaps not a success with the public since orders reverted to booklets of ½d. and 1d. stamps only, except for one other invoice for 10,000 booklets on 24 August 1932, which also included 1½d. stamps in the same makeup.

The standard pattern for booklets, which extended into the George VI period, became 12 x ½d. and 18 x 1d. (SG 107, 108; Scott 101, 103). This type of booklet was first

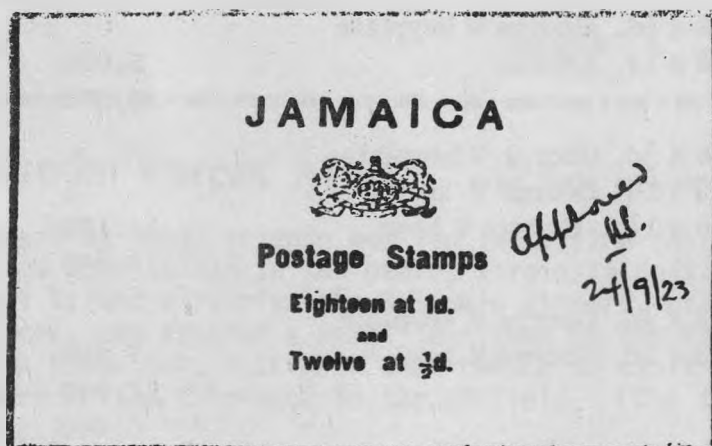


FIGURE 3

invoiced on 15 August 1930 with 7,400 copies, and was produced on seven other occasions up to September 1936. The production of these booklets did not cause much correspondence, apart from an annual approval of proofs of advertisements and a cancellation by cable on 11 May 1931, of an advertisement for "Tennents Beer". In 1933 a new colour was requested for the cover so that the advertisements would be clearer, and in 1935 there is a note that states "type (b) booklets to be prepared in future", but no indication of any format corresponding to this "type".

There is correspondence relating to the Silver Jubilee booklet but no invoices, presumably because the printing was by Bradbury-Wilkinson. Jamaica requested 10,000 booklets of 12 x ½d. ordinary issue and 18 x 1d. Silver Jubilee, and on 25 February 1935 De La Rue pointed out that this would be a difficult and costly proposition. On 2 April the order was changed to 24 x 1d. Silver Jubilee; quotations were given for wax interleaves (65s. per 1,000) and advertisements on plain papers (70s. per 1000). The cost was given as £32 10s. 0d. on 12 April, and proofs were approved on 23 April. Details of numbers produced are not available in the De La Rue records, but the Requisition Book of the Crown Agents reveals that 11,200 booklets were made up by De La Rue from the Bradbury-Wilkinson printing.

After 1937 the records in the National Postal Museum become increasingly laconic and eventually uninformative about stamp production. However, the first tender for George VI stamps is available and includes a quotation for stamp booklets, each containing 12 x ½d., 18 x 1d. stamps, advertisements, and wax interleaves. A specimen booklet was provided.

CHECK LIST OF JAMAICA STAMP BOOKLETS

Type 1	24 x 1d. red Arms	10,270	Invoiced on 27 January 1912
Type 2	12 x ½d. green Arms		
	18 x 1d. George V keyplate	10,240	26 October 1912
		10,160	5 July 1914
		10,000	14 September 1916
		10,000	7 October 1920
Type 3	12 x 1½d. Exhibition		
	18 x 1d. Arawak	10,050	10 December 1923
		15,160	12 May 1925
		20,100	9 November 1926
Type 4	12 x ½d. George V keyplate		
	18 x 1d. Arawak	5,000	3 August 1928
		20,550	18 August 1928
Type 5	6 x ½d. George V keyplate		
	12 x 1d. George V head		
	6 x 1½d. George V head	25,120	26 July 1929
		10,000	24 August 1932
Type 6	12 x ½d. George V keyplate		
	18 x 1d. George V head	7,400	15 August 1930
		17,940	29 August 1930
		5,000	27 July 1931
		15,070	14 August 1931
		24,000	11 August 1933

		20,000	5 September 1934
		5,000	16 September 1936
		20,000	22 September 1936
Type 7	24 x 1d. Silver Jubilee	11,200	17 May 1935
Type 8	12 x $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green George VI		
	18 x 1d. red George VI	25,000	19 May 1938
		12,000	12 June 1940
		20,000	2 April 1941
		30,000	9 January 1942
		10,000	18 May 1942

(De La Rue records cease.)

Editor's Message

First of all, let me say that I hope all of you had a memorable and happy Christmas Holiday season, and that the big man in the red suit brought you that stamp or cover you always wanted.

Around the middle of last October I received a letter, a rather vitriolic document, from a BCPSG'er wondering why I'd failed to mention in the Journal that he had won, about six months previously, a Silver Award at a prestigious Eastern show. My reply to this member was quite simple: If I had known about your award I would have written something about it.

To say it another way, I just do not have the time to carefully plod through each philatelic newspaper and magazine on my subscription list to spot names of BCPSG members who were given show prizes. And even if I did have the time, I'd also have to be blessed with a memory capable of recognizing those names as included on our Group roster of almost 500 members. Generally, I try to scan each issue of Stamp Collector, Linn's, and The American Philatelist, noting those rather well known people in our Group whose exhibits earned for them some measure of reward, but this doesn't mean that I don't overlook a few names here and there.

So please, exhibitors, let me know of your successes. Tell me what you won and the name of the show where you won it. A short description of your prize-winning display would also be appreciated.

Two final items: (1) My apologies go to Ron Wike for printing his middle initial as "H" instead of "G" on page 164 of the previous issue, and (2) I hope to publish an account of our ARIPEX meeting in the next Journal.

GEORGE

British Virgin Islands 'Forces' Mail

by Gale Raymond

While on Anguilla in 1968, I heard my local friends mention in passing that a "British Army" unit was tented down on Beef Island in the nearby Virgin Islands. A few days later I flew in to the Beef Island airstrip (the BVI main airport, off the east end of Tortola, reached by bridge), and spotted a small tent town on the cay. Rather than miss a proffered ride to Road Town, I skipped that chance to visit the unit, fully intending to stop off there on the trip back to the airfield. (But time ran out, and I didn't get the chance.)

Later on, when in town, I discovered that the outfit was in fact a British Royal Engineers Unit, the 53rd Field Squadron (Airfields), whose function was to carry out repairs and extension work on the airstrip at Beef Island. As was customary with

such itinerant "rambling" units of the Royal Engineers, it had its own British FIELD POST OFFICE, in this case Number 385. Such Royal Engineers FPO's are normally for their personnel's mail in the many places they are assigned which have no civil postal facilities available at all, or are at great distances from their camp. In this case the military personnel at Beef Island took advantage of rapid daily airmails and the highly attractive BVI postage stamps for their mail home. The FPO was scarcely used at all. UK postage stamps were mandatory, and my local self-addressed covers with BVI stamps failed to get the FPO 385 datestamp, being simply put aside to be coped with---"someday". Oh, well, you can't win them all...



In any event, I did acquire several covers addressed to England with the FIELD POST OFFICE 385 datestamp, 29 May 1968 (illustrated). The FPO closed when the unit departed in early 1969.

Such Royal Engineers assistance projects are called "exercises", and the official records show yet another BVI exercise with address BFPO 622, from 19 January 1978 to 22 February 1978, using an FPO 148 datestamp. My own special quest is for postal information concerning the U. S. Navy Tracking Station on Anegada from 1960 to 1965. It is highly unlikely to have been authorized a separate postal facility at all, as it had only a few personnel, but any information would be most welcome. News of any other military or naval units (UK, U.S.A., or ?), past or present, would add greatly to BVI postal history, and would be gratefully acknowledged. (Ed: Contact Gale at P. O. Box 35666, Houston, TX 77035.)

CLEARING OUT THE EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK...

As you probably noticed, about 75% of the contents of this BCPJ pertains to Jamaica. I would have preferred that such a preponderance of material concerning one colony--- in one issue---could have been avoided. But since roughly 75% of the manuscripts I receive are on the subject of Jamaica, there's really not much I can do about it. As a matter of fact, I need more manuscripts, be they about Jamaica or any British Caribbean area or subject.

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Secretary's Report

NEW MEMBERS:

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

CORRECTIONS TO MEMBERSHIP LIST:

FLETCHER, William T., should be FLETCHER, William F.; FALKNER, Carl J., should be FAULKNER, Carl J.; McVICKER, Dr. Forest A., should be McVICKER, Dr. Foster A.

RESIGNED:

DOOLITTLE, F.W., Jr.; GRISWOLD, Dr. A.G.; SCRIVENER, N.R.; DICKINSON, M.W.; EDG-COMB, Judge J.; THORSELL, C.W., Jr.

RE-INSTATED:

HANCHELL, Louis W.A., Box N-4159, Nassau, Bahamas.
SHEPARD, John H., P. O. Box 1, Carpinteria, CA 93031.

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British Honduras: The Caye Service Stamp

by OWEN N. D. PHILLIPS, M.B.E.

St. George's Caye is a small island about ten miles east of Belize City, Belize. In the early days of the Settlement, it was at one time the seat of the Administration, and documents are dated from there.

It was off St. George's Caye, on 10 September 1798, that the "Baymen" (as the early British settlers were known) with their slaves, in three sloops, two schooners, and seven gun flats constructed from rafts used to float logwood down rivers, and with the support of "H.M.S. Merlin", 18 guns, under the command of Captain Ralph Moss, drove off a Spanish force of thirty-two ships. This Spanish fleet, manned by 500 sailors and carrying over 2,000 soldiers, was under the command of General Arturo O'Neil, the Governor-General of the Province of Yucatan. This was the last attempt by the Spaniards to expel the Baymen from the country that became known as British Honduras, and which officially became Belize on 1 June 1973.

It was not, however, the first attempt of the Spaniards to drive out the British settlers from the area. It is thought that the first serious attempt to do so was made in 1718 by a land expedition from the adjoining territory of Peten. The logging camps on the New River in the north of the country had been destroyed in 1745, and two years later, as a result of Spanish harassment, the Baymen had to retreat to the British settlement at Ruatan in the Bay of Honduras, off the Mosquito coast.

This state of affairs continued whenever war between Spain and Britain was renewed. On the morning of 15 September 1779 the residents of St. George's Caye, unaware that war between the two countries had once again broken out, were surprised by the arrival of a Spanish fleet of nineteen vessels. There was no chance of resisting, and 140 settlers and 250 slaves were captured. The prisoners, including women and children, were marched overland to Merida and then shipped to Havana, Cuba, where most of them died. The survivors were not released until 1782. As the result of rumours of a pending invasion by the Spaniards, a Public Meeting of the settlers was held on 1 June 1797 to decide whether the settlement should be defended or evacuated. By a vote of 65 to 51, it was decided to defend it. It was on the strength of this decision that early in September 1798, when a report was received that the Spaniards had been sighted approaching St. George's Caye, the settlers set forth to defend the land that they considered theirs. This was the historic Battle of St. George's Caye, which resulted in the Spanish flotilla being forced to withdraw.

In 1898, in connection with the local celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Battle of St. George's Caye, there was considerable local agitation for the issue of a special series of postage stamps to commemorate the settlers' victory over the Spaniards. But the Governor, Sir David Wilson, would not sanction it, considering it entirely unnecessary for the conduct of the postal business of the country. However, the 150th anniversary of the battle was duly commemorated by the special issue of six stamps (SG 166-171; CW 8-13) in January 1949. The 1¢, 3¢, and 4¢ stamps show an aerial view of the island, while the 5¢, 10¢, and 15¢ stamps depict "H.M.S. Merlin". (See front cover of this Journal.)

An old 18th century Spanish map of St. George's Caye, or "Cayo Cosina" as the Spaniards called it, shows the island in the shape of a horseshoe and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ kilometers in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ kilometer at its widest part. The map indicates that there were a number of corrals, or pens, in which apparently turtles were kept, and that areas were set aside for the growing of provisions, presumably for those living on the island. It also shows that there were docks (jetties?) and a boatyard, but surprisingly it does not indicate the site of the administration building, if there was one, though it does give the names of some of those living on the island and the positions of their properties.

Being so near to the principal town of Belize City, St. George's Caye in more recent times became a fashionable summer resort, and some of the wealthier families built fine houses on the island. One such person was a Scotsman by the name of Sydney Cuthbert, who was born in Edinburgh in 1860. He had gone out to British Honduras in 1880, where his brother was already in business; he had entered Government service, but had subsequently resigned when he was required to sign a document of which he thoroughly disapproved. Upon leaving Government he joined his brother and together they formed the firm of "Cuthbert Bros". Marrying an Aberdonian in 1887, he took his young bride out to Belize, where five of their six children were born. Sydney Cuthbert took a keen interest in public affairs, and was for many years a member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils and also of various Government Boards. As a member of the Commission on Currency, his signature appeared on the currency notes of the country. He was a Captain in the local Volunteer Force. In 1938 he died in Sutton, England, and his wife died in Belize in 1946.

The Cuthbert property at St. George's Caye was at that end of the island known as "The Barracks". It adjoined the old cemetery, which contained many graves of the old settlers. It was one of the few properties on the cayes with deep water on the west as well as the east side, where the kraals used for swimming were located. These were enclosed with salt water palmetto (*Thrinax Wendlandiana Beccari*) poles as a protection against sharks. The house was a large two story wooden building with a glass-enclosed tower, and set high off the ground. There was an old cannon on the grounds in front of the house; another cannon was at the other end of the cayes, known locally as "Quaco Head" where, according to the old Spanish map, the slaves used to be quartered.

In Volume V of "The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps", Robson Lowe states that Cuthbert built his house on St. George's Caye about 1882, and that he bought a steam yacht which sailed daily between Belize and the Caye. According to an article published in the Metropolitan Philatelist of December 1894, a syndicate was formed to guarantee the expenses of running the yacht. However, it was found that the service was abused by those who did not contribute to the expenses but rather expected their letters, etc., to be carried free of charge. Cuthbert Bros., the owners of the yacht, therefore decided to make a charge of three cents for each letter carried. At first they considered utilizing a local stamp with the vignette of St. George, but upon finding the price of a die and production costs too expensive, they produced a typewritten stamp with the words "Caye Service 3 cents" in purple or mauve and a straight line cancellation "Cuthbert Bros." for use on letters conveyed by their yacht. The stamp is imperforate and printed on horizontally laid paper.

Lowe states that seven examples are known of this stamp on cover, and he estimates that about thirty such covers probably exist. The seven found have dates ranging from 28 July 1894 to 27 September 1895. Four of them were among the Hart collection of British Honduras items auctioned in Toronto in 1978. They realized a total of \$4,400 (Canadian). One of these covers was dated 27 September 1895, the last known date of usage. In the Royal Collection is another cover with a Cuthbert Bros. stamp, and with additional official postage stamps to pay the postage from Belize to England. This is also dated 27 September 1895. It is addressed to a relative (wife?) of a Surgeon Major stationed in British Honduras. (Most of the covers that the writer has seen are also addressed to the same person.) The cover illustrated in Lowe's Encyclopaedia is addressed to William Bowen, father of F. C. P. Bowen, a former postmaster. As recently as 1980 one of these covers, supported by a Royal Philatelic Society certificate, was offered in England for £1,250 Sterling.

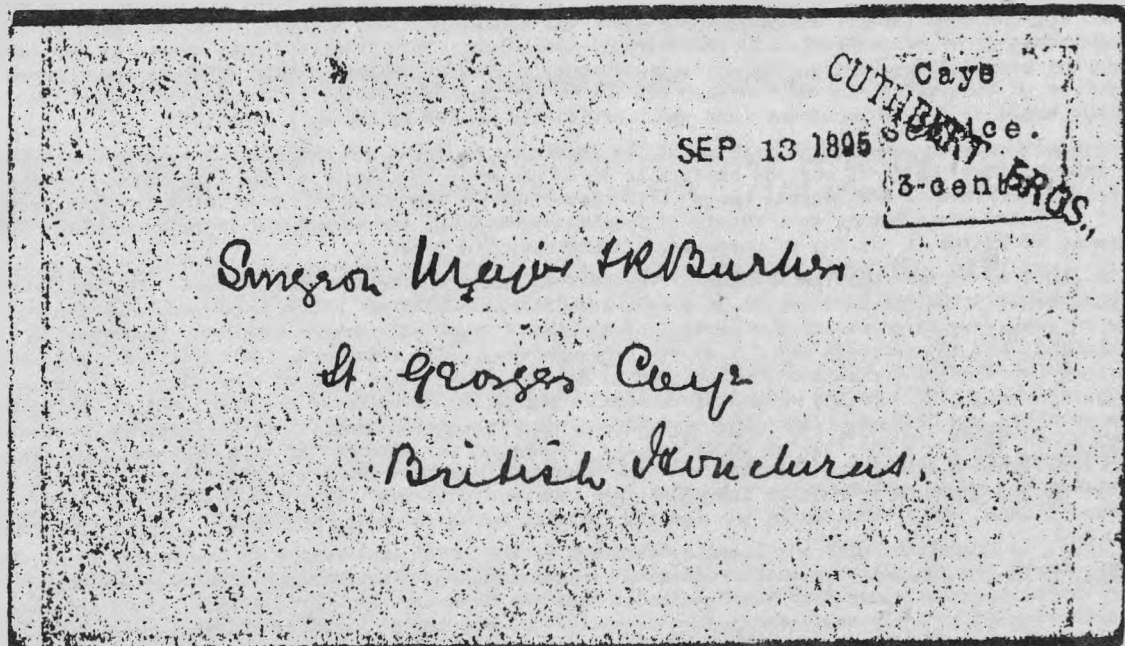


FIGURE 1

Today, St. George's Caye is very different from what it must have been like in the 18th century. The Cuthbert house on the cayes, as were many others both on the cayes and on the mainland, was destroyed by the hurricane that struck the country on 10 September 1931, while the inhabitants were celebrating "National Day". It is estimated that over one thousand persons died as a result of this hurricane. Later, the hurricane that came to be known as "Hattie", that struck the country on 31 October 1961, destroyed all the houses on St. George's Caye and cut three deep channels through the island, one being through the Cuthbert property and the

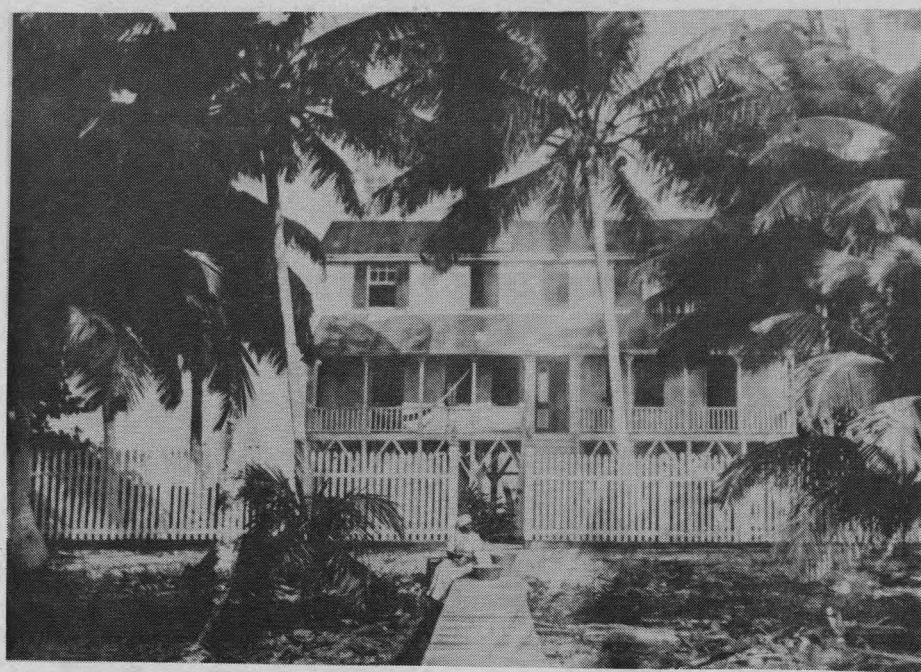


FIGURE 2

old cemetery. Many of the houses have since been rebuilt, and today there is a small hotel on part of the old Cuthbert property.

The really keen collector of British Honduras philatelic items will know what a Cuthbert stamp looks like, but for the benefit of the ordinary collector a cover bearing one of these stamps is reproduced in Figure 1.

The writer is indebted to the widow of Dr. Wilbur H. Pearce, Mrs. Frances Pearce (nee Cuthbert), formerly of Belize City but now residing in Houston, Texas, for particulars regarding her parents, and for the photos of the old Cuthbert house at St. George's Caye (Figure 2) and the family group of Figure 3, where she is shown with her father and mother. Dr. Pearce, Sydney's son-in-law, was a descendant of one of the families from the Southern states that went to British Honduras after the American Civil War and settled in the Toledo District, growing sugar cane and raising cattle.

A recent photo (Figure 4) taken at St. George's Caye depicts Frances, her late husband Wilbur on her left, and their son, Dr. Ian Pearce, seated on the cannon.

← FIGURE 3



FIGURE 4



G.P.O. GEORGETOWN POSTAL MARKINGS IN GUYANA

by Michael R. Rego

Part Two

(CONTINUED FROM DECEMBER 1981 JOURNAL)

The following datestamp, Type SKL7, is a recent introduction to the G.P.O., having been issued to cancel mail from the Philatelic Bureau. It has been recorded carrying out this service only.



SKL7



SKL8



SKL9a

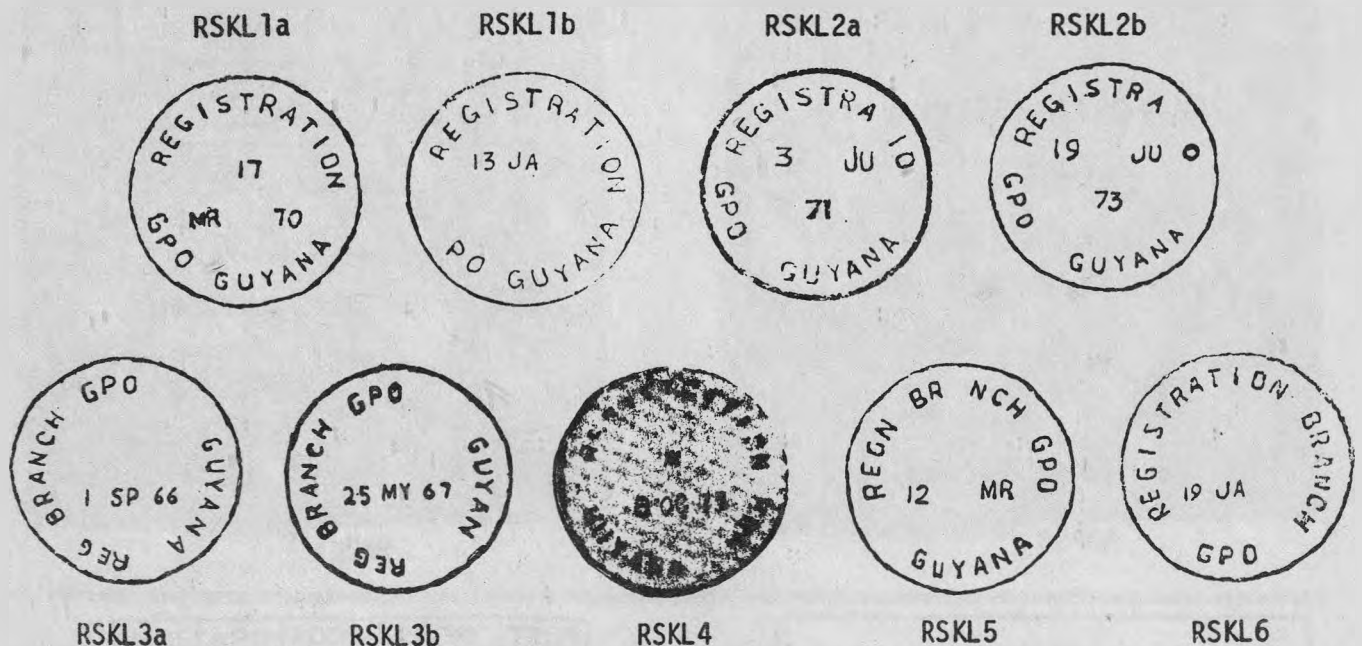
- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| SKL7 | PHILATELIC BUREAU/GUYANA | Recorded use 27 DE 78 - 19 JA 79.
One line date. Found only on philatelic business mail. |
| SKL8 | GPO COUNTER/GUYANA (Figure 8
inside CDS) | Recorded use 24 MR 77.
Only one example recorded. The Figure 8 could signify counter number 8. |
| SKL9 | AIR MAIL/GUYANA | Recorded use 29 DE 66. |
| SKL9a | AIR MAIL/GUYAN | Recorded use 2 FE 68 - 21 JA 75.
Final A of GUYANA missing. Known without year plug. |

As previously stated, many of the "skeleton" datestamps are used as registration cancels within the G.P.O. Six postmarks are known, though some of these have been subdivided to record the change in characters which have taken place over the years. While most of the registration SKL's are to be found cancelling mail, all are known as backstamps either on incoming registered letters or outgoing registered mails which have passed through the G.P.O. en route to their destinations.

It must be mentioned that the Georgetown G.P.O. is by far the largest and most important Post Office in Guyana, and any letter, parcel, or telegraph communication dealing with overseas business must pass through the G.P.O. Building.

- | | | |
|--------|-------------------------|--|
| RSKLLa | REGISTRATION/GPO GUYANA | Recorded use 24 OC 68 - 16 MY 75.
4 mm gap between GPO and GUYANA. One or two line date. Known without year. |
| RSKLLb | REGISTRATION/PO GUYANA | Recorded use 13 JA (71).
4 mm gap between PO and GUYANA. Same CDS as RSKLLa but G of GPO removed. Known without year. |

- RSKL2a REGISTRA IO /GPO GUYANA Recorded use 3 JN 71 - 10 JA 72.
7 mm gap between GPO and GUYANA. Letters "T..N" missing.
One or two line date.
- RSKL2b REGISTRA O /GPO GUYANA Recorded use 19 JN 73 - 19 OC 73.
7 mm gap between GPO and GUYANA. Same CDS as RSKL2a but
letters "TI.N" missing. One or two line date.
- RSKL3a REG BRANCH GPO GUYANA (reads Recorded use 1 SE 66 - 21 NO 67.
continuously)
One line date.
- RSKL3b REG BRANCH GPO GUYAN Recorded use 25 MY 67.
Same CDS as RSKL3a except final A missing in GUYANA, on
clear strike.
- RSKL4 REGISTRATION BCH/GUYANA Recorded use 13 AU 66 - 8 OC 73.
With or without asterisk. One or two line date.
- RSKL5 REGN BR NCH GPO/GUYANA Recorded use 12 MR 75.
Letter A in BRANCH missing. Only one strike known with
year plug removed.
- RSKL6 REGISTRATION BRANCH/GPO Recorded use 17 JY 74 - 19 JA 79.
One line date. Year known missing from CDS.



G.P.O. POSTAL HANDSTAMPS

These postal handstamps (actually instructional markings) have been used since Independence at the G.P.O. Building in Georgetown. Like many such markings, they vary in size and character; straight-line, boxed, circular, and multi-line handstamps have all been recorded.

Nearly all these handstamps are made of rubber; a few are thought to be of a metal construction, due to having shown constant dimensional measurements over a period of years. Several inks have been used, including black, purple, rose, violet, and magenta.

The first handstamps to be recorded are only to be found on philatelic mail, either on "OGGS" or the early "OHMS" Post Office brown covers.

As each handstamp is illustrated, measurements are not generally given (exist where similar handstamps exist).

HOPS1	ON POSTAL SERVICE	44 x 3 mm.	Black, violet.	Recorded use 1 JN 73 - 8 SE 79.
HOPS2	ON POSTAL SERVICE	47 x 3 mm.	Black.	Recorded use 10 JY 74 - 30 OC 74.
HOPS3	On Postal Service		Violet.	Recorded use 11 AP 75 - 17 JN 75.
HOPS4	ON POSTAL SERVICE/SERVICE DES POSTES		Violet.	Recorded use 31 JA 74 - 24 JA 75.
HOPB1	O/C PHILATELIC BUREAU		Violet.	Recorded use 1 AU 74.
HMON1	MONITOR MAILS BRANCH	Boxed.	Violet.	Recorded use 2 OC 79.
HPOC1	POST OFFICE CORPORATION	Boxed.	Violet.	Recorded use 31 AU 78 - 6 JN 79.
HPOC2	POST OFFICE CORPORATION	Boxed.	Violet, rose.	Recorded use 26 JA 78 - ? AU 79.
HPOC3	POST OFFICE CORPORATION	Boxed.	Violet.	Recorded use 22 MY 78.
HPOC4	POST OFFICE CORPORATION/PHILATELIC BUREAU/Georgetown, Guyana		Applied in violet ink on Postal Service cover to UK.	Recorded use 21 MR 80 - 30 OC 80.

ON POSTAL SERVICE

HOPS1



HOPS4

ON POSTAL SERVICE

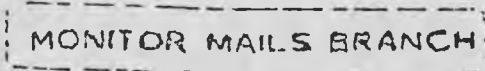
HOPS2

O/C PHILATELIC BUREAU

HOPB1

On Postal Service

HOPS3



HMON1



HPOC1



HPOC3



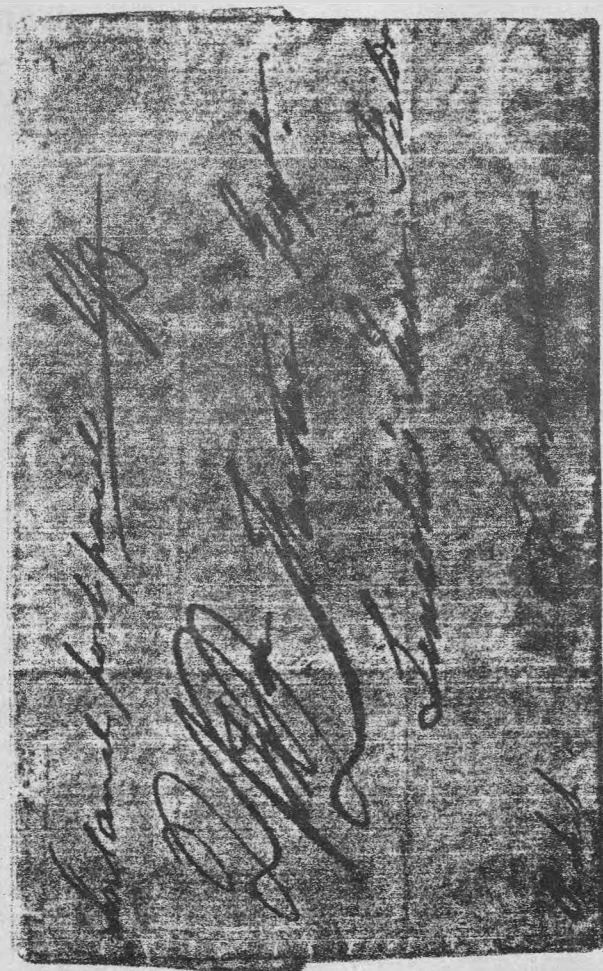
HPOC2

POST OFFICE CORPORATION
PHILATELIC BUREAU
Georgetown, Guyana

HPOC4

A Third "Little River" Manuscript Mark

MALCOLM WATTS writes that he has acquired "...my find of the year", as he puts it. He has obtained a cover, dated 2 February 1830, having a "Little River" (Jamaica) manuscript marking and addressed to Lincoln's Inn Field, London (see illustrations). Malcolm states that, per Tom Foster's authoritative Jamaica postal history book, the earliest and latest recorded examples of this Little River mark---and apparently the only two examples known up to now---are 7 February 1829 and 5 October 1830 respectively. This third example uncovered by Malcolm also bears a Jamaica Fleuron (Foster Type F6) dated 4 February 1830, the latest recorded use. The cover also carries a London 13 April 1830 receipt mark.



The "Unpaid and Tax" Markings of Jamaica

By Reg Lant

PART VII - CONTINUED FROM OCTOBER 1981 BCPJ

(Starts on next page)

"Second Class Mail/Must Not be Sealed" and "Insufficiently Paid for Transmission" Markings.

TYPE "D 13".

An unframed two-straight-line rubber handstamp with legend -

**SECOND CLASS MAIL
MUST NOT BE SEALED**

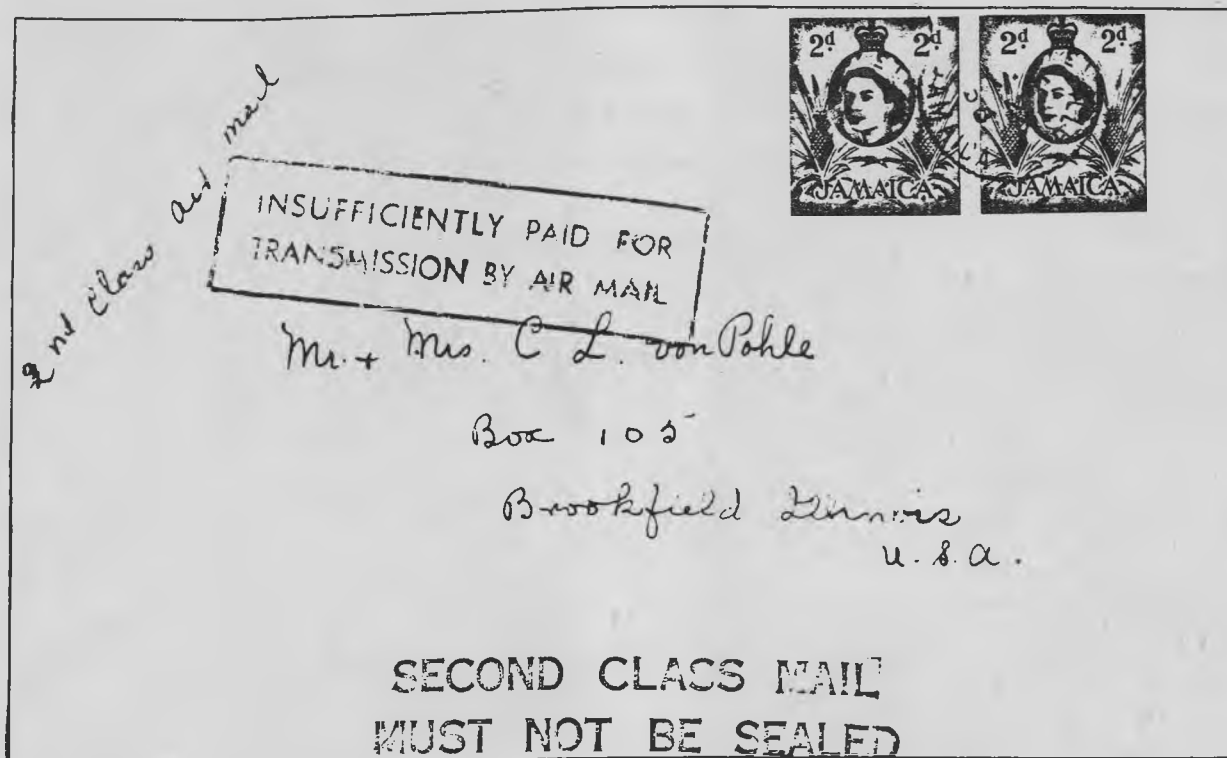
SECOND CLASS MAIL
MUST NOT BE SEALED

in 4 1/2 mm sans serif caps. Violet ink.

28 DEC 1956 14 APR 1971

UN.

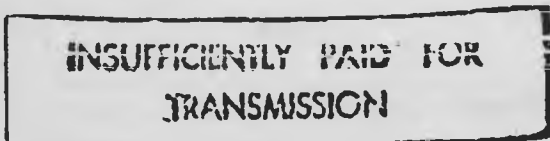
Known used from Mandeville and Nutfield to USA.



Second Class sealed air mail cover, Mandeville to Brookfield, Illinois, DEC 28 1956, franked with pair of Queen Elizabeth 2d. red definitives tied with Mandeville MSR postmark. Cover dispatched via surface mail account sealed and insufficient postage affixed for regular air mail (rate 8d. per half-ounce), and markings D13 and DA8a applied.

TYPE "D 14".

A rubber handstamp with legend reading:



INSUFFICIENTLY PAID FOR
TRANSMISSION

in two straight lines enclosed within a single line rectangle 73 mm by 17 mm. Words double spaced; sans serif 3 1/2 mm

INSUFFICIENTLY PAID FOR
TRANSMISSION

caps. Known in both violet and reddish inks.

Violet 28 APR 1970 18 MAY 1973
NC
Reddish 9 OCT 1974

Noted on surface mail covers from Mandeville to Great Britain, Bahamas, the Caymans, and the Caicos Islands.

AIRMAIL TYPES

Jamaica Post Office regulations require all AIRMAIL items to be fully PREPAID, failing which they are not acceptable for transmission by air. In actual practice, however, UNDERPAID AIRMAIL correspondence is usually dispatched by air accompanied by a TAX MARKING.

In some cases, air items short the required postal charges are returned to the sender for the UNDERPAYMENT to be affixed before they are allowed to go forward. Other SHORT PAID matter, including SURFACE MAIL posted in error in airmail envelopes, and SECOND CLASS AIRMAIL posted with the flap sealed contrary to regulations, are transmitted via surface mail instead of by air, and usually without benefit of tax markings.

It should be noted that only those items bearing at least one marking with the word AIRMAIL in the legend are included in this AIRMAIL SECTION. All other items without such identification, and which may possibly have been transmitted by air, are listed in the previous SURFACE MAIL section.

All AIRMAIL MARKINGS are applied at the Kingston GPO. Details will be found in the following listings through Type DA 11.

TYPE "DA 1".

The earliest airmail marking recorded is struck on a King George V 1/2 d. green post card (Type P.C.30) despatched from Kingston to Avon Park, Florida, USA, on 26 APR 1934. Neither the post card nor the marking is in very good condition--in fact, the last two words of the legend are scarcely legible, but they are undoubtedly "Air Mail". The particulars follow:

A double straight-line marking with legend:

Insufficiently paid for
transmission by

Insufficiently paid for
transmission by Air Mail

enclosed within a single frame line rectangle measuring 68 mm by 16 mm. The lettering is 3 to 2 mm upper and lower case in violet ink. Only one example is known.

Violet ink 26 APR 1934 U.

TYPE "DA 2".

Another rubber handstamp of 62 mm by 20 mm overall measurements, with the same legend

Insufficiently paid for
transmission by Air Mail

~~Insufficiently paid for
Transmission by Air-Mail~~

also in two straight horizontal lines in 3 to 2 mm upper and lower case letters, between a fancy border comprised of four very fine lines broken every 5 mm with an "X" composed of five dots. The ends of the handstamp are open. Violet ink.

15 JUL 1948 23 OCT 1960 R.

Known used to Great Britain, USA, and South Africa, and in all cases the items went forward via surface mail minus tax marks.



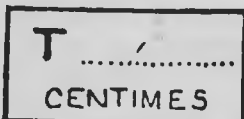
An intended air mail cover, Kingston to Tennessee, USA, on 23 OCT 1960, franked with a pair of King George VI 1 1/2 d. brown definitives tied with Kingston B1 Birmingham. Postage underpaid - Airmail letter rate 1/ and surface mail 5d. per ounce. "VIA AIR MAIL" deleted and Type DA2 mark applied. Cover despatched via surface mail. No other markings.

AIR MAIL RECTANGULAR FRAMED TAX MARKINGS

These were a new form of GOLD CENTIMES handstamp applied at the Kingston GPO, in the same manner as the Duplex markings. They allowed for the insertion of the postage due in manuscript, thus eliminating the need for a different handstamp for each "AMOUNT DUE".

TYPE "DA 3".

A single line rectangle measuring 32 mm by 15 mm with legend enclosed.



T
CENTIMES

The sans-serif capital letter "T" is 4 1/2 mm in height, followed by a row of 18 dots, providing for the insertion of a manuscript AMOUNT DUE, usually found in red or blue crayon. The word "CENTIMES" is in 2 3/4 mm sans-serif caps. Violet ink.

Seven manuscript values are known in multiples of 7, from "7" to "84", also the odd apparent incorrect value.

Violet ink 14 APR 1950 5 DEC 1963 S.

Usually found in air mail service, but also known used via surface mail.

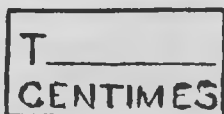


Domestic airmail cover, Madras to Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, 21 OCT 1953, franked with pair of Queen Elizabeth Coronation 2d. and King George VI 3d. definitives, tied with Madras Birmingham B4. Postage underpaid (regular airmail rate was 1/6 per half ounce), and Type DA3 - 77 centimes applied. The "77" is in blue crayon.

TYPE "DA 3a".

Similar format as Type D3A with rectangular frame measuring 29 mm by 14 mm. Comprised of a sans serif 4 1/2 mm capital letter T, followed by a continuous line for the insertion of a manuscript AMOUNT DUE. Word CENTIMES is in 3 mm sans-serif caps. Four manuscript values are known, all in air mail service. Violet ink.

Violet ink 27 JUN 1964 20 NOV 1965 S.



AIR MAIL "RETURNED FOR ADDITIONAL POSTAGE" MARKINGS

With the increase in air mail traffic, it can readily be understood that a corresponding increase would be encountered in shortpaid air mail matter. As a result, another "lozenge" type marking emerged at the Kingston GPO and, strange to say, the

type selected was very similar to a surface mail mark, Type "D 3b", discarded some fifty years previously.

TYPE "DA 4".

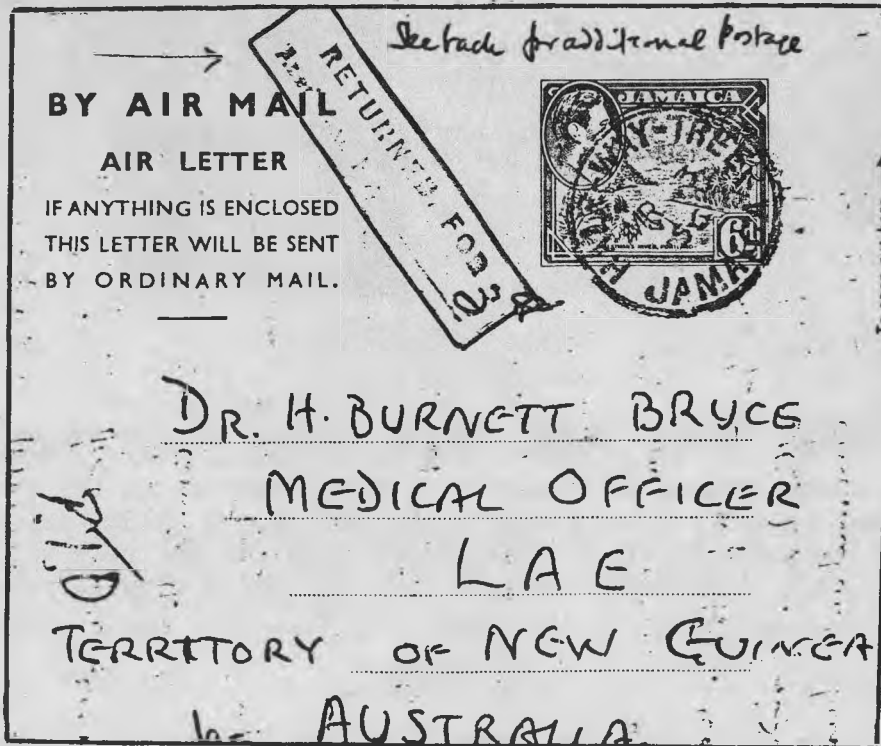
A double straight line rubber handstamp with legend:

RETURNED FOR
Additional Postage _____



enclosed within a single rectangular frame measuring 50 mm by 12 mm. Serif lettering with the top line in 2 1/2 mm caps, and the lower line 3 to 2 mm upper and lower case, with a blank space after "Postage", also a 12 1/2 mm straight line base for the insertion of a manuscript AMOUNT DUE. Normally used on International Air Letters, but also known in surface mail service. Violet ink.

Air Letters Violet	28 FEB 1949	11 DEC 1957	R
Surface Mail Violet	7 NOV 1952		VR



King George VI Priestmans River Air Letter (Type SAL5), from Half-Way-Tree to New Guinea, 25 MAR 1956, tied with Half-Way-Tree Double Ring. Regular air letter rate 9d. or 3d. shortpaid, and Mark DA4 applied at Kingston GPO. Air letter returned to sender for 3d. amount due. Necessary postage affixed to reverse as indicated in manuscript on obverse.

(To be continued)



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (Continued from page 2)

From experience, I can assure you that mounting and dismounting of exhibits will be done in a most satisfactory way with the assistance of a BALPEX committee member.

DAN

BRITISH WEST INDIES REMAINDERS

GEORGE BOWMAN

Some weeks ago JOHN GAVELEK sent me xeroxes of a portion of the 31 January 1900 edition of Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, which contained a lengthy article entitled "Remainders of Unused English Colonial Stamps".¹ The work was written by Charles J. Phillips, the noted philatelist who was elected to the APS Hall of Fame soon after his death in 1970.

John suggested---and rightly so---that BCPSTG'ers, particularly the newer BWI specialists, would welcome data contained in articles such as Phillips'. Completely in agreement with John, I have elected to condense portions of that article here. However, I will not print it verbatim, because parts of it are devoted to information not British-Caribbean oriented, and all of it is structured in the flowery Victorian prose style that makes modern readers' eyes start to hurt after the first couple of paragraphs.

Phillips (hereinafter sometimes referred to as "CJ") commenced his discussion by defining just what he meant by "remainders", and he used that term in two specific concepts: (1) "A remainder of a stamp is the portion of an issue made for postal service, but for some reason or other not actually used". (2) "A remainder is that coming from the printer's waste or superfluous sheets, or from highly placed officials who secured some of these stamps when they were first issued, and who have from time to time placed them on the market". It was this second description to which Phillips alluded and which, even today, is the more accepted philatelic definition.²

He stated that his analysis covered three distinct categories of remainders. These were (1) The Perkins Bacon Remainders of 1887, (2) The Crown Agents Find of 1896, and (3) The De La Rue Stamps of 1897-1900.

1. The Perkins Bacon Remainders of 1887

According to CJ, early in 1887 the late Mr. Bacon, senior partner in the firm of Perkins Bacon & Co., Ltd., had been clearing some stockrooms and had come across certain bundles of what the firm called "waste or allowance" sheets of stamps. These sheets were "extras" that had been printed over and above the number contracted for by the Colonies.

Bacon apparently ordered these sheets to be burned, but the job was not properly carried out and a "leakage" took place. Afterwards, "...a certain unnamed individual had distributed the stamps about the world in a reckless and absurd manner". After spending a considerable amount of time analyzing the details of the heist, Phillips concluded that not more than 4,000 of any one stamp had been in the Perkins Bacon of-

¹ The complete title is almost an article in itself: "Remainders of Unused English Colonial Stamps, Being a Comprehensive History, Including the Approximate Number of Each Variety of this Class of Stamps That Has Come Upon the Market Between the Years 1887 and 1900".

² The Stanley Gibbons Handbook Philatelic Terms Illustrated, published in 1970, defines "remainders" as "...unsold stamps on hand after an issue has been taken off sale. Such stamps are normally destroyed, but on occasion they are used as the basis of new issues by the means of overprints and/or surcharges. In some cases, remainders have been sold to members of the stamp trade or to private individuals, either in unused state (when they are indistinguishable from the original issue of stamps), or cancelled by some special device such as overprinted bars. 'Postmarked' remainders were usually sold to collectors at much cheaper prices than the original stamps with genuine postmarks indicating postal use."

fices prior to the pilferage. In very few cases were more than 2,000 of one stamp involved.

To classify the comparative rarity of these remainders, which kept irregularly surfacing from 1887 to around 1894, CJ assigned each stamp under consideration to one of four groups:

Group I - Over 1,000 stamps

Group II - From 200 to 1,000 stamps

Group III - From 50 to 199 stamps

Group IV - Under 50 stamps

The remainders are as follows: (I am listing the stamps exactly as they appear in the Phillips article, and am ignoring Scott and/or SG numbers.)

Group I

Bahamas, 1859, 1d., lake, imperf.

Barbados, 1852, blue on blued paper, imperf.

Trinidad, 1851, blued paper, imperf., purple-brown.

Trinidad, 1851, blued paper, imperf., blue.

Trinidad, 1851, blued paper, imperf., grey.

Trinidad, 1851, white paper, imperf., purple-black.

Group II

Barbados, 1852, imperf., green on blued paper.

Barbados, 1852, imperf., red on blued paper.

Barbados, 1861, perf., no watermark, green.

Barbados, 1861, perf., no watermark, blue.

Barbados, 1861, perf., no watermark, red.

St. Vincent, 1861, no watermark, perf., 6d., blue-green.

St. Vincent, 1861, no watermark, perf., 1d., rose-red.

St. Vincent, 1861, no watermark, perf., 1s., slate-grey.

St. Vincent, 1861, no watermark, perf., 1s., indigo-blue.

Trinidad, 1859, imperf., 1s., indigo.

Group III

Antigua, 1862, 6d., blue-green, no watermark.

Barbados, 1852, imperf., yellow-green on white.

Barbados, 1852, imperf., blue on white.

St. Vincent, 1861, imperf., 1d., rose-red.

St. Vincent, 1861, imperf., 6d., blue-green.

Trinidad, 1851, blued paper, imperf., brown-red.

Trinidad, 1859, imperf., 4d., grey-lilac.

Group IV

Antigua, 1862, 6d., yellow-green, imperf.

Antigua, 6d., no watermark, comp. perf. and large perf.

Bahamas, 1861, 1d., lake, no watermark, perf.

Barbados, 1859, imperf., 6d., rose-red.

Barbados, 1859, imperf., 1s., black.

Barbados, 1861, perf., 1s., black.

Barbados, no watermark, blue, perf. 1l 1/2.

St. Vincent, 1869, perf., no watermark, 1s., brown.

Turks Islands, 1867, no watermark, 6d., black.

Turks Islands, 1867, no watermark, 1s., dull blue.

It was the Trinidad "blue on blue paper", the fourth item listed in Group I, that Phillips believed totalled around 4,000 stamps---the greatest number of any one variety.

2. The Crown Agents Find of 1896

Phillips continued with a story that in mid-1896 he was contacted by a civil servant who at one time had held the position of Crown Agent for the Colonies. This high official possessed a number of sample sheets of stamps from both the Perkins Bacon Company and the De La Rue firm, given to him while he was serving as Crown Agent. Apparently he had looked upon these sheets as "patterns" having no value, and he had over the years allowed them to accumulate in boxes together with his private and personal papers.

Phillips stated "...eventually I bought the parcel of stamps, and some month or two later on a second parcel, as well as a lot that he disposed of to another dealer in the north of London, and I believe that a further small lot was sold to a dealer in Plymouth."

He further commented that, inasmuch as there were not over 200 copies of any one stamp in the lot(s), the surfacing of these "Crown Agents Reminders" certainly caused no permanent injury to the stamp trade. The "specifics" of the find are:

Group III

St. Lucia, 1860, watermark star, (1d.), rose-red.

St. Lucia, 1860, watermark star, (4d.), blue.

St. Lucia, 1860, watermark star, (6d.), green.

Trinidad, 1859-61, clean-cut and rough perfs.

Trinidad, 1859-61, (1d.), rose-red.

Trinidad, 1859-61, 4d., brown-lilac.

Group III (Continued)

Trinidad, 1859-61, 6d., yellow-green.

Group IV

Bahamas, 1861, no watermark, rough perf. 14-16.

Bahamas, 1861, no watermark, 4d., rose.

Bahamas, 1861, no watermark, 6d., grey-lilac.

3. The De La Rue Reminders

These stamps were, in CJ's opinion, the most dangerous of the three categories of reminders under discussion. In 1900, when he published his article, stamps from the previous two categories had pretty well been absorbed by collectors. However, the De La Rue reminders were still showing up here and there, and neither Phillips nor anyone else at that time could possibly know how many more would eventually surface.

Phillips was certain that the extremely tight security measures in effect at the De La Rue premises would have rendered a stamp leakage from that firm practically impossible. Every piece of watermarked paper was handed to De La Rue by a Government official, whose main function was to give out a sheet of paper and receive that same sheet of paper with stamps printed on it. The only logical origin of the reminders would have been (1) from printer's waste or superfluous sheets handed back by De La Rue to that aforementioned Government official, or (2) from the Stores Department of the Crown Agents Office. Stamps from either of those sources could only have reached the public, thought Phillips, by illegal means.

In 1900 CJ was associated with the Stanley Gibbons firm. Although, of course, he did not know the identity of the person or persons through whom the De La Rue reminders appeared, he made it quite clear that he considered this category of stamps quite detrimental to collectors and that "...all such varieties---as far as we know of

them---will be omitted from our 1900 Catalogue". Neither was he aware of the quantities issued of the stamps in this category, and thus could not assign them to the various four "groups" he had established.

Particulars of these remainders are:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Grenada, 1881, watermark large broad-pointed star, 2 1/2 d., claret. | St. Lucia, 1864, Crown and CC watermark, perf. 14, (4d.), yellow. |
| Grenada, 1881, watermark large broad-pointed star, 4d., blue. | St. Lucia, 1864, Crown and CC watermark, perf. 14, (6d.), lilac. |
| Jamaica, 1863, watermark pineapple, 6d., purple. | St. Lucia, 1864, Crown and CC watermark, perf. 14, (1s.), orange. |
| Jamaica, 1863, watermark pineapple, 1s., dull brown. | Trinidad, 1864, Crown and CC watermark, perf. 12 1/2, 4d., bright violet. |
| Montserrat, 1876, Crown and CC watermark, perf. 14, 6d., blue-green. | Trinidad, 1864, Crown and CC watermark, perf. 12 1/2, 6d., emerald-green. |
| St. Christopher, 1882, Crown and CA watermark, perf. 14, 4d., blue. | Trinidad, 1864, Crown and CC watermark, perf. 12 1/2, 1s., purple. |
| St. Lucia, 1864, Crown and CC watermark, perf. 12 1/2, (1d.), black. | Trinidad, 1872, Crown and CC watermark, perf. 12 1/2, 1s., yellow. |
| St. Lucia, 1864, Crown and CC watermark, perf. 12 1/2, (4d.), yellow. | Trinidad, 1882, Crown and CA watermark, perf. 14, 4d., grey. |
| St. Lucia, 1864, Crown and CC watermark, perf. 12 1/2, (6d.), mauve. | |

I am extremely grateful to John Gavelek for making the Phillips work available. Although it is likely that later data has been published concerning remainders of specific stamps in CJ's list, at least CJ gives us a place from which to start. I do not know whether any copies of Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal or any other publication subsequent to early 1900 contain articles in which Phillips presents updated information, but if such articles exist I am certain that some of our BCPSG members will refer us to them.

ROCPEX-TAIPEI WINNERS

Listed here are those BCPSG members who won awards at ROCPEX, the International Show held at Taipei, Taiwan, 25 October-2 November 1981. Of course, congratulations are in order for all winners, but special praise is rendered to our President DAN WALKER, one of only three U. S. exhibitors earning a Large Gold. Winning a very high award such as this at an "International" is the dream of every collector who has been in the exhibiting arena, and Dan's magnificent display of Grenada material is certainly one of the most "gold-deserving" exhibits yet to be placed in the International show-case.

But that's not all. Dan received another award---a Gold---for his "Barwani, a Princely Indian State", and his fiance, Pat Stilwell, won a Gold for her display of Irish

Postal History. When Dan and Pat marry in February, one of their first items of furniture will have to be a double-sized trophy case!

LARGE GOLD

WALKER, W. DANFORTH, "Grenada's Postal History, 1764-1913".

GOLD

WALKER, W. DANFORTH, "Barwani, a Princely Indian State"; STILWELL, PATRICIA W., "An Overview of Irish Postal History, 1695-1899".

LARGE SILVER

RAMKISSOON, DR. REUBEN A., "The Britannia Issues of Trinidad and Tobago, 1851-1928".

SILVER

RAMKISSOON, DR. REUBEN A., "Kennedy Space Center---Spaceport".

BRONZE (Literature)

The British Caribbean Philatelic Journal, George W. Bowman, Editor.

DIPLOMA (Literature)

St. Helena and Dependencies Philatelic Society Newsletter, Dr. Russell V. Skavaril, Editor.

REG LANT'S JAMAICA JOTTINGS

With this issue of JAMAICA JOTTINGS we will be entering another year, hopefully one of promise and success. It is not surprising, therefore, that the originator of this column and in fact the founder and first President of our Group---Bob To-paz---should still be the center of the action today.

EARLY 20TH CENTURY TRD's

Bob was the man behind the scene in my previous reports concerning Jamaican discoveries, and he now has located a previously unknown early 20th century TRD Type 14 from PORT MORANT. The strike is impressed on a small manila cover in "A1" condition, dated 2 7 1908 and addressed to a Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturing firm. It was backstamped before leaving Jamaica with a Kingston double-ring CDS of 3 JY 1908. It also incorporates a Cincinnati receiving single-ring CDS of JY 10 1908. It has tentatively been listed as:

Item 6a TRD 14 (Aguilar) violet serif capital lettering 2 JY 1908

MODERN TRD's

News from Jamaica is still scarce, notwithstanding the able and efficient Seaga Government. We are given to understand that general conditions are on the upturn and that a number of the chief hotels and business houses, such as the H. M. Brandon Co., Ltd., have reopened. We are thus indebted to two members residing some 6,000 miles apart, namely "Scriv" Scrivens of Bristol, England, and Charter Member Clint von Pohle of California for data covering the updating of the modern handstamp field.

Some nineteen additional TRD's have been noted, including two apparently new Post Town handstamps, one with the whimsical name of "GIMME-MI-BIT"---no doubt expressing the hopes of the natives; the other with a partly decipherable mark dated 25 JY 1980 and part name "ILBEY". Both are illustrated (Figures 2 and 3). In addition, a new TRD "BORDER" is shown with JAMAICA misspelled JAMACIA.



Figure 1
PORT MORANT
TRD Type 14



Figure 2
"GIMME-MI-BIT" TRD



Figure 3
"---ILBEY" TRD



Figure 4
"BORDER" TRD

A complete list of modern TRD's appears below. All markings are Type 41 without side asterisks except LAMBS RIVER P.O., which is Type 37 with asterisks.

ASKENISH	Item 6	TRD 41	violet	7 JA 81	
BANANA GROUND	Item 4	TRD 41	black	24 FE 81	Deteriorating 62 mm x 42 mm.
BOULEVARD	Item 3	TRD 41	violet	5 MY 81	
BULL BAY	Item 4	TRD 41	violet	30 ? 80	31 DE 81
BORDER	Item 5	TRD 41	violet	4 NO 80	
(JAMAICA misspelled JAMACIA. See above.)					
CAVALIERS	Item 3	TRD 41	black	? ? 80	
(Name reads CAVALIER without final S)					
	Item 4	TRD 41	black	? AU 80	
(Name reads CAVALIERS with final S)					
FLOWER HILL	Item 5	TRD 41	violet	9 MR 80	11 JU 80
			violet-blue	3 SP 80	
JERICO	Item 4	TRD 41	violet	10 MR 80	2 JA 81
KINGSTON C.S.O.	Item 3	TRD 41	violet	28 MY 80	13 JA 81
			black	2 FE 81	1 MY 81
LAWRENCE TAVERN	Item 6	TRD 41	violet	13 JA 81	14 AP 81
(Die 6 has break under "E" of LAWRENCE and "T" of TAVERN)					
LIGUANEA	Item 9	TRD 41	violet-blue	12 FE 81	
MUNRO COLLEGE	Item 6	TRD 41	violet-blue	27 AU 80	23 JA 81
MYERS WHARF	Item 5	TRD 41	violet	23 SP 80	
OCHO RIOS	Item 15	TRD 41	violet-pink	8 JU 79	
PLOWDEN	Item 3	TRD 41	black	? AU 80	
RED BANK	Item 3	TRD 41	black	? JU 80	? AU 80
LAMBS RIVER	Item 5	TRD 37	black	6 JA 81	
			violet	13 FE 81	
(Reads LAMBS RIVER P.O.)					

GIMME-MI-BIT

Item 1

TRD 41

violet ink

Apparently opened in 1979

serif cap lettering

25 SP 79

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CLEARING OUT THE EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK (Continued from page 8)

Except for two medium-length articles (one each about Barbados and Bermuda), two long chapters of the Antigua Monograph, the remainder of the currently-running Lant Jamaica, Addiss/Ramkisson Trinidad, and Rego Guyana postmark serials, and a few short filler paragraphs about Trinidad and the Virgin Islands, my article inventory stands at zero.

I need help.

Personal Mention

The April 1981 Journal announced that GUS McVICKER was vacationing in Bermuda. A postcard from him, dated 23 October, revealed that he was back there again, enjoying himself on (as he puts it) "...my favorite island".

Recent BCPSG Award Winners:

At CHICAGOPEX/CPS, 2-4 October 1981:

PAUL LARSEN, Reserve Grand Award and Gold Award for "Leeward Islands Federal Issues, 1890-1935".

BEN RAMKISSOON, Vermeil Award for "Trinidad - The Victoria Series".

BEN RAMKISSOON, Silver Award for "First Flights of Trinidad and Tobago".

RUSS SKAVARIL, Silver Award (Literature) for St. Helena and Dependencies Philatelic Society Newsletter.

At PHILATELIC SHOW '81, Boston, 10-12 October 1981:

JACK ARNELL, Gold Award for "Rate Markings on Early BNA Transatlantic Mail".

BOB DICKGIESSER, Silver Award and BCPSG Medal for "Bermuda KGV Flaws and Printings".

At SUPEX (Suburban Collectors' Club of Chicagoland), 17-18 October 1981:

BEN RAMKISSOON, Gold Award for "Trinidad and Tobago Postal Stationery".

CORRECTION: HORST AUGUSTINOVIC's BALPEX awards, described on page 166 of the previous BCPJ, were not correctly listed therein. Horst's BALPEX Show Silver-Bronze was for his exhibit of Bermuda Airmails, whereas his Baden material earned him a BALPEX Show Gold, the Show Reserve Grand, the GPS President's Medal, and the Buchness Award.

At HOUPEX, Houston, Texas, 21-23 August 1981:

CHARLES SAWYER, Houston Philatelic Society Award for "Texas---CSA---Handstamped and Manuscript 'Paid' Covers".

At CALTAPEX, Calgary, 16-18 October 1981:

DR. MAURICE FITZ-ROETT, Grand Award, Calgary Philatelic Society Gold, and Royal Philatelic Society of Canada Medal for "Barbados---The De La Rue Issues to 1910".

Thanks to Paul Larsen and Ben Ramkisson for sending the above data, and congratulations to all winners!

JACK ARNELL is currently concentrating as much in the area of publishing articles as he is in exhibiting his postal history display of BNA transatlantic mail. He has prepared an update of his handstamp rate markings used

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in BNA, and is continuing his noteworthy series "Highlights from the Early Days of the Cunard Line". Both of these works will appear in The Canadian Philatelist. In addition, the Royal Hamilton (Bermuda) Amateur Dinghy Club, of which Jack is Secretary, will publish his book "Sailing in Bermuda", a history of nineteenth century sail racing which will be available in 1982. The book is being printed by the University of Toronto Press.

BERNARD GRIFFIN has been elected Treasurer of the Oregon Postal History Society and Editor of that organization's Journal. For members of the BCPSG interested in postal history of the Beaver State, OPHS dues are \$5.00 per year. Write to Bernard at 201 Lowell Street, Klamath Falls, OR 97601.

CHARLES RICKSECKER reports that he spent a considerable amount of time in the Caribbean during the early part of 1981. In April he visited St. Kitts and Guadeloupe, attending a week-long non-philatelic historical conference on the latter island. June and July saw him in St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, and Barbados. He visited fellow BCPSG'ers EDMUND and KEITH BAYLEY while in Barbados, and in St. Vincent assisted some friends in (as he describes it) "celebrating carnival".

More Recent BCPSG Award Winners:

At MERPEX (Merchantville, New Jersey, Stamp Club), 18-20 September 1981:

BRAD ARCH, Grand Award for "New Jersey, Circa 1869".

At LEBPEX '81 (Lebanon, Pennsylvania, Stamp Collectors Club), 23-24 October 1981:

MORRIS LUDINGTON, Grand Award, Gold Award, APS Medal, and SPA Research Award for "Levantine Fiasco, 1851-1853".

BCPSG congratulations go to two members recently honored with society fellowship! GEORGE HARGEST was elected a Fellow of the Royal (London) on 22 October 1981, and REG LANT reports that HAROLD GOSNEY was elected a Fellow of the Royal (Canada). Reg didn't specify the effective date of Harold's election.

In October 1981 DR. CLEMENS PROKESCH concluded his sixteenth consecutive term as Chairman of THAMESPEX, the annual show sponsored by the Thames Stamp Club of New London, Connecticut. At the time of this writing (2 December) Clemens and his wife Natalie are looking forward to visiting Antigua during the Christmas Holidays. Perhaps he'll send us a philatelic account of what's happening on that island!

=====

SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from page 9)

RE-INSTATED (Continued):

THOMPSON, John E., 59 Halsey Drive, Old Greenwich, CT 06870.

BARWICK, Christopher J., Via Della Birona 9, Monza 20052, Italy.

PAPWORTH, Stephen E., Tir Nan Og, Pembroke Road, Manorbier, Dyfed, Wales.

STUBBS, J.E., P. O. Box 15186, Denver, CO 80215.

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This and That...

KARL KELDENICH forwarded an extract of a book review column from a late 1980 issue of The Collectors' Club Philatelist, published by the Collectors' Club of New York. Described therein is the 1979-1980 Catalog of the Micro Photo Division of the Bell and Howell Company (BHCo), Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691. BHCo has an extensive collection of research material, including 7,000 newspapers, on microforms, which apparently are available to individuals through normal inter-library loan channels.

West Indian newspapers are particularly well represented in BHCo files. The following list tabulates the earliest year of each country's newspapers available.

1784	Bahamas	1847	French Guiana	1884	Netherlands
1822	Barbados	1881	Guadeloupe		Antilles
1950	Bermuda	1856	Guiana	1843	St. Lucia
1934	Cuba	1899	Haiti	1825	Trinidad and
1825	Dominica	1950	Jamaica		Tobago
1879	Dominican Republic	1872	Martinique	1951	Grenada

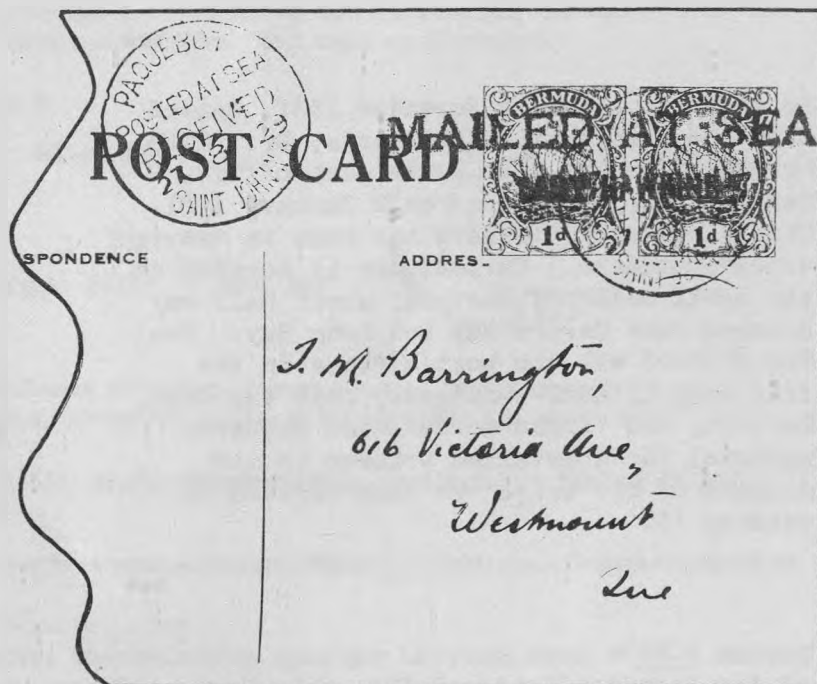
Collectors have had a relatively easy time researching American documents in neighborhood libraries. However, only a major library has even a small collection of non-U.S. newspapers. Thanks to Karl for noting this source of early BWI postal history data. It's worth your attention.

VINCENT DUGGLEBY kindly provided comments on ALEX THOMSON's "Lady Boat" observations in the October and December 1981 Journals. Vincent submitted a xerox, shown at the right, of a cover bearing the MAILED AT SEA and LADY HAWKINS straight-line handstamps and posted on 27 August 1929. These are the same marks that are shown in Figure 2 on page 177 of the December BCPJ. Vincent had speculated that these marks were from separate devices rather than from one single handstamp; Alex's cover proves that they were indeed separate marks due to the considerable vertical distance between them.

Vincent also announced an LKD of 20 October 1952 for the circular Lady Nelson handstamp pictured on page 136 of the October BCPJ. Alex had given a 27 January 1951 EKD for this mark.

Finally, Vincent stated that he has an EKD of 28 January 1938 for the "rippled circle" Lady Hawkins handstamp discussed in Paragraph 2. on Page 122 of the October Journal. This is ?? days earlier than Morris Ludington's February 1938 EKD mentioned in that paragraph.

Our thanks go to Vincent for making this data available.



RON WIKE submits further information on Trinidad meters (see his 1981 Supplement in the previous BCPJ):

1. The crown has been omitted from the design of the Roneo Neopost Model 405 commencing with machine RN130.

2. TRINIDAD is misspelled TIRNIDAD in the CDS of Neopost Model 505 machine numbers RV20-23.

BEN RAMKISSOON reports that a Type X CDS dated 9 October 1981 was used at Claxton Bay, Trinidad. (See page 117 of the November 1980 Journal.)



In a letter dated 23 November 1981, OWEN PHIL-LIPS reported that a shortage of 10¢ stamps had developed in Belize and that the postal authorities in that country had some 15¢ adhesives surcharged 10¢. Owen also stated that to mark Belize's Independence Day, 21 September 1981, both the current "Shell Definitive" and "Rotary Commemorative" stamp issues were overprinted "Independence / 21 Sept., 1981". He sent xeroxes of the stamps which are illustrated here. The 15¢ "Murex cabritii Bernardi" shell stamp with the new 10¢ surcharge is



shown at the left; the same 15¢ stamp with the Independence overprint appears at the right. Thanks to Owen for the welcome "New Issue" news.

In a letter dated 26 November 1981, mailed from the British Virgin Islands, Dr. PETER McCANN announces that a new post office, Carrott Bay, was opened on 2 January 1981. The illustrated postmark has been in use since that date. Carrott Bay is located on the north coast of Tortola, about half-way between Cane Garden Bay and Long Bay. Peter visited all the post offices on the four main islands---Anegada, Jost Van Dyke, Tortola, and Virgin Gorda---and gathered material for a detailed writeup in the Journal of his trip. We look forward to reading it!



Recent BCPS's have carried various articles and notes pertaining to the "Lady Boats" of the Canadian National Steamship Line. (There are even some Lady Boat comments earlier in this column!) MORRIS LUDINGTON has now added to this collection of literature by forwarding to your Editor a xerox of an article "Canadian National Liner 'Lady Nelson' of 1928", which was published under the Department heading "Steamers of the Past" in the June 1981 issue of Sea Breezes. (This magazine is produced each month by Sea Breezes, 202 Cotton Exchange Buildings, Old Hall Street, Liverpool, L3 9LA, England.)

Since it contains no philatelic tie-in, the article will not be printed in the Journal. However, I will be happy to mail a copy to any BCPSG'er who sends a 20¢ stamp or an IRC. The article discusses the specifications and history of each of the five

"Ladies" (Nelson, Drake, Hawkins, Rodney, and Somers), with special emphasis on the Nelson. It is a concise (only four pages) and yet highly interesting account of these famous vessels whose covers and handstamps are prized by ship cancellation specialists.

Thanks to Morris for making this bit of maritime history available to the Group.

KARL KELDENICH has unearthed some copies of an old magazine titled The British Guiana Philatelic Journal. This publication was issued twice each year, in January and June, and was printed in Georgetown. Karl has the following issues on hand, and has volunteered to xerox them and place them in the BCPSG Library:

June: 1907, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1926.

December: 1909, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1918, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925.

We are extremely grateful to Karl for his kindness and thoughtfulness in arranging to make the contents of these old philatelic magazines available to BCPSG members. The date of availability of the material for loan will be announced in a future BCPJ by Librarian Bob Lovett.

...from Here and There

JAMAICA JOTTINGS (Continued from page 26)

POSTAGE PAID

My final item is a Postage Paid mark in red ink provided by Horst Augustinovic. This section has been very quiet for years; in fact, my previous "final item" is of 1967 vintage and comprises an MSR type recorded as Foster's PD29. The new handstamp is a typical TRD Type 41 which I am designating PD30. Both items are illustrated.



Figure 5

Type PD29 - Black ink



Figure 6

Type PD30 - Red ink

It is possible that other PD markings have been released during the intervening years. I would appreciate being advised if any member has any data to that effect---likewise, information relative to the incomplete TRD name "TLBEY".

(Ed: Both Reg and I regret that the quality of the illustrations, particularly that of PORT MORANT, is poor.)

SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from page 28)

RE-INSTATED (Continued):

ROWAN, Hugh, P. O. Box 11, Royal Bank Plaza, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2J1, Canada.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

WIKE, Ronald G., 20 Isherwood Close, Cinnamon Brow, Fearnhead, Warrington WA2 0DJ, England.

HURWITZ, Mrs. Paula M., P. O. Box 63, Flossmoor, IL 60422.

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