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BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

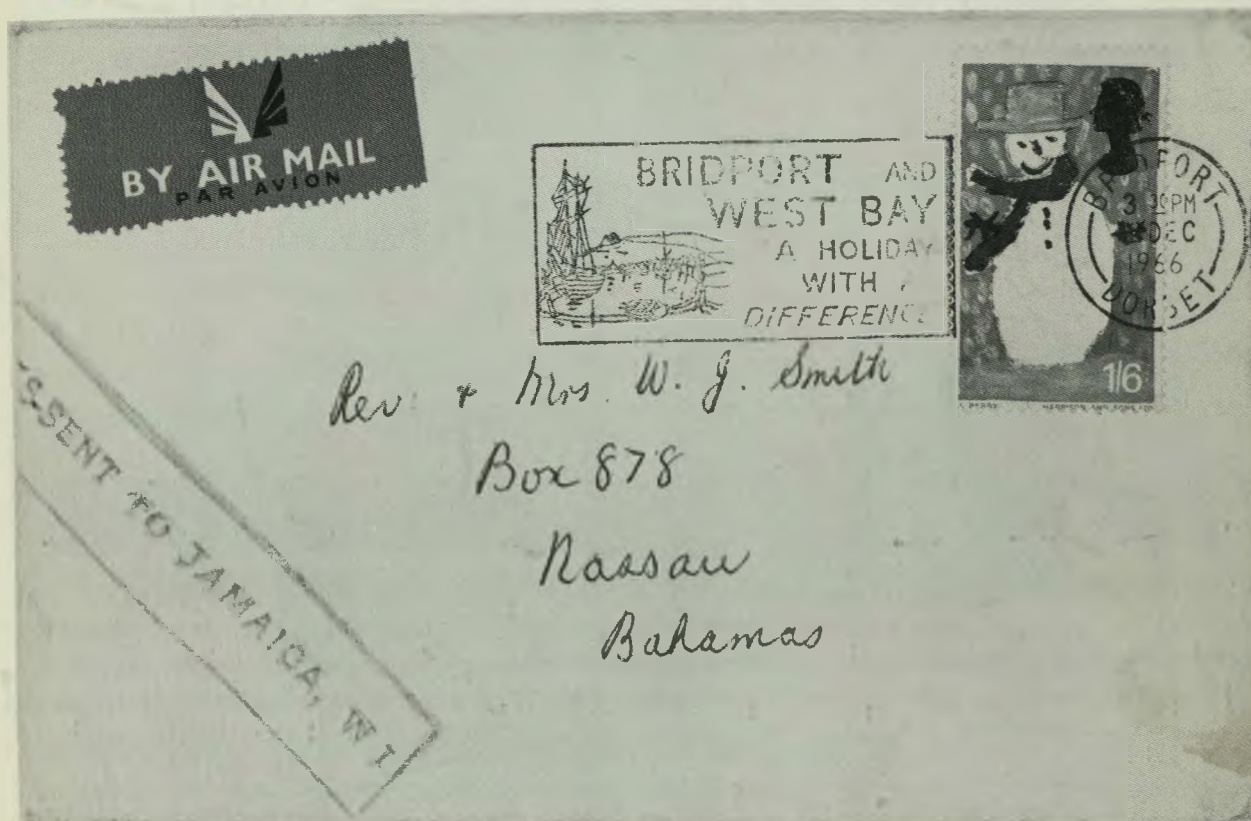
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A Unique Hyphenated "Mis-sent to Jamaica" Marking?

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**President's Message**

A while ago, one of our officers wrote to me to say that he had been speaking to a member who was resigning. The main reason this member wanted to resign was that he thought that BCPSPG members were "unfriendly".

I find this hard to believe. I recall that when I joined the Group in 1973, I didn't know a CDS from a TRD. I attended my first convention at NOJEX in the fall of 1974. I remember being somewhat timorous about going up to and speaking to other members of the Group. Once I made the first step, though, it was very easy, even though I was a neophyte, to talk to and learn from such people as Col. Fred Seifert, Bob Topaz, Bill Bogg, the late Stan Durnin, and many others too numerous to mention. They were unfailingly helpful, courteous, friendly, and seemed to enjoy talking to a beginner. I also recall asking the late Ralph Hart about his outstanding Gold Medal British Honduras collection. He spent an hour with me going over his exhibit, answering

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Jamaica: The Pictorial Issue, 1919-1938

By MICHAEL D. W. VOKINS

The correspondence books of the De La Rue firm are less informative about the "Pictorial Issue" than about earlier issues. Thus, some values generate no comment at all, and only a few values are a source of extensive correspondence.

On 30 April 1918 the Crown Agents placed an order for three million 1½d. stamps "of a special design". A photograph was provided, and by 8 May De La Rue was able to produce two rough sketches (Figure 1) of borders with the photographs reduced to the required size. De La Rue commented that "...there is so much detail that it is impossible to crowd all the figures into the required space; for printing the copper plate process is proposed as the most suitable process." The Government of Jamaica clearly did not like this overcrowded design, and on 25 July asked for the preparation of another design. De La Rue's second design (Figure 2) was available on 8 August with the comment: "The increased size undoubtedly offers more scope for the engraver, at the same time we fear that the detail in the mass of figures at the end of the vessel will be rather indistinct." A photograph and sketch sent from Jamaica were returned and an estimate given of £34 for a copper plate and an original working plate, plus 2s.3d. per 1,000 stamps. This design was accepted on 24 September, and Ellis Wolfe, the Postmaster in Jamaica, was allowed to retain the Specimen stamp sent on 8 August.

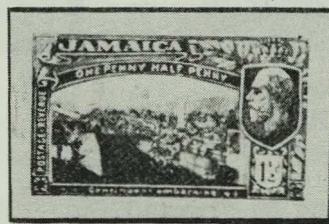


FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2

By now stocks of the 1½d. George V Keyplate design were running low, so on 10 December the original order for three million stamps was divided into 1½ million of the Keyplate design and 1½ million of the new design. Even this precaution was scarcely sufficient, because on 28 February 1919 the new design was requested to be available at the end of May, "otherwise the old design should be supplied again." On the same date De La Rue sent colour specimens for selection; proofs with an approved colour selected were returned by 14 March. Then, on 30 May, De La Rue was able to report that the new 1½d. pictorial would be ready on 3 June.

The first printing was invoiced on 9 April 1919 as 8,000 sheets, set 40, plus 378 Specimen stamps. The first order for 1½ million stamps was completed by 19 June in five printings. There was a complaint on 19 September about variation in colour, to which De La Rue replied that "wiping and polishing intaglio printing plates tends to cause more variation in colour."

The only other noteworthy mention of the 1½d. value occurs on 20 July 1920, when in a requisition for five million stamps the description refers to the "Peace Commemoration" design. This is the same description that Stanley Gibbons gives in its 1920 catalogue, suggesting that the 1½d. was separately conceived rather than being the first arrival of the Pictorial "Set".

No mention is made in the records of the watermarking of paper, but all printings during 1919 and 1920 would have been on paper watermarked Multiple Crown CA. The

change to Multiple Crown Script CA paper should be identifiable as a 1921 printing, which included the preparation of further Specimen stamps. However, in the "Day Books" no charge is entered for a second set of Specimen stamps, nor are the Specimen stamps listed in the printer's record "Colonial Stamps". By comparison of printing dates with the date of introduction of Script CA paper for other values, the 2 July printing should be the likely date. But the Jamaica handbook by G. W. Collett states that the 1½d. value on Script CA paper was issued on 2 February. Since I have a copy postmarked in May of 1921, it is probable that the date of 2 February is correct. This does lead to the odd conclusion that the 1½d. value was being printed on Script CA paper at a time when the other values, and stamps from other colonies, were still being produced on Multiple Crown CA paper.

In the Crown Agents records there is a "Plate Register"; however, the Jamaican entries run only from 1923 to 1929 and therefore give us no information on the production and use of the fourteen plates used for printing the 1½d. value (but see later for the 5/- value).



FIGURE 3



FIGURE 4



FIGURE 5

The 10/- value was the next new design to be ordered, on 9 September 1919, and De La Rue produced two designs---A (Figure 3) and B (Figure 4). The design had to be submitted to H.M. the King for his approval, as it incorporated his head. As only small quantities of this stamp would be required, the copper plate process was proposed for its production. For the original die and working plate the quotation was £34. On 2 December, upon hearing that Design A was approved, De La Rue proposed that the stamp should be printed in the colour of the 1/- Bahamas Peace Stamp. The colour was approved on 11 December. The first printing of 336 sheets, set 30, was on Multiple Crown CA paper, and included 385 Specimen stamps, invoiced on 18 March 1920. According to Collett's Handbook, 2,595 copies were destroyed in 1924 by the Jamaica Treasury. The second printing, invoiced on 19 May 1921, included 401 Specimen stamps, as the watermark had been changed to Script CA.

Except for the 5/- value, the remaining stamps of the Pictorial Issue were ordered on 8 March 1920. By 4 May De La Rue was able to send photographs of the ten designs they had prepared on the basis of sketches sent from Jamaica. The ½d. and 1d. were to be printed by the surface process, the other designs by the copper plate process. The Crown Agents approved the designs on 6 May, but asked for the printing to be in two colours, with the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. values to conform to the requirements of the Universal Postal Union. The values were first printed on various dates starting in September 1920, and all had a short life before further Specimens were required because of the change to Script CA paper.

Changes became necessary in some of the designs, the first being in that of the 2½d. value. On 20 April 1921, the Crown Agents reported that the publication "Stamp Magazine" had carried a paragraph stating that a mistake had been made in engraving the Union Jack. De La Rue replied that a new border plate would be made free of cost, and their record book "Colonial Stamps" had an annotation of the same date which

reads "the first plate had the Union Jack wrongly engraved by Mr. Pearce." The new border plate was first used for the printing of 27 July and coincided with the change to Script CA paper.

The accepted design for the 6d. value was the Abolition of Slavery vignette (Figure 5), of which three printings were made before the Government of Jamaica had doubts about the political wisdom of the issue. The correspondence books only record a message from the Crown Agents on 5 August 1921 that a 6d. printing in the old design (King's Head type) was urgently needed. The stopgap printing was invoiced on 23 August, but a request for a new design for the 6d. value does not appear until 21 December. De La Rue provided the new "Warships" design (Figure 6) on 12 January 1922, but again there was a delay and approval of the design was not given until 2 June.

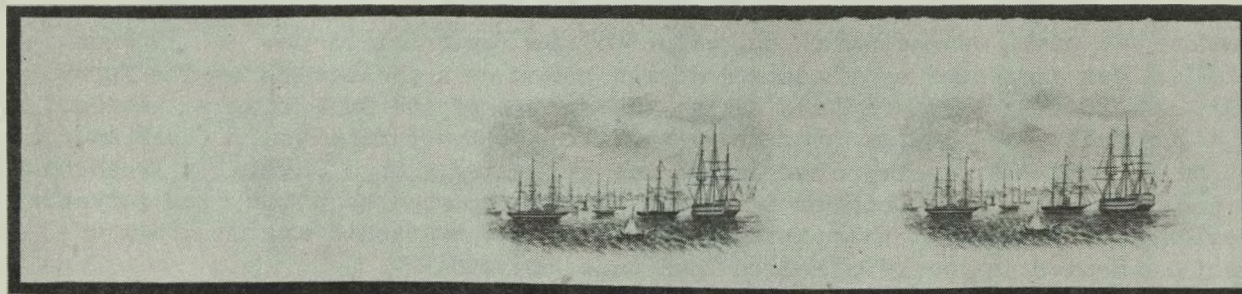


FIGURE 6

The quotation for plates was as follows:

6d. Original View Plate	£26 13s. 4d.
6d. Original Duty Plate	£10 13s. 4d.
Working View and Duty Plates	£42 0 0

De La Rue suggested dark blue for the centre, and the border in the colour of the King's head 6d. On 20 June the Crown Agents replied that the colours should be of those of the original design; in practice, of course, the colours used were black and blue.

The last value to be ordered for the Pictorial Issue was the 5/- stamp. On 3 August 1920 a new design, primarily in blue, was requested in an order for 15,000 stamps. A detailed "design memorandum" was provided:

Jamaica is popularly known as "the Isle of wood and water". This stamp is supposed to symbolize "wood and water".

"Wood" is symbolized by the god Pan, who is shown playing his pipes amidst woodland scenery. The god Pan is intended to symbolize the spirit of the woodland country.

"Water" is symbolized by the constellation Aquarius, which is shown in the sky. The position of the stars is accurately shown in the sketch. The three lower stars are slightly to the right of the four upper stars. The four upper stars give an "impressionist" the idea of falling rain. Although in reality all of the stars are of the same magnitude, the sketch should show the three lower stars so as to make them appear slightly smaller than the four upper stars.

On 30 August De La Rue produced a design which was approved on 9 September, subject to an alteration to the stars: "Three lower stars should appear slightly smaller than the four upper stars. Your design shows the three stars larger." On 8 December De La Rue reported that engraving the plate had taken longer than expected. The first printing was invoiced on 12 January 1921 as 408 sheets, set 30, plus 397

Specimens. When the paper was changed to Script CA, it seems that the taking of Specimens was overlooked, as the Crown Agents "Plate Register" has an entry on 3 June 1925 that Specimens were made as "not taken in 1923". The register also reports interestingly that a new plate was made at this date as the old plate was broken.

The 5/- value reappears in the correspondence books in connection with the George VI issue on 23 August 1937, when the Crown Agents reported the decision to retain the design, subject to the introduction of an effigy of George VI.

The last design change to be requested in the Pictorial Issue involved the 1d. value. On 29 November 1921 the Crown Agents told De La Rue that the Government of Jamaica required "Postage and Revenue" in the design. A new border die and plate were prepared at a cost of £24, and the design change again coincided with the change of watermark, with the first printing of the new design occurring on 11 August 1922.

Consideration was given to adding an 8d. value to the Pictorial Issue. On 12 June 1922 De La Rue was requested to produce a design based on a photograph of The Ferry Inn (1840); on 26 July they proposed making the design of the same size as the 2d., 3d., and 4d. values. The design produced seemed to the Government to be "dark and flat", so on 20 September an improved design was requested. On 3 October a fresh design was provided, and on 13 October the Crown Agents reported that they had forwarded the design to the colony. This intended issue is not mentioned again. Both designs are illustrated in the 1976 Robson Lowe sale, Bermuda-2.

The variety of pane sizes that was used for the Pictorial Issue apparently gave the Jamaican Post Office some headaches, because on 21 October 1921 there was a request to print the pictorials in different sized sheets "to aid bookkeeping". The Post Office would have preferred:

60 to sheet or pane	2/-, 3/-, 5/-, 10/-
240 to sheet or pane	½d., 1½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-
120 to sheet or pane	1d., 2d., 2½d.

On 30 November De La Rue replied that due to the unusual size of the Pictorial Issue they were unable to carry out the suggestion. They offered instead the following possibilities:

½d., 1d.	Special sizes of paper needed.
1½d.	Change from 40 set to 96 set.
2d., to 1/-	Change to 120 set, but designs would need modification.
3/-, 5/-, 10/-	Could be printed 60 set.

The remedy was to change to designs that could be printed in a more orthodox size; this was done in 1926 in the case of the ½d., and in 1928 in the case of the 1d. and the 1½d. The 2½d. and 6d. were replaced in 1930 and the 2d. in 1932, but the contract was awarded to Waterlow and Sons. In due course instructions were given for the destruction of obsolete plates and dies: 12 August 1927 for the ½d., 14 March 1929 for the 1d. and 1½d., 22 September 1931 for the 2½d. and 6d., and 9 February 1933 for the 2d.

The records of this issue close on a note of anxiety, as emergency printings had to be ordered in 1938 when the new George VI issue was delayed. A message on 7 July asked for a requisition to "please catch the boat of July 21st", while a final small printing of the 3d., 4d., 1/-, and 2/- values had to be ordered on 31 August 1938.

(To be continued)

BARBADOS FORCES AIR LETTER FORM UPDATE

by Tony Shepherd

When studying postal history, one always has the feeling that lightning will strike! In the case of the Barbados Forces Air Letter Form, which I described on page 125 of the October 1982 BCPJ, it did. In the last sentence of that October article I had stated that "Perhaps someday a postally-used example will turn up." It did!

M (Sender's full name and address)

M. Col. H. G. Reid

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED, THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

BY AIR MAIL

AIR LETTER TO ARMED FORCES

Number, Rank or Rating and Name MAJOR F. W. STAFF

Unit (Company, Battery, Ship, Squadron, etc.) C/O CHIEF POSTAL CENSOR

Regiment, Branch, Establishment or Station OTTAWA..... ONTARIO

Service CANADA..... OVERSEAS.

P.O. 875.

Stick this Flap Down.

I thank Mike Hamilton for sending me a xerox of the item, shown above. The form is addressed to a Major F. W. Staff in Ottawa. Franked with 6d. in adhesives, the form is postmarked on 27 DE 44 with a CIRCULATION BRANCH / G.P.O. BARBADOS CDS. The sender is Col. H. G. Reid, whose name has long been associated with the philately of St. Lucia.

Caribbean Reflections

by Walter Chapman

I have been collecting stamps since my early teens. So when my wife, four sons, and I joined the Peace Corps in 1970, and were assigned to Antigua in the Leeward Islands, one of my concerns was that while I was away I wouldn't miss out on any of the new issues from the United States, the United Nations, and Canada. I never gave a thought to the philatelic possibilities available as a result of living in the West Indies. I had no collecting interests in the Caribbean at all. In fact, I had never even heard of Antigua!

After settling on Antigua I became fascinated with the history of all the British Caribbean islands. They all seemed so different, a fact that I felt resulted from events in their individual backgrounds. Living on Antigua, it was natural for me to start there. However, I could find very little in the way of historical material available there. I became very frustrated until I thought of stamps. And there it was!---the whole history of Antigua beautifully illustrated on the island's stamp issues. It was all covered---from the Carib and Arawak Indian origins to the present independent state.

I found a small postal sub-station in the village of All Saints, where the Postmaster was also an old-time stamp collector. We spent many hours talking about Antiguan stamps and postal history. I absorbed more from him than I could have learned from any book.

Our Peace Corps training group included about 130 volunteers, scattered throughout the entire British Caribbean area. We all kept in touch and visited back and forth. So we were able to visit most of the other British islands. Upon arriving in a new island country, the first thing I would ask was "Where is the Post Office?" There I could usually find a postal worker who would be interested in stamp collecting. We would sit and chat for a while and look over the older and newer stamp issues, and I would leave knowing that I wouldn't need a tourist guide book. The stamps had "told" me what was worth seeing and visiting on each island.

When we returned home in 1975 I kept up my Antigua collection. Unfortunately, I knew of no one else who collected that area. Then one day, while reading a copy of Stamp Collector, I saw an ad from George Bowman, and wrote to him. In corresponding with him he introduced me to the BCPSG. I joined, and now get much more satisfaction from my collection because of being part of the Group.



BAHAMIAN LOCAL POST

THE CHUB CAY CARRIER SERVICE

BY JACK HARWOOD

For the past four years I have annually visited Chub Cay, one of the Bahamian "out-islands", for a few days of fishing, rest, and relaxation. As a philatelist, I have always been a bit disappointed that the island had no post office, and apparently no postal service at all. In 1982 I decided to join with an enterprising island taxi driver, Levi Wilson, to establish a local carrier service, complete with adhesive stamps (labels). Service was inaugurated on 18 December of that year.

Chub Cay is one of the smaller inhabited islands of the Berry Island group. Total land area is about three square miles. The permanent population numbers 56, almost all of whom provide one service or another for the tourist trade. There is a small airstrip available to private aircraft. Customs facilities consist of a two-room building overseen by the island's Customs Officer, a Mr. Turner. The island has a good natural harbor and an excellent man-made harbor/marina. The only facilities are provided by the Chub Cay Club, which operates a restaurant, lounge, commissary, and a gasoline pump, all located at the marina. I have never seen either of the islands' two policemen, who apparently spend their time watching for marijuana traffic. The only telephone is at the club office. The sole concession to modern telecommunications has been the installation, in 1982, of cable television service. Altogether, this is a beautiful place, charming and peaceful. The beaches are magnificent and the fishing outstanding. The local residents are friendly and accommodating.

Since I always arrive at Chub Cay by aircraft, I couldn't avoid meeting Levi Wilson. His Dodge van provides the transportation from the airstrip to your accommodations. Levi will also help locate anything you may need while on the island. He loaned us his radio several years ago when we forgot ours (a tropical storm was approaching, and we wanted up-to-date weather information). For several years Levi has been the island "mailman", delivering letters to the airstrip or to the freight boat. They are carried on to Nassau where they enter normal mail channels. Levi's postal activities have been formalized as the "Chub Cay Carrier Service", or CCCS.

Three stamps have been produced, shown at the right in sheetlet form: 50¢ blue and green - map of Chub Cay; \$1.00 magenta and orange - conch shell (pronounced "conk" by the islanders); and \$2.00 blue and violet - blue marlin, the most sought-after game fish of the area. These stamps are affixed to the backs of envelopes and cancelled with a boxed two-line rectangular handstamp reading CHUB CAY/ CARRIER SERVICE.

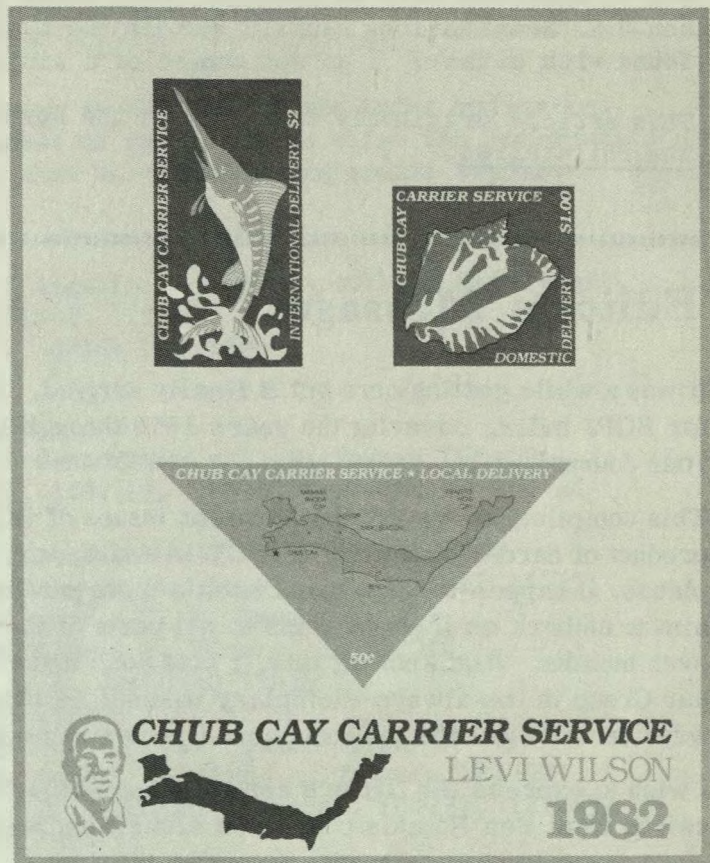
Since few local souvenirs are available, these "stamps" are popular items for tourists wishing to prove that they have been to Chub Cay. The stamps are gummed and imperforate, and are printed in sheets of eight. A souvenir sheet (shown above) containing a single stamp of each denomination has also been produced. Designed by A. B. "Bo" Costello of Fort Myers, Florida, the stamps were printed by offset printing by Press Printing, Inc., also of Fort Myers.

Collectors interested in obtaining covers serviced by the CCCS may contact Levi Wilson, c/o Chub Cay Club, Chub Cay, Berry Islands, Bahamas. Mint stamps may be obtained from Wilson or from Jack Harwood, P. O. Box 06616, Fort Myers, Florida 33906. Payment by personal check is acceptable (\$1 U.S. = \$1 Bahamian). Payment should accompany orders, and should include enough to cover the items desired (at face value), plus airmail postage (currently 21¢ to the U.S.) and \$1.00 packing charge. A few first day covers are available \$4.50 (from Harwood only). Because mail service in the out-islands is occasionally erratic, several weeks' delivery time should be expected.

(Ed: I wish to thank Jack for submitting this interesting article, and for making available a mint set of the three stamps and the pictured sheet, both of which will be included in the BALPEX BCPSPG Auction Listing. Hopefully Jack, whose particular collecting specialty is British Empire postal stationery, will soon become a BCPSPG member!

A later postscript from Jack adds the following data:

"Outbound mail (from Chub Cay) receives either Bahamian or U.S. stamps, depending upon destination. The club office keeps a supply of both. Mail headed for the States (roughly two-thirds of the total) usually receives U.S. stamps, and is handed over to the pilot of the next plane going to the States. The pilot simply drops it in a mail-



34 box in whatever city he arrives, most often on the east coast of Florida. Mail to non-U.S. destinations usually enters the system in Nassau. So CCCS covers will be found with either. I am not aware of a similar situation anywhere else."

This article originally appeared in the November/December 1982 issue of Robson Lowe's The Philatelist.)

Editor's Message

It was a while getting here but it finally arrived. Beginning on the next page, the much-asked-for BCPJ Index, covering the years 1979 through 1982, is being published with this issue of your Journal.

This compilation, as are the frequent issues of BCPSG Annual Meeting Auction Lists, is the product of hard-working CHUCK CWIAKALA, to whom we owe a long and loud round of applause. I happen to know that Chuck's main pursuit, the one by which he wins bread, requires him to embark on frequent trips to all parts of the world---some of them lasting for weeks or even months. And knowing this, I just don't understand how he finds the time required to serve our Group in the always-exemplary manner we have come to expect of him. Some people always seem to get the job done, and Chuck's name is always among them.

I wish to express the Group's appreciation to the following members who, per information received from Ben Ramkisson, have contributed various amounts to the noted BCPSG Funds.

Publications Fund: ALLEN, J. V.; COOPER, O. R.; HANNAN, J. B.; THOMPSON, J.E.; VON POHLE, C. L.; WADE, D. D.; and YOO, K.

General Fund: BUMP, C. K.; BURGER, N. B.; GRABON, G.; HARRIS, C. G.; JAMES, W. H.; HOLSCHAUER, G.; and MOUNSEY, R. C.

Special thanks go to our Journal printer, KATHY YOO, whose check to the Publications Fund was for \$100.00.

GEORGE

Secretary's Report

NEW APPLICANTS:

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Stamp dealer. (Collecting interests not specified.) By C. Kilbourne Bump.

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Physician. Collects Bahamas and World War II Censored Mail. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

TROY, Carl F., 4841 North 25th Road, Arlington, VA 22207.

Foreign Service Officer. Interested in British Honduras/Belize (specialized), British Europe, and Latin America. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

RESIGNED:

MOSELEY, Thomas E., MAUDENS, Arthur J., GILLEGHAN, Dr. James D., RAYNOR, Paul;
DUGGLEBY, Charles V.

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WILL YOU BE AT BALPEX?

A STUDY OF JAMAICA "MISSENT" MARKS

by REG H. LANT

An article in a British philatelic magazine concerning Caribbean "MISSENT" markings (from countries other than Jamaica), together with Michael Rego's reference to similar handstamps from Guyana in his April 1982 BCPJ article, has prompted us to now attempt to augment the recorded data of Jamaica MISSENT marks.

It will be recalled that, in his book "The Postal History of Jamaica, 1662-1860", the late Thomas Foster included the only two Jamaica MISSENT items then known; these marks, given symbols TR7 and TR8, appeared in his discussion of TRANSIT handstamps. In collaboration with BCPSG Founding Member Clint von Pohle, and with the assistance of BCPSG'ers Tom Giraldi and Horst Augustinovic, I have been able to add to the data recorded for the two MISSENT items specified, and also to provide information on a number of similar handstamps. As a result, the four of us have compiled an updated MISSENT listing for Jamaica, using the symbol "MS-" to classify specific items and, where considered necessary, assigning rarity factors identical to those defined in my "Unpaid and Tax Markings" study.

TYPE MS1 (TR7)

An unframed two straight line handstamp with legend "Missent to/Jamaica". Script seriffed 3 mm by 5 mm lettering with overall measurements of 32 mm by 11½ mm. Original die sent from London to Kingston on 17 JAN 1847.

*Missent to
Jamaica.*

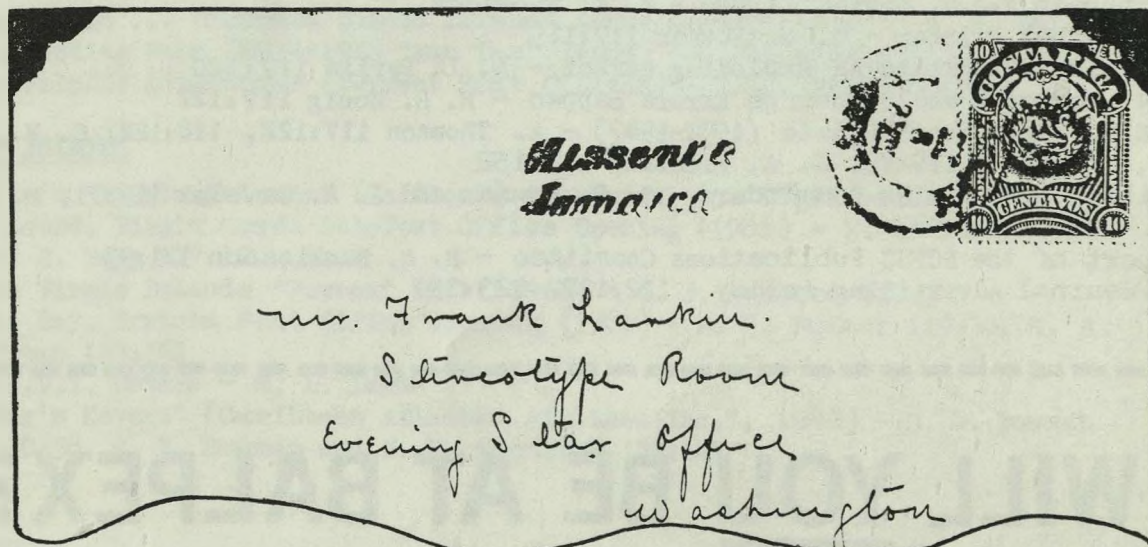
Two examples have been recorded, both in black ink. The first appears on a letter from Trinidad to Bermuda and sent to Jamaica in error. The letter also bears a m/s endorsement "Missent to Jamaica" in blue crayon, dated ? AUG 1872.

The second example is struck on a letter from Limon, Costa Rica, to Washington, D.C., 8 MAR 1896, received at Kingston in error, backstamped 12 MAR 1896 (also Mark MS1 applied); arrived in Washington on 26 MAR 1896 (see below).

? AUG 1872

12 MAR 1896

VR2



TYPE MS2 (TR8)

*Missent to
Jamaica B.W.I.*

Similar to Type MS1 with the addition of letters "B.W.I.". The lettering is 3 mm to 4 mm script serif and the overall measurements are 44 mm by 9½ mm. Only one example is recorded, struck on a letter from New York to London, 23 JAN 1891, and diverted to Kingston in error, where the MS2 mark was applied in black ink.

23 JAN 1891

U

TYPE MS3

MISSENT TO JAMAICA, B.W.I.

An unframed single straight line marking with legend "MISSENT TO JAMAICA, B.W.I.". Seriffed 3 mm capital letters with overall length of 61 mm. Only one example is known, on a cover from Ceylon to St. Kitts-Nevis, 27 DEC 1948. Forwarded to Kingston in error where Mark MS3 was applied. Violet ink.

27 DEC 1948

U

TYPE MS4

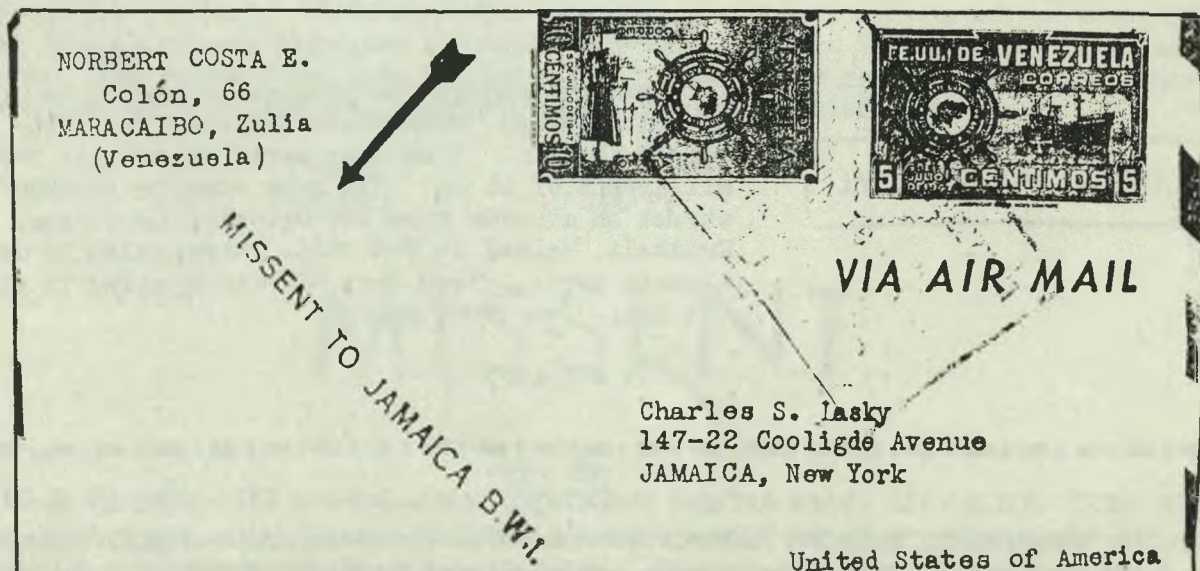
MISSENT TO JAMAICA B.W.I

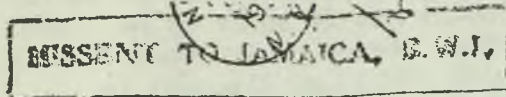
An unframed single straight line handstamp with similar legend "MISSENT TO JAMAICA B.W.I.". The lettering, however, is in 3 mm sans serif caps, with a total length of 63 mm. Two copies have been recorded, both in 1950. One is on a cover from Maracaibo, Venezuela, to Jamaica, New York, 16 JUN 1950 (see below), in black ink; the other is from Camaguey, Cuba, to Cristobal, Canal Zone, 10 AUG 1950, in violet ink. Both covers were mishandled to Jamaica, where Type MS4 was applied.

16 JUN 1950

10 AUG 1950

VR2



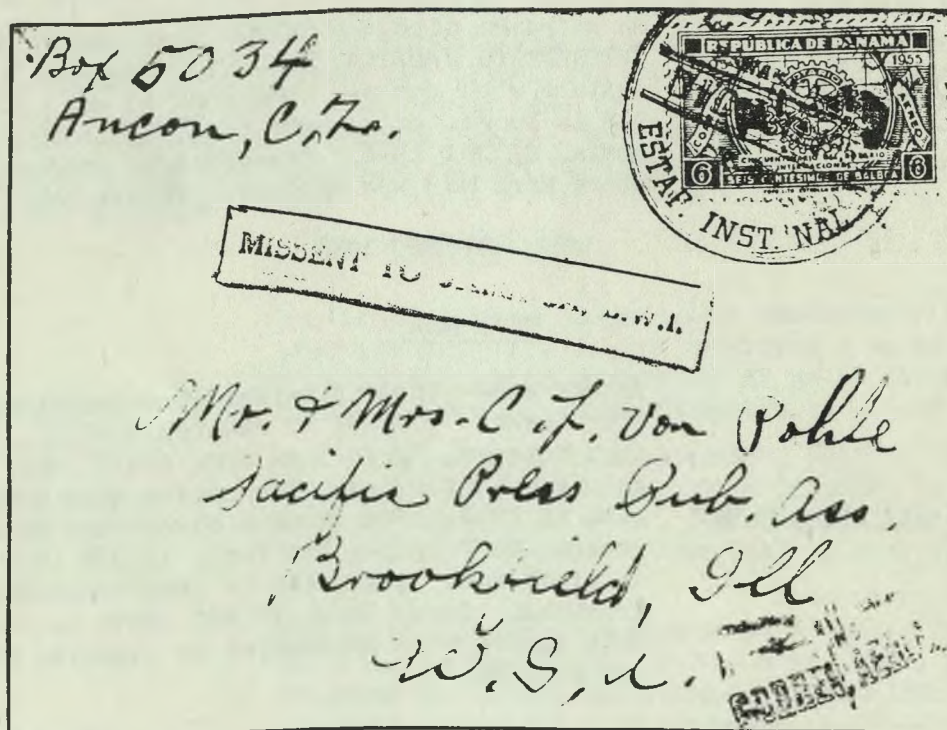
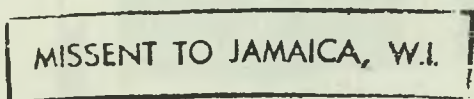
TYPE MS5

A framed straight line handstamp with legend "MISSENT TO JAMAICA, B.W.I." in seriffed 3 mm caps, with overall length of 61 mm. Enclosed within a single line rectangle measuring 67 mm by 11 mm. Four examples have been recorded, including one on a cover from Ancon, Canal Zone, to Brookfield, Illinois, 30 DEC 1955 (see below); the latest is on a cover from Blackburn, England, to Kingston, Ontario, 16 FEB 1959. All are in violet ink.

30 DEC 1955

16 FEB 1959

VR4

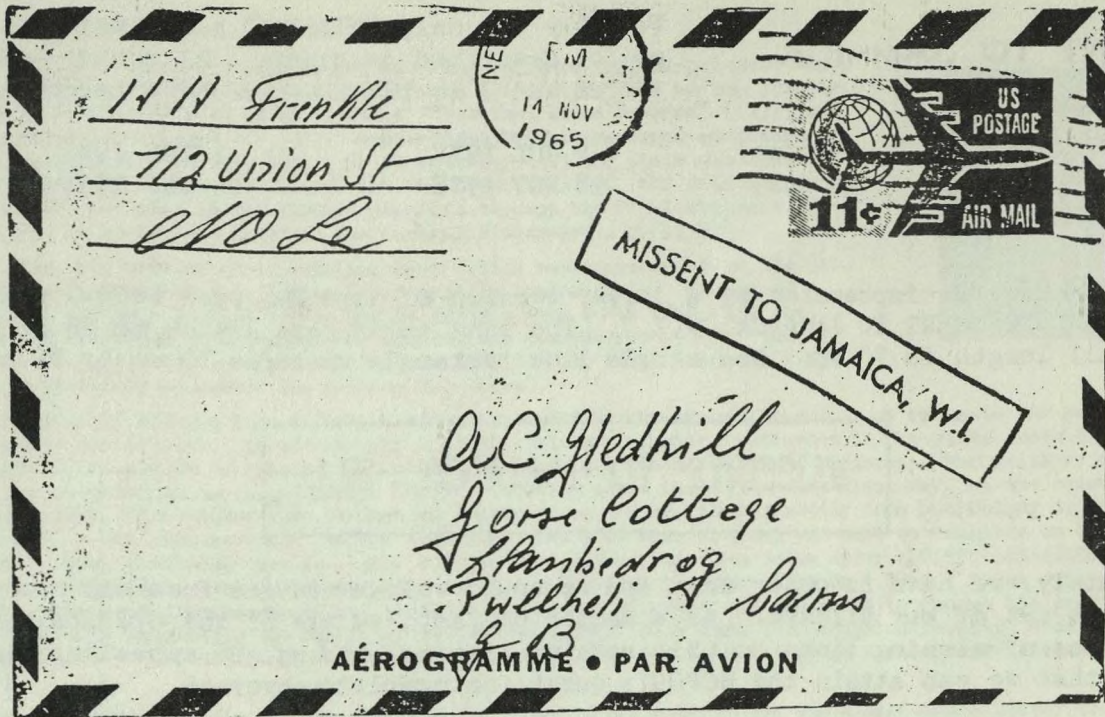
TYPE MS6

A framed rectangular marking measuring 63 mm by 12 mm, with legend "MISSENT TO JAMAICA, W.I." enclosed therein. 3 mm sans serif caps, with overall length of 52 mm. The only example recorded is struck on a cover from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Pwllheli, Wales, 14 NOV 1965. Mishandled to Jamaica in error, where Mark MS6 was applied in violet ink. (See next page.)

14 NOV 1965

U

IN THE NEXT JOURNAL: More Antigua Monograph, more Jamaica 1919-1938 Pictorial Issue, Tony Shepherd's "Barbados Defence Forces Postal Markings", Mike Perlin's reasons why you shouldn't believe everything in your catalogue, and the BALPEX '83 BCPSG Auction List.



TYPE MS7

A framed rectangular marking measuring approximately 70 mm by 15 mm, with legend "MIS-SENT TO JAMAICA, W.I." (hyphenated MIS-SENT!) enclosed therein in 3 mm serif capitals; overall length approximately 68 mm. The only example yet recorded (see front cover of this Journal) is struck on an envelope from Bridport, England, to Nassau, Bahamas, 18 DEC 1966. The item was diverted to Jamaica in error and mark MS7 was applied before being sent forward to destination.

18 DEC 1966

U

TYPE MS8

An unframed straight line single word marking with legend "MISSENT" in 13 mm sans serif capital letters. Three examples have been recorded, all struck on mishandled inland Jamaica covers addressed to Mandeville from Montego Bay, Spanish Town, and Kingston. The Montego Bay item is dated 8 NOV 1980; the year plugs on the other two examples were eliminated. Known in both violet and black ink.

(Violet) 8 NOV 1980
(Black) 27 DEC ??

14 NOV ??

MISSENT

TYPE MS9

An unframed single straight line handstamp with legend "MISSENT TO JAMAICA" in 3½ mm sans serif capital; overall length 60 mm. Recorded in both violet and black ink.

MISSENT TO JAMAICA

Possibly the only "MISSENT" handstamp that could not be described as scarce. 23 copies---20 in violet and 3 in black---have been recorded.

(Violet)	4 JUL 1978	1 JUL 1981
(Black)	18 NOV 1978	28 DEC 1978

Finally, we have an impression of a larger version of Type MS6 (see below) with a similar legend "MISSENT TO JAMAICA, W.I.". The sans serif caps are $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm in height and the overall length is 70 mm; the single line rectangle measures 10 mm by 85 mm.

MISSENT TO JAMAICA, W.I.

Unfortunately, we have no other data and we would welcome advice from any member who can help us out of our dilemma. As a matter of fact, we are of the opinion that there are a number of missing links in this updated listing, and we are appealing for assistance so that we can attain the BCPSG's quest for complete coverage.

.....

Personal Mention

GALE RAYMOND wants BCPSG'ers to let him know if they're planning to be at the BANGKOK '83 Stamp Show. Up to now, members CHARLES SAWYER, ALAN DOYLE, and Gale have said that they will be attending that "International", and Gale apparently wishes to make arrangements for a Group Far East "Mini-Meeting".

Most BCPSG'ers didn't know that Gale is a field investigator for the International Society of Cryptozoology---an organization devoted to finding animals that haven't yet been discovered. Subsequent to the Bangkok show he plans to continue north into Thailand's back country, where the ISC is seeking a "naulka". This is supposed to be the world's largest snake, said to measure fifty feet in length and having spinal ridges and horns. No one has ever seen one of these things, of course, except while sitting in a bar.

He further states that, as a member of an anthropology team from the University of Leicester (U.K.), he will be going to the Altai Mountains in southwest Mongolia in 1984.

(Ed: Gale is one person whose life can truly be described as "adventurous". In my first issue as BCPJ Editor, back in February of 1980, I stated that he had been cancelling mail while standing exactly at the North Pole. Then, the October 1982 Journal recounted his exciting brush with death along the steamy El Salvadoran shoreline.

To page 49

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Antigua Monograph

The following pages contain a further section of the Antigua Monograph. This section was drafted by Bill Cornell and reviewed by Nat Surtees, Mark Swetland, and Edward Thompson. Additional contributions were made by Andy Hale, Angus Parker, Fred Seifert, Arthur Smith, and George Bowman. Photographic assistance was provided by Jinny Fisher, Jackie Vidourek, and Mark Swetland.

5. VICTORIAN STAMPS

5.1 SIX PENCE STAMPS

The first Antigua adhesive stamp was the 6d. line-engraved (recess-printed) stamp of Perkins, Bacon, and Co., the initial shipment being despatched by the printer on 1 July 1862, according to Percy de Worms' "Perkins, Bacon Records" ((1)), and issued in Antigua in August ((2, 3)). Reprintings by Perkins-Bacon continued through the shipment of 6 July 1871. On 23 November 1871 the plate was sent to the intermediary of the Agents-General for the Crown Colonies, for delivery to De La Rue and Co., who used it for further reprints through the final shipment of 4 May 1886 (see below under QUANTITIES for further discussion). ((1, 4))

On 1 May 1860, the control of the Antigua Post Office was transferred to the Colonial Government from the Post Office Department in London ((2)). Stamps of Great Britain had been authorized for use in Antigua from 8 May 1858, but the privilege was withdrawn when post office control was transferred ((5)). The Crowned Circle-Paid marks were put back in use from 1860 to 1862, when the initial Antigua adhesives appeared (see Section 3.3 above).

William Houghton of 162 New Bond Street, London, requested Perkins-Bacon to supply an estimate for preparing postage plates for Antigua. On 28 February 1861 the printers supplied estimates of the plate costs of 120 or 240 each of 1d. and/or 6d. stamps, as well as the cost per thousand stamps produced. The printers enclosed a sketch which is no longer extant ((1)). De Worms notes that it is not clear why, at the relatively late date of 1861, the request came through an intermediary, rather than directly from the Colony or from the Agents-General. The Perkins-Bacon records next show that a further drawing was sent to Houghton on 15 March 1862, and de Worms indicates that it is now in the Royal Collection (see below under ARTISTS' DRAWINGS). The records show completion dates for the 6d. die on 10 May 1862 and for the plate on 7 June. Three days earlier, Houghton was sent impressions of the plate in two shades of green and was asked to choose his preferred shade, the printer suggesting the choice of the darker color. On 6 June 1862 Houghton replied, choosing the darker of the two. One imagines that the samples sent to Houghton were the green plate proofs discussed below ((6)).

Ostensibly, the choice of the 6d. denomination was based on the rate of 6d. for a half-ounce letter from the West Indies to England, as established in 1852 ((2, 7)).

The design of the six pence stamp is based on a profile bust of Queen Victoria, superimposed on a finely reticulated background of engine turning in geometric patterns. The drawing of the Queen's head has been attributed to Edvard Henry Corbould, water colorist ((2)), and long associated with the printers ((1)). The engraving of the head is attributed to Charles Henry Jeens ((2)). The same head was used by the printers for the 1867 Turks Islands stamps, with a different framing, typical according to de Worms of the printer in supplying distinctive stamps to various colonies while minimizing the number of heads to conserve artists' and engravers' costs (see under DIE PROOFS below for indications of similar economy in choice of background engine turning).

CHECK LIST

Blue-green ^a	No watermark	Rough perf 14 to 16	August 1862 ^b	PB ^c	1/1 ^d
Green	Watermark small star	Rough perf 14 to 16	1863-67	PB	8/4
Dark green	Watermark small star	Rough perf 14 to 16	1863-67	PB	9/4
Yellow-green	Watermark small star	Rough perf 14 to 16	1863-67	PB	10/4a
Blue-green	Watermark Crown CC	Perf 12½	1872	DLR	15/7
Blue-green	Watermark Crown CC	Perf 14	1876	DLR	18/11
Deep green	Watermark Crown CA	Perf 14	1884-86	DLR	29/19

- NOTES:
- Colors per Gibbons Catalogue.
 - Dates per Gibbons Catalogue.
 - PB refers to Perkins, Bacon, and Co.; DLR to De La Rue and Co.
 - Numbers refer to Gibbons/Scott Catalogue numbers.
 - The trial perforations listed by Gibbons are discussed separately below.

The Gibbons dates of issue are used herein, although the details of the Perkins-Bacon and the De La Rue records discussed below under QUANTITIES do not always agree.

PRINTERS

Percy de Worms discusses at length the transfer of the printing contract from Perkins-Bacon to De La Rue, and attributes it largely to administrative problems at the former facility, which resulted in shipment date slip-pages and maladroitness correspondence. However, some point was made by the seemingly over-dedicated Agent-General regarding "cancelled" stamps being given to certain persons elsewhere in the Government at their request for "official" collections. There was no indication of any but the highest technical competence of Perkins-Bacon ((1, 6)).

Perkins-Bacon supplied 1d. and 6d. stamps from 1862 to 1871. On 5 July 1871, Houghton and Gunn (Houghton having entered into partnership with Charles H. Gunn on 1 October 1868 ((1))) requested Perkins-Bacon to discon-



((1)) Numbers in double parentheses refer to similarly-numbered references at the end of the section.

tinue supplying Antigua postage stamps until further orders; and on 15 November 1871, on behalf of the Agents-General, requested return of the two Antigua plates, and on 29 November the return of the two dies and two rollers used for preparing the plates. The plates were returned on 23 November, and the other material on 1 December 1871. De La Rue, having been awarded the contract, sent their first despatch of 6d. stamps on 14 December 1871, and recorded despatches continued until the shipment of 4 May 1886 (see below under QUANTITIES ((4)).

PRINTING

The stamps were line-engraved, or recess-printed.

PAPER

The stamps were printed on white, wove paper, varying from very thin to thick ((8)). In comparing forgeries to genuine stamps, the latter are characterized by being on pinkish-white paper, as compared to the very white paper of the bogus stamps and the yellowish paper of the bogus 1d. stamps (see below under FORGERIES).

PERFORATION

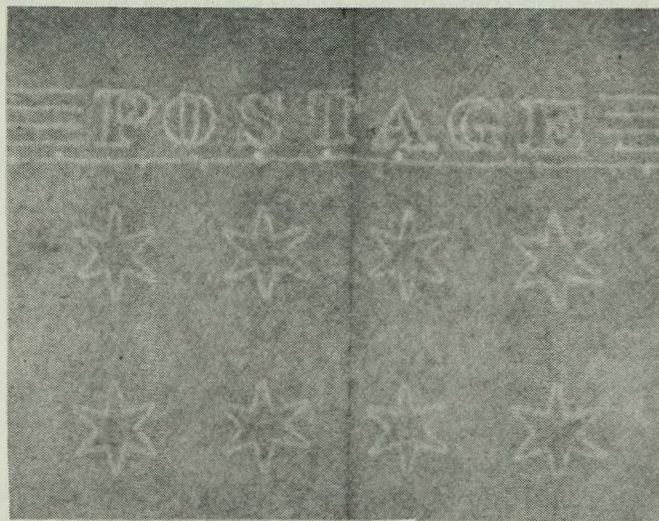
The stamps were perforated as tabulated in the above check list. In his book on Grenada, Bacon ((9)) discusses the then-current perforating machines and the "trial perforations" described below. The Adrian Hopkins sale of 1942 contained a used pair of the 6d. yellow-green stamp with double perforations between ((10)).

SHEETS

The stamps were printed in sheets of 120, with ten horizontal rows of twelve stamps each ((2)). Unmarked, perforated selvage was attached all around the sheet. The individual stamps were arranged somewhat erratically in the sheet, rather than being exactly line up horizontally and vertically ((6, 11, 12)), which contributed to the frequent lack of good centering, particularly of early issues (cruder perforating techniques). The largest known block of the first 6d. stamp is a horizontal block of ten from the F. G. Marshall collection ((13, 14)).

WATERMARKS

Although the paper of the first 1862 issue was unwatermarked, the later Perkins-Bacon printings of 1862-71 were on paper watermarked "Small Star". The watermark design is shown below, from a full double-sheet of the paper in the Andrews B. Hale collection ((15)). The paper was prepared in sheets bearing 240 stars in twenty horizontal rows of twelve, or enough for two full sheets of 120 stamps. The pattern of stars is enclosed in a



rectangular frame of five lines, with the inner four lines broken in six places by the inscription POSTAGE at top and bottom center and twice at each side. The lower half-sheet is symmetrical with the upper one, with the inscription inverted at the bottom. The illustration above shows the top central inscription, above Stars Number 5, 6, 7, and 8 in the sheet.

The stars measure 12 to 13½ mm across the points and are arranged on 20½ mm centers horizontally and 24 mm centers vertically. The border frame measures 9 to 9½ mm wide. The double-sheet has deckled edges and measures 270 by 523 mm, with the outside dimensions of the frame being 258 by 495 mm. Thus, a 120-star half-sheet measures 270 mm horizontally by 261½ mm vertically, being nearly square. The sheet shape is consistent with Mark W. Swetland's remarks ((16)), noting that the Small Star watermark is known both upright and sideways, due to the fact that the nearly-square sheets were fed into the printing press more or less randomly. Therefore, the marginal frame watermarks ("papermaker's watermarks") will occur on various stamps of a sheet, depending on how the paper was fed (four possibilities). The inscription faces the stars with the letters' feet ((6)).

The De La Rue printings of 1871-76 were made on paper watermarked first Crown CC and finally Crown CA. In these cases, a single-line frame around a group of Crown CC or Crown CA marks (six horizontal by ten vertical) made plating the 6d. re-entries easier ((11)). A sheet of 120 stamps of the 1d. carmine-red CA 14 of the issues of 1884-86 shows inscriptions outside the watermark framelines at sheet edges at both sides and at the top reading as follows: Left side: +CROWN AGENTS FOR+, Right side: THE COLONIES, and Top: CROWN AGENTS. The left side inscription reads upward; the right side inscription reads downward; and the top inscription

consists of the bottom portions of upright letters. All inscription letters are double-lined block capitals, while the + marks are single-lined. Based on similarity to the watermark format of the 1890 Leeward Islands Federal stamps (see Section 5.4), it is probable that the watermarked paper of De La Rue was prepared in double sheets (four panes) of 240 individual Crown CA watermarks, and that the sheet of stamps described above formed the lower half of such a double sheet. By the same reasoning, it is probable that the full watermark inscription on left and right sides of the double sheet read: +CROWN AGENTS FOR + THE COLONIES+. In the case of the 1884-86 sheet discussed above, the + marks before and after THE COLONIES does not appear ((6)).

Known watermark varieties are as follows (using Gibbons' notation, with watermarks listed as seen while looking at the backs of the stamps):

	INVERTED	REVERSED	INVERTED AND REVERSED
1872 Crown CC Perf 12½	W. E. Lea ((6))	T. D. Barrow ((18)) A. S. Griswold ((17))	T. D. Barrow ((18))
1876 Crown CC Perf 14	M. W. Svetland ((16))	T. D. Barrow ((18)) A. S. Griswold ((17)) W. E. Lea ((6))	--
1884 Crown CA Perf 14	--	--	--

Thomas Barrow ((18)) states that the combined inverted and reversed watermarks are scarcer than either of the other varieties. Nat Surtees notes that the paper did not fit the machine well and was therefore cut up and fed in upright and sideways to use it up. Accordingly, watermarks occur in all manners and are not rare thus ((13)). Varieties of Crown CA watermarks have not been reported on 6d. stamps, although the 1d. carmine-red Crown CA Perf 12 is known inverted ((6)), and the 1d. rose Crown CA Perf 14 is known reversed ((18)). Barrow states ((18)) that CA watermark varieties are true rarities.

QUANTITIES

The quantities provided by Perkins-Bacon are given in the Perkins-Bacon records ((1)) as shown below. All quantities are in individual stamps, and the dates are those of despatch from the printers to William Houghton (Houghton and Gunn after 1 October 1868), acting for the Agents-General.

1 Jul 1862	8,000	7 Oct 1867	6,480	5 Apr 1870	6,400
14 Nov 1862	8,000	12 Dec 1867	6,400	30 Jun 1870	6,400
12 Jun 1863	8,000	10 Mar 1868	6,400	6 Oct 1870	6,400
26 Aug 1863	20,000	25 Jun 1868	6,400	5 Jan 1871	6,400
7 Sep 1864	10,000	1 Oct 1868	6,400	6 Apr 1871	6,400
10 Jun 1865	20,000	12 Apr 1869	6,400	6 Jul 1871	6,400
14 May 1866	16,000	15 Jun 1869	6,400		
(see below)		11 Oct 1869	6,400	Total	194,120
8 Jul 1867	8,040	4 Jan 1870	6,400		

In 1928 Melville listed exactly the same shipments ((2)). Although the Perkins-Bacon records give no data regarding watermarks or shades of green for the 6d. stamps, Melville states that the 1 July 1862 shipment of 8,000 stamps was the only shipment on unwatermarked paper. This may be correct, since the shipment of 14 November 1862 was soon followed by the first shipment of 1d. stamps on 12 December (see Section 5.2 on One Penny stamps below), all of which were on Small Star watermark paper. However, the Perkins-Bacon records of printing and perforating, although incomplete and not entirely consistent with the records of despatches given above, show that the initial printing during the week ending 14 June 1862 totalled 9,120 stamps, of which 8,400 are characterized as from "good sheets". Furthermore, the number perforated on 1 July 1862 totalled 8,800 stamps. Accordingly, since the shipment of 1 July 1862 totalled only 8,000 stamps, it is possible that the 14 November shipment included some stamps on unwatermarked paper ((6)).

The above table gives shipments sent to the Agents-General's intermediary by the printers. However, it is believed that the shipment of 16,000 stamps despatched on 14 May 1866 never arrived on Antigua, so that the total available quantity of 6d. stamps was probably 178,120 rather than the total in the table ((1)). Thus, de Worms discusses a 17 June 1867 letter from Houghton to the printers, requesting a further shipment no later than 29 June, noting that the Antigua government was out of stamps, a former order of 1d. and 6d. stamps not having come to hand. The shipment of 8 July followed. Thus, since the previous shipment of 1d. and 6d. stamps was made on 10 June 1865, de Worms notes that an interesting philatelic problem is posed as to the possible existence of Antigua covers without stamps in the 1867 time period. The solution to de Worms' problem was furnished by Antigua's returning to the use of the Crowned Circle-Paid-Antigua mark on stampless covers. The Svetland collection contains examples dated 27 April 1866 and 16 March, 26 May, and 27 June 1867 ((12)).

Stamp Collecting Magazine reported in 1943 ((8)) that no more than 459 stamps of the original shipment of 1 July 1862 were used postally, the balance being either still unused or employed for fiscal purposes.

The quantities provided by De La Rue are given by John Easton ((4)) from the De La Rue records, as shown below, all quantities being in stamps, dates being those of despatch from the printers, and notes being those of Easton.

16 Dec 1871	29,520	CC paper supplied by De La Rue, perf 12½.
-------------	--------	---

16 Jun 1873	30,120	CC paper supplied by Crown Agents.
15 Jun 1874	30,120	
13 Jul 1875	30,120	Perf 14, if Gibbons' date is correct.
13 Mar 1877	28,920	
23 May 1878	29,760	
4 May 1886	6,240	Only printing on CA paper. Note L.I. 6d. invoiced 15 Oct 1890. Perkins-Bacon plate defaced 17 Aug 1894.
Total	184,800	

Mark Swetland ((19)) notes that the 4 May 1886 shipment of 6,240 stamps is unlikely to be the last printing before 1890, inasmuch as 6,300 6d. stamps were afterwards sold as remainders (see below). Accordingly, the De La Rue total of 184,800 stamps shown above may be too low. However, the 6d. stamps would not appear to have had much usage in the time period, inasmuch as no despatches were made by De La Rue between 1878 and 1886, and since the 1886 shipment was roughly only about one-fifth of the size of each of the previous six shipments of 1871-78. Thus, it is possible that most of the 1886 shipment, plus a few earlier stamps, could have made up the remainders. Further to the point, as discussed below in Section 5.3 on Key Plate Stamps, on 1 July 1879 the postal rates were changed to require 4d. for a 15-gramme (half-ounce) letter and 2½d. for a packet not exceeding 4 ounces of commercial papers, and these new rates led to the 1879 issue of new stamp denominations of 2½d. and 4d. Thus, it is possible that Easton's data are correct and that the last shipment of 6d. stamps was indeed made on 4 May 1886 ((6)).

REMAINDERS

Information concerning the invalidation of Antiguan Victorian stamps is sparse, but usage (presumably philatelic) is reported as late as ca. 1922-50 in Barbuda ((20)), and in 1952 in St. John's ((21)). Fred Seifert further notes that the Colonial Secretary's Office in Antigua stated in 1896 that the pre-1890 Presidency stamps were then still valid for postage (see Section 5.3 for further discussion). However, on 31 October 1890, the initial issue of the Leeward Islands superseded the earlier issues of Antigua and the other Presidencies. The stock of remainders was sold off in 1892, as discussed in Section 5.3. The 6d. plate was defaced by scoring with diagonal lines, and either sold with the remainders ((2)) or later ((4)), ultimately being placed in the Leinster Collection at the Dublin Science and Art Museum. The 6d. remainders sold comprised 6,300 stamps, unidentified by watermark or perforation ((2)).

ARTISTS' DRAWINGS

The Perkins-Bacon records illustrate a "makeup" for the six pence stamp, with name tablet hand-painted, from the Royal Collection. The engine-turned background appears final and the head nearly so, the nose, mouth, and chin being slightly different from the final version ((6)). In the Catalogue of the Royal Collection ((22)), Sir John Wilson describes this item as a drawing in black, mounted on a card, and indicates that both the name and value tablets are hand-painted.

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- ((3)) "Stanley Gibbons British Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue, 1971", pp. 61-66, 354-355, 690.
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- ((7)) Lowe, Robson, "The Codrington Correspondence", London, 1951, p. 105.
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- ((10)) Hopkins, A. E., Private Treaty Sale of Collections of Antigua and Montserrat, Robson Lowe, London, September 1942.

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- ((14)) Marshall, F. G., Antigua Auction Sale, Robson Lowe, London, October 29, 19??
- ((15)) Hale, Andrews B., Communication to W. G. Cornell, May 1973.
- ((16)) Swetland, M. W., Notes on Antigua, BCPJ W/N 15, September 1963, pp. 70-71.
- ((17)) Swetland, M. W., Notes on Antigua, BCPJ W/N 19, May 1964, pp. 57-58.
- ((18)) Swetland, M. W., Notes on Antigua, BCPJ W/N 30, March 1966, pp. 41-42.
- ((19)) Swetland, M. W., Communications to W. G. Cornell, June 1973.
- ((20)) Smith, A. L., unpublished notes on Barbuda, 1973.
- ((21)) Seifert, F. F., unpublished notes on Antigua, 1973.
- ((22)) Wilson, Sir John, "The Catalogue of the Royal Philatelic Collection, Section IV, British America", London, 1952, p. 415.

(To be continued)

PERSONAL MENTION (Continued from page 44)

Recently, at Sacramento, California, he flight-tested a VTOL (vertical takeoff and landing) craft, called the XM-4, and now he's becoming involved with giant reptiles and hikes through the Gobi Desert. I guess the only thing Gale hasn't done is mail post cards from Atlantis!)

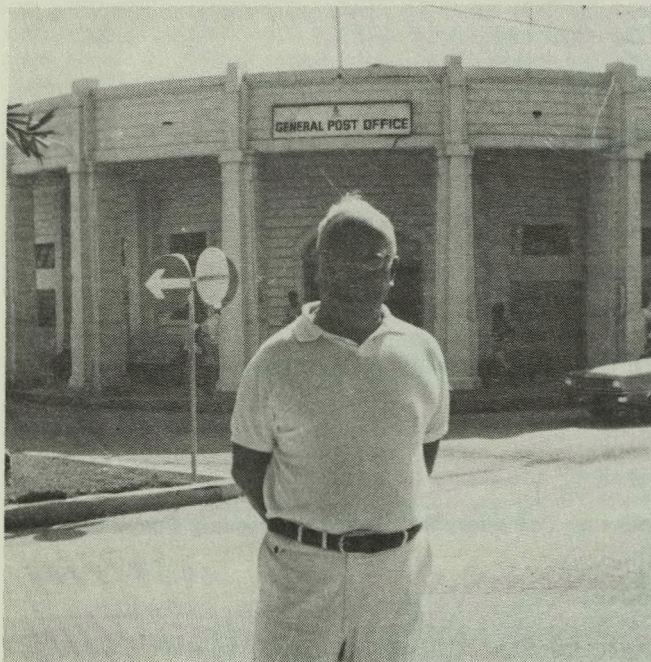
(Again Ed: Thanks for that VTOL first-flight cover, Gale!)

PAUL PHILLIPS, one of our newer members, writes that he was elected to the Council of the (British) Postal History Society at that organization's last Annual General Meeting. Paul also submitted a copy of an article from the PHS's publication Postal History, Issue No. 223 (1982), written by R. M. Willcocks and titled "The Jamaican Bishop Mark of 1799-1801". In this analysis Willcocks establishes the existence of Bishop Marks used in Jamaica by describing four examples, the latest of which was sold in Sotheby's manuscript auction of 21 July 1982. (Ed: This account, which should be of considerable interest to Jamaica specialists, will be reprinted in a future BCPJ.)

BEN RAMKISSOON reports that last year he was in Hartford, Connecticut, for a medical meeting, and while in that city he visited with GERTRUDE and KIL BUMP, and ARTHUR CLARKE. Ben states that a very profitable and enjoyable evening was spent by this quartet discussing Bermuda postal history aspects. One thing he didn't mention was the date when this meeting took place!

BCPSG congratulations are in order for MIKE DeLISE, who, per an announcement in a recent Stamp Collector, was elected President of the Glen Ellyn, Illinois, Philatelic Club.

In early January of 1983 DR. CLEMENS PROKESCH submitted a "mini-travelogue" concerning the Cayman Islands, from where he and his wife NATALIE had just returned from an eight-day vacation. After stopping in Atlanta to meet their new granddaughter, Clem and Natalie departed Miami on December 29th via Cayman Airways for Grand Cayman Island. Operating out of headquarters at the Holiday Inn on famed Seven Mile Beach, they spent their time snorkeling, visiting turtle farms, and (in Clem's case) hitting the Post Offices. He is shown here standing not only in front of the GPO but also in front of Hell.



Upon his return to Connecticut, Clem was again (and for the 24th consecutive time!) elected President of the Thames Stamp Club of New London.

 SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from page 34)

DECEASED:

We are deeply saddened by the death of Life Member WILLIAM M. McFARLAN of Downington, Pennsylvania. Ben Ramkissoon and Gale Raymond reported that Bill passed away on 25 June 1982, after having been in poor health for several months. His philatelic interests were concentrated mainly in Bahamas and Jamaica, and he had on occasion contributed articles on these subjects to the BCPJ.

APPLICATION REJECTED:

LUETTKE, Donald.

ADDRESS CHANGES/CORRECTIONS TO MEMBERSHIP LIST:

MARTIN, L. W. Jr., P. O. Box 1198, Bellaire, TX 77401.

FRIEDMAN, Barry, 6060 Falls Circle Drive S., No. 415, Lauderhill, FL 33319.

GRABON, George, 253-14 West End Drive, Little Neck, NY 11363.

JORDAN, John M., 22 Holly Road, New Canaan, CT 06840.

BARWICK, Christopher J., Pigeon Hill, Hollybush Lane, West Heath, Baughurst, Basingstoke, Hants., RG26 5LB, England.

To page 58

This and That...

From BEN RAMKISSOON comes a copy of the newspaper "The Vincentian" for Friday, December 11th, 1981, with the following announcement of air service to the Grenadines:

"The Grenadines Islands have been suffering for need of a regular air service for many years. From the beginning of this month Air Martinique has come to the rescue.

"The 19-seater 'Twin Otter' will be operating twice daily between the Islands of Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Union Island. The fare is \$79.00 return between St. Vincent and Union Island. Flying time to Union Island is 15 minutes.

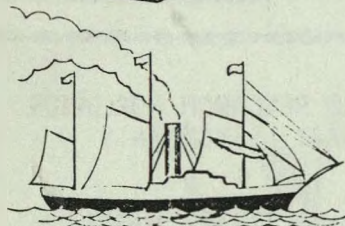
"Stops at other islands can be arranged on request.

"Besides making it easier for people travelling between the Grenadines, the Twin Otter will make it easier for Europeans travelling to and from the Grenadines.

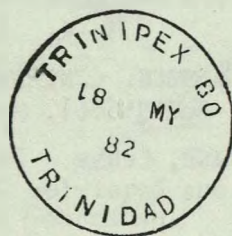
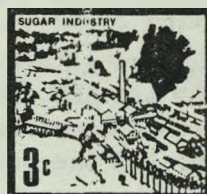
"The plane will not be operating on any scheduled service."

Ben remarks that, although the press release doesn't specify whether mail service is provided, it nevertheless falls under the category of useful information.

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The CDS at the left (Type X as described in the recently completed BCPJ article "The Town Cancels of Trinidad and Tobago") was used on 18 MY 82 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Trinidad Philatelic Society. The example was sent by BEN RAMKISSOON, who notes that a similar CDS was previously utilized in conjunction with the 30th birthday of the TPS in 1972.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA...

Dr. IAN MATHESON reports that on June 10th, 1982, three members of the BCPSG (MIKE NETHERSOLE, HOWARD GODWIN, and himself) met in Johannesburg to

discuss and exhibit British Caribbean material. Stamps and postal history of Barbados, Bermuda, and British Honduras, plus a comprehensive selection of War Tax stamps, were shown. Ian stated that the evening was so successful that it was decided to make it a "regular fixture", with the purpose of luring prospective members into the BCPSG fold.

Ian also forwarded a newspaper clipping describing the June 1982 meeting proceedings of the East Rand Philatelic Society, of which Howard is President. Ian was the guest speaker at that affair, with his subject the stamps and postal history of British Honduras. The article reads:

"...Mr. Matheson covered the early history of the country and also showed some artifacts that have been discovered in old burial mounds. Throughout its early history there was fighting between the Spanish and British for possession. Presently Guatemala, which borders Belize to the west, claims that Britain is illegally occupying the country. Another potential Falklands?

"Mr. Matheson showed postal history items, the earliest of which was dated 1767, explaining the various postal markings of the period. The stamps shown were from the first issue in January 1866 through to the Edward VII issues. Included were surcharges, specimens, mint and postally used varieties. It was a really magnificent exhibit much appreciated and envied by members of the society.

"Mr. Godwin concluded the evening by inviting Mr. Matheson to return at a future date to show more of his material."

In the December 1982 BCPJ PAUL RAYNOR commented on certain Belize and Guyana postmarks described in earlier Journals by Tom Giraldi and Gale Raymond. Paul now offers information pertaining to Mike Rego's serialized article "G. P. O. Georgetown Markings in Guyana", which concluded in the October 1982 issue. Actually, Paul tempers his data somewhat by stating "...these marks appear to extend Mike's listings in the Georgetown series...I say appear because I do not know whether all the markings actually originate at Georgetown."

Figures A and B illustrate a "RETURN TO SENDER" marking not listed by Mike. Both examples are struck in black on local covers (each with a Georgetown return address), and both are dated in late September 1981. Figure A shows an "RLO ----" in manuscript across the RETURN TO SENDER handstamp; Figure B shows a very poor strike of an R.L.O. GEORGETOWN / GUYANA CDS dated 28 SP 81.

This apparently deteriorated CDS could be a late example of Mike's RLO2, pictured in the December 1981 BCPJ and having EDK and LDK dates, per Mike, of 26 April 1971 and 2 August 1974, respectively. This would be possible if the inner circle of the Figure B strike is missing due to either (1) the handstamp being poorly inked, or (2)

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For July '83 issue: 15 May '83

For October '83 issue: 15 August '83

For December '83 issue: 15 October '83

For February '84 issue: 15 December '83

the inner ring being completely worn away. But if there never physically was an inner ring, then this handstamp would have to be considered a new variety---say, RLO3.

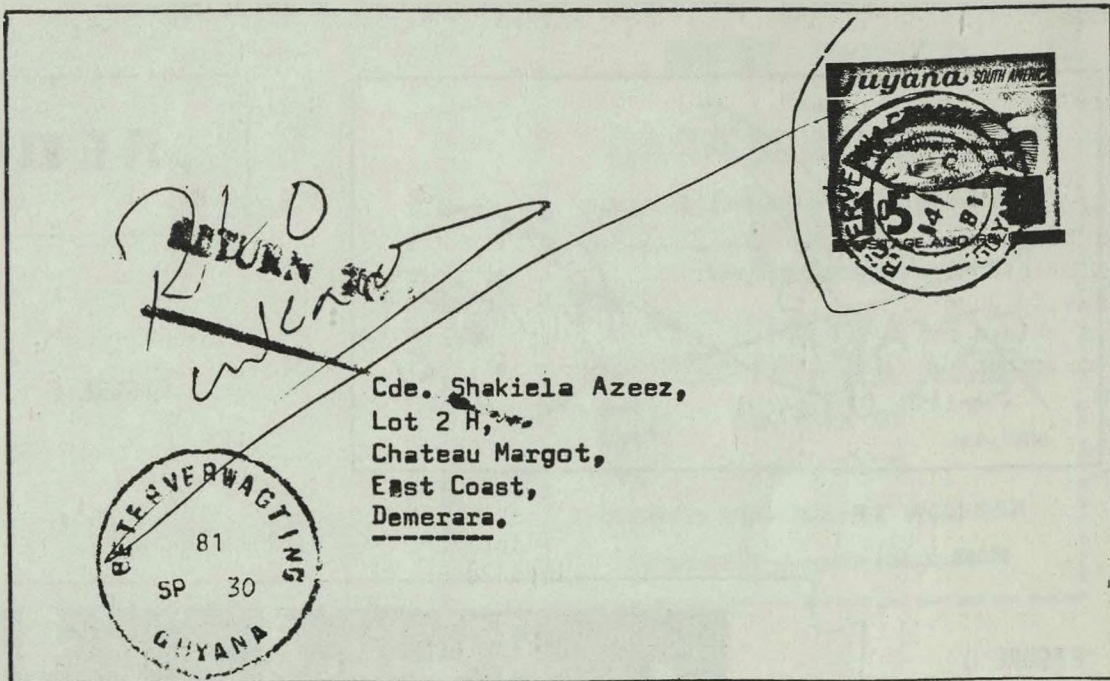


FIGURE A

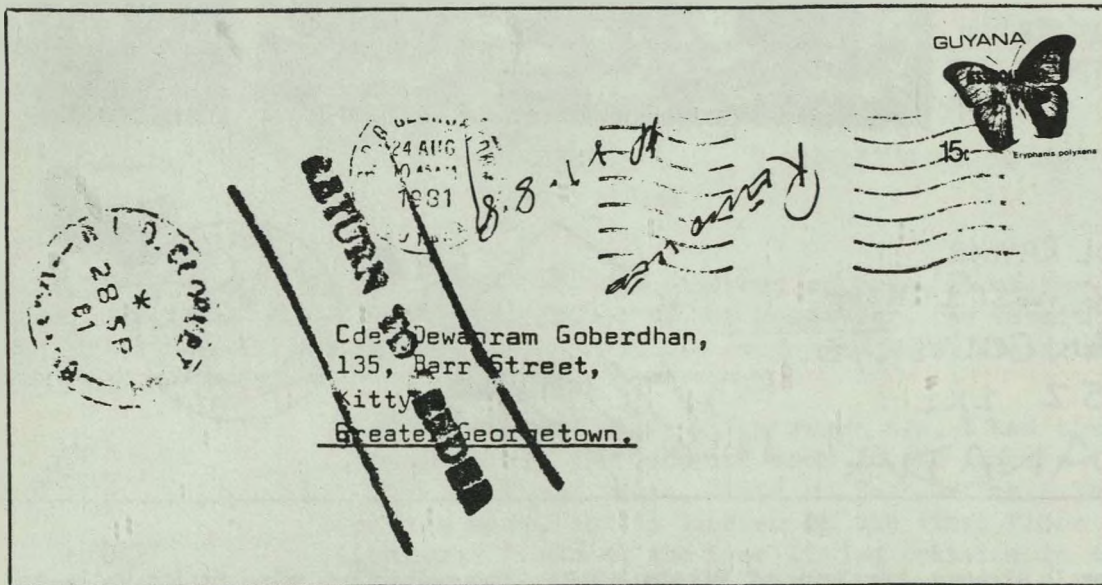


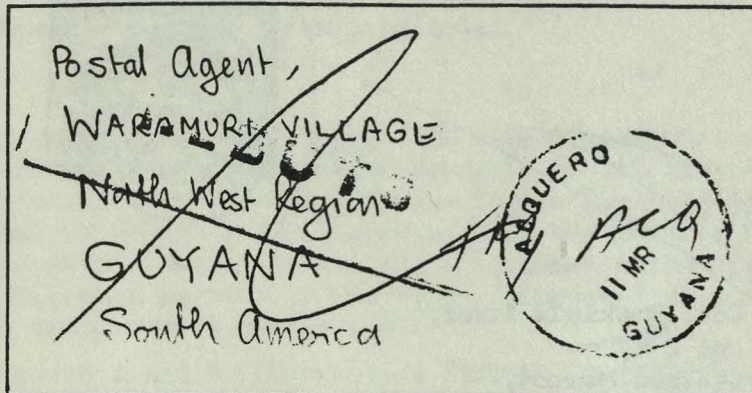
FIGURE B

OVER →

SLOW MAIL DEPARTMENT: ERIC KING, who lives in Belize, reports that his February 1982 Journal, which was postmarked on 30 January 1982, was not delivered to him until 22 December! It was properly addressed and franked with the correct postage for air mail printed matter. Eric guesses that it somehow was placed into a mail bag which was not used until the Christmas rush. No instructional marks appeared on the envelope.

SPONSOR A NEW BCPSG MEMBER!

Figure C shows a black "REBUTS" marking---also unlisted by Mike. The Acquero postmark is missing the year slug, but it should be 1982. Paul owns another cover bearing this REBUTS handstamp, also in black, sent from Canada to MacKenzie; this cover contains a manuscript "Unclaimed" notation dated 4 February 1982.



REBUTS

FIGURE C

FIGURE D



Finally, Figure D shows a version of Mike's HRAP1, described on page 66 of the April 1982 Journal, but having larger letters and an entirely different format. Should we call this item HRAP2? In addition, this cover bears a Type HTAX1 stamp, also described by Mike on page 66 of the April issue.

The previous Journal reported that BRIAN THOMPSON won a BCPSG Bronze Medal at the Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society's convention held in Leeds in late October. Bruce Walker reported the disheartening news that Brian's medal was stolen from his apartment in Mallorca, Spain, exactly one month later, on November 23rd.

It's really a shame when the pleasures of stamp collecting and exhibiting have to be plagued with senseless thievery such as this.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from page 26)

my questions, and giving me a basis from which I have been able to develop my own collection.

I suggest to any member who can make

The crude-appearing "killer" shown here was pictured on page 165 of the December 1982 Journal. BCPSG'er DIETRICH WERNER, Editor of The Seaposter, has submitted a letter shedding considerable light upon this mark. In condensed form, Dietrich's correspondence reads as follows:



"While visiting Belize a few years ago, I had the chance to check out all the odds and ends in the drawers in the Point Placenia, Stann Creek, District Post Office. This facility is in a home, and is located on the first floor next to the kitchen. I was at the time living upstairs in the same house. (My wife's grandmother is the Postal Clerk in Placenia.)

"One of the items in the drawer was a device having a wooden handle approximately 4½ inches in length and a brass head having the same design as that shown in the Journal. This item was used for sealing packets of outgoing mail. This was done by melting a sealing wax and then impressing the seal on the back of the large envelope in which the outgoing mail had been placed. This packet would then be carried by dory to the

mainland. There it would be placed on the Maya Airways plane, which landed with the mail at Big Creek airstrip every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

"This sealing device was not made to cancel mail; it impressed the design and the Post Office name into the wax, hence when used as a cancel it prints in relief (or negative). It would seem to me that Ben Ramkisson's mark is most likely a favor cancel applied to a cover by request of a visiting stamp collector.

Raphy
12.7
P/15

Figure C shows a black "REBUTS" marking---also unlisted by Mike. The Acquero post-mark is missing the year slug, but it should be 1982. Paul owns another cover bearing this REBUTS handstamp, also in black, sent from Canada to MacKenzie; this cover contains a manuscript "Unclaimed" notation dated 4 February 1982.

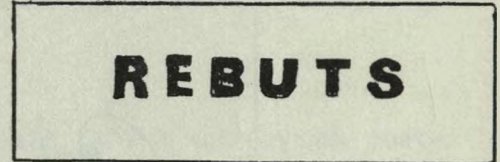
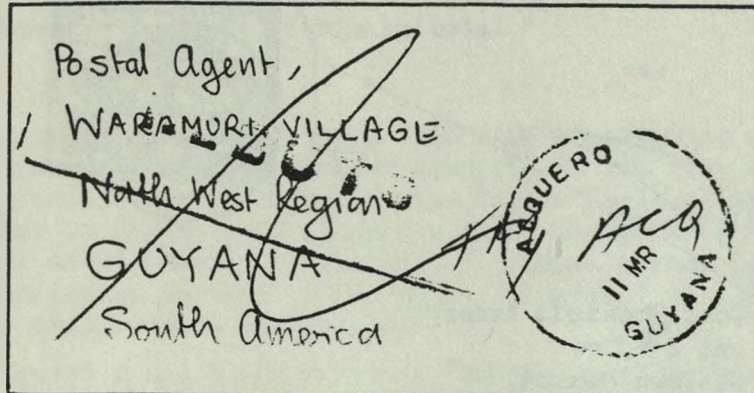
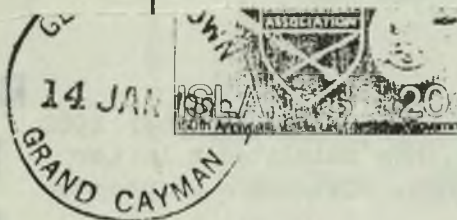


FIGURE C

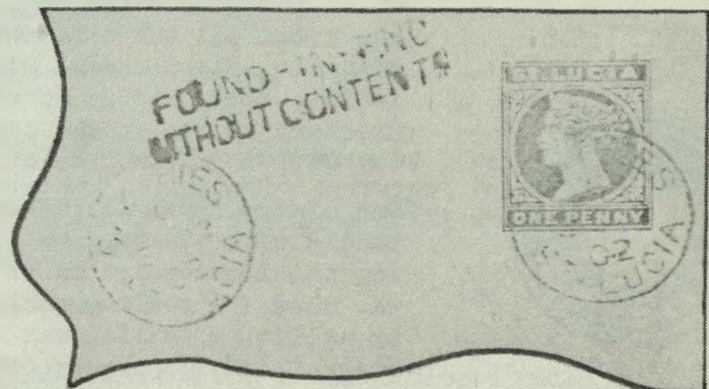
FIGURE D



VICKER, who asks whether it appears to be a TRD. (Ed: My understanding is that TRD's, as commonly defined, are normally oval in shape, but I'm no expert in that field. Can anyone give Gus an opinion?)

A mysterious phrase FOUND IN FNC WITHOUT CONTENTS appears on a St. Lucia stamped envelope submitted by CHARLES FREELAND. Partially shown (unfortunately, not too clearly!) at the right, the item carries a Castries CDS dated SP 72 02, and was addressed to Switzerland. Not shown is a manuscript notation on the envelope "Per Book Post".

Charles asks what the FOUND IN FNC WITHOUT CONTENTS means. He states that this strike was mentioned some years ago in Caribbeana, the magazine of the Roses Philatelic Society, but that it brought forth no comments. Was it a St. Lucia mark, a transit mark, or ---?



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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from page 26)

my questions, and giving me a basis from which I have been able to develop my own collection.

I suggest to any member who can make it to come to BALPEX on September 3 - 6. I further suggest that you will find a friendly atmosphere, both from the "old hands" and the newcomers, and I am sure you will find someone who shares your specific interests.

The details regarding this meeting will appear in the next Journal.

ED

P.S. - The member who was going to resign decided to stay on!

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SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from page 50)

ADDRESS CHANGES/CORRECTIONS TO MEMBERSHIP LIST (Continued):

RITCHIE, Geoffrey G., 30 Mallinson Oval, Harrogate, HG2 9HH, North Yorkshire, England.

ELLERTON, N. V., 16012 Falls Road, Sparks, MD 21152.

BARKLEY, James V.: Change Post Code from JQ8 8NU to TQ8 8NU.

GRAHAM, Gordon: Change Post Code from SK7 6DK to SK7 6DX (as originally specified in Membership List in February 1983 BCPJ).

PUTZEL, Ralph F., P. O. Box 20, Bergvliet 7864, South Africa.

LOCKIE, Dr. John M., Apartment 208, 1056 Bernard Avenue, Kelowna, British Columbia, V1Y 8L7, Canada.

The December 1982 BCPJ Secretary's Report included LeJuan SHAMPLIN as a new applicant. The name should be LeJuan SHRIMPLIN; the address as given is correct.

FAHSINGBAUER, Robert, should be FASHINGBAUER, Robert.

RE-INSTATED (Effective 1 January 1982):

MESSECAR, William C., 10676 La Tehama Circle, Fountain Valley, CA 92708.

WERNER, Dietrich, Box S. Rosendale, NY 12472.

SIEGEL, Abraham, 120 West 44th St., New York, NY 10036.

RE-INSTATED (Effective 1 January 1983):

MUDRA, Boyd J., 2334 South 60th Court, Cicero, IL 60650.

DeLISE, Mike, P. O. Box 64, Riverside, IL 60546.

COLLECTING INTERESTS:

Cartwright: Early St. Christopher, Nevis, and Barbados.

Wilson: Add Haiti.

Swetland: Antigua to 1952 specialized; Jamaica postal history; Cincinnati, Ohio, postal history; Memel specialized.

Sheppard, S.C.: Australia, maps on stamps.

DeLise: Numeral cancellations of BWI to 1952, especially Bermuda; stamp varieties of BWI to 1972.

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THIS AND THAT (Continued from page 56)

BEN RAMKISSOON, unofficial "keeper of the files" concerning contemporary Trinidad postmarks, reports the appearance of Type X CDS's from the Salazar and Chaguanas post offices. (Type X, a "skeleton" configuration, is described on page 84 of the August 1980 BCPJ and is pictured on page 51 of this Journal.) Ben notes a 4 OC 82 date for the Salazar example, and 6 DE 82 for Chaguanas.

Ben further states that the Prince Charles-Princess Diana Royal Wedding Issue of St. Vincent-Grenadines was overprinted OFFICIAL and came into use overprinted thusly in early October 1982. As of November no other issue, says Ben, had been identified for official use in this manner.

...from Here and There

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*Posted-unpaid and opened
in due course, but having
originated out of Gibraltar
forwarded changed with fine*

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The postal history expert who was describing the collection took the cover from the album to look at the back and discovered the handstamp shown above, applied as a transit mark at Gibraltar. Although the G. P. O. Record Books showed the existence of this stamp, it had never before been seen in use. Offered as a single lot at auction, it realised £3,200.

This is our example of how the Robson Lowe team takes a personal interest in collections offered through the firm. It is also a lesson to look at the back of covers. Many professionals forget to do so. The owner of this rarity did not know he possessed it; another reason to sell through a company whose team includes experts in every field.

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