

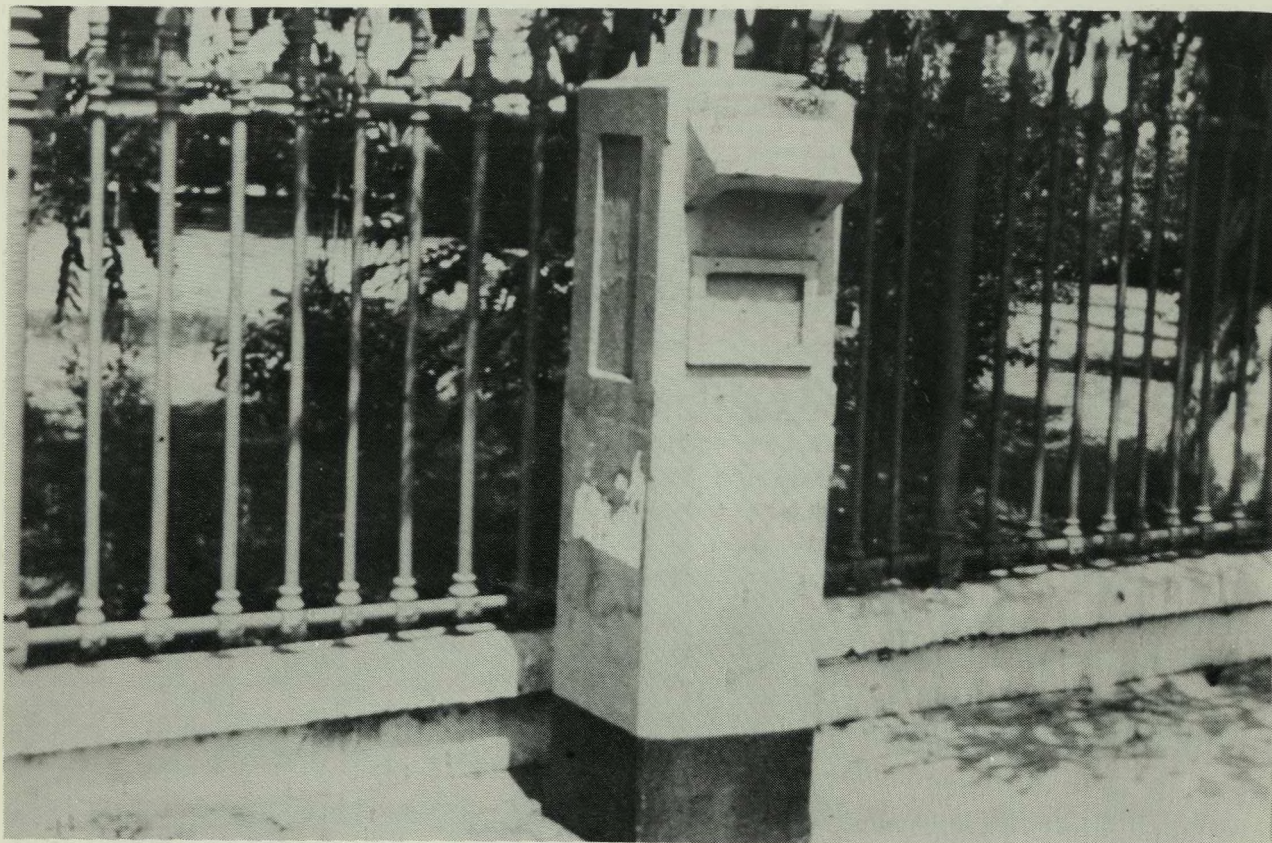
BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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JULY 1983



(See page 65)

- | | |
|--|----|
| The Bahamas: The Postmarks of Long Island, Rum Cay, and San Salvador
by Malcolm D. Watts | 63 |
| Barbados Defence Forces Postal Markings
by Tony Shepherd | 79 |
| Jamaica: The Local Overprints as Accomplished by Camille Vendryes
by Michael D. W. Vokins | 83 |

CONTENTS CONTINUED ON BACK COVER

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**President's Message**

I urge all of you who can to attend our meeting at BALPEX over the Labor Day weekend. It should be a great show and a "fun" time. By the way, I understand that we have an excellent auction lined up. Please look at the enclosed auction list as I am sure you will find a few lots of interest for your collection.

Bill Bogg and Bob Topaz have offered the use of their booth at the BALPEX dealers' bourse as an informal BCPSG meeting place. There will be an informal Group dinner get-together on Saturday night, September 3rd.

Dan Walker will be our local BCPSG contact at BALPEX. He will be in charge of getting exhibit forms sent to prospective exhibitors, making arrangements for hotel accommodations, and arranging for our Group meeting room. Please contact Dan for any details, at P. O. Box 1422, Springfield, VA 22151.

As a collector, I have dealt with a number of stamp dealers and auction houses over the years. I have

To page 92

THE BAHAMAS: THE POSTMARKS OF LONG ISLAND, RUM CAY, AND SAN SALVADOR

BY MALCOLM D. WATTS

(Ed: In the February 1981 and April 1981 Journals, Malcolm Watts described the culture, geography, and postal history of the Abaco and Exuma Island Groups. Here is the third of Mal's postal travelogues through the Bahamas chain. It is reprinted from Caribbeana, the Journal of the Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society, No. 11, September 1982.)

All three of these islands have one thing in common---all were visited by Christopher Columbus. That daring navigator first set foot on San Salvador on 12 October 1492.

LONG ISLAND, situated some 200 miles southeast of Nassau, is a narrow snake-like island stretching some 60 miles from Cape Santa Maria on the northernmost tip (where Columbus landed) to South Point. At no point does the width of the island exceed four miles. It straddles the Tropic of Cancer, with most of its 130 square miles lying within the tropics. Unlike the other Bahamas Islands it has bold headlands, towering cliffs, and, in the south, gentle hillsides rolling into the salt country. This island is noted for its caves (situated at Deadmans Cay), some of which are more than 600 feet deep, with stalactites and silvery-white limestone walls.

The architecture of the island goes back to the early 1800's. Each main house is usually small, and built of stone with a thatched roof. At the rear, and completely separate, is a hut with a huge chimney where the cooking is done. In order to ward off evil spirits, each house has a sign on the roof-top in the form of a bird, crown, scroll, or boat.

Long Island first began to prosper in the late 18th century from the enormous cotton plantations established there. In more recent times the island, sometimes known as the "land of salt", became famous for this product, the industry being established in the south of the island by the Diamond Crystal Salt Company. Today Long Island is famous for its farming. It ranks number one among the Bahamas for the raising of sheep, hogs, goats, and horses. Corn, peas, avocados, bananas, and other fruits and vegetables are grown, which are sold to the Nassau market and throughout the out-islands. The method of farming there is most unusual and of great interest to the island's visitors. Originated at Deadmans Cay, it involves the blasting of pot holes out of the rocky soil, or using natural holes, in which to raise bananas and some types of vegetables. Further prosperity has been brought to Long Island by a multimillion-dollar real estate development at Stella Maris.

The population is just under 4,000. Clarence Town, by far the largest settlement, has pastel-painted houses built around a wide blue lagoon and a picturesque harbour. Also of interest are the two quaint churches, one Anglican and the other Catholic, each having Moorish-style towers. The District Post Office is also located there.

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For the postmark collector, trying to obtain a collection of cancellations from the island's post offices presents a challenge. Many of these offices have very interesting names, and commercially-used covers bearing most of these cancellations are quite scarce; this includes the modern ones.

The post offices and opening dates are:

Clarence Town (D.P.O.)*

Burnt Ground (1910?)

Deadmans Cay (1910)

Grays (1942)

Lower Deadmans Cay (by August 1948)

McKennons (23 October 1958)

Mortimers (1950)

Roses (1 January 1922)

Salt Pond (3 February 1951)

Scrub Hill (17 July 1959)

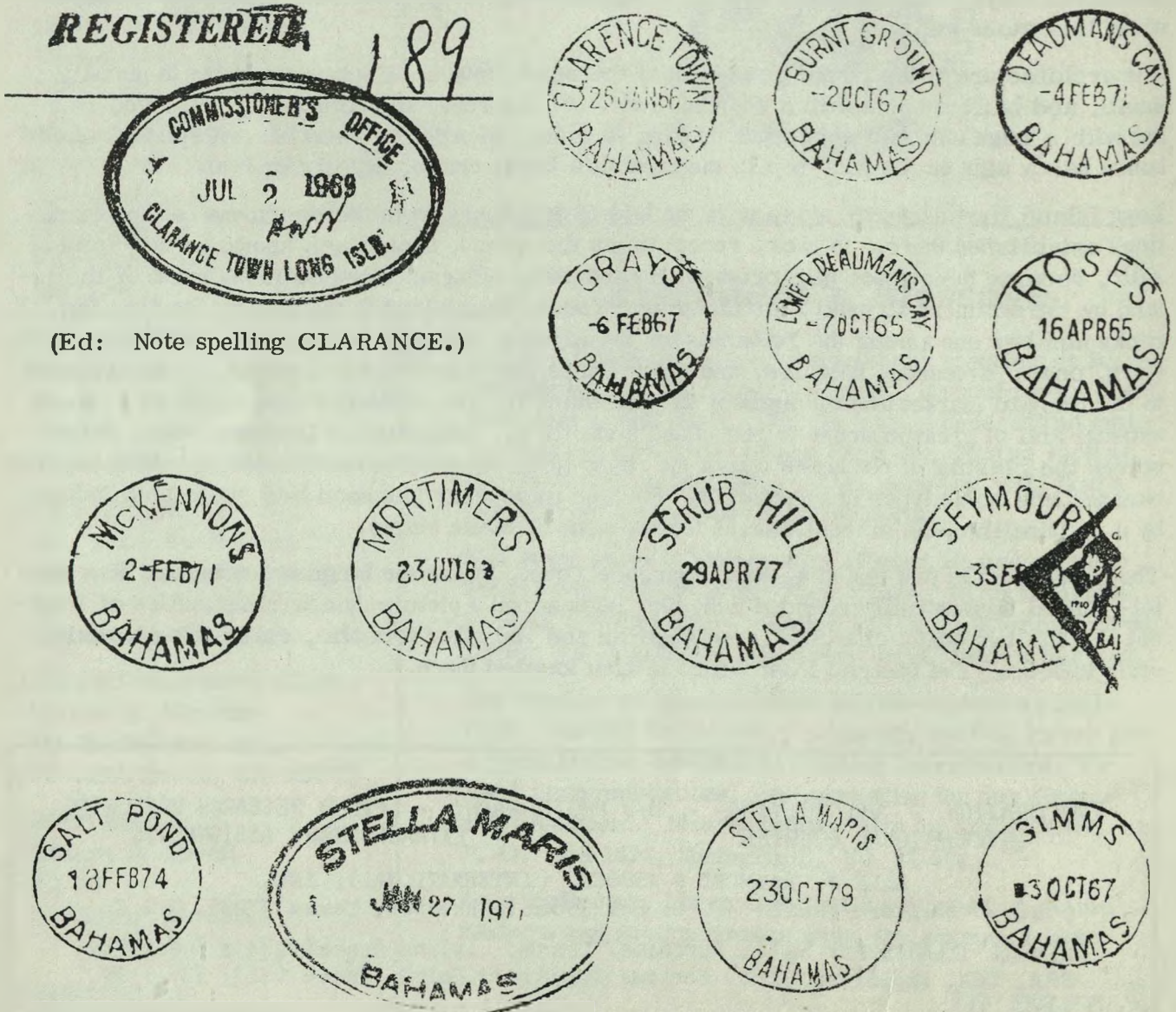
Seymours (23 October 1958)

Simms (by 1897; 1895?)

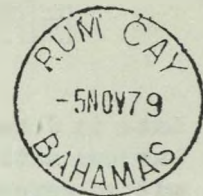
Stella Maris (?)

* Clarence Town was opened as Long Island originally, possibly as early as July 1849. It was renamed Clarence Town by May 1888.

Postmarks from Long Island are shown below.



RUM CAY was originally named Santa Maria de la Concepcion by Columbus. It derives its present name from the wreck upon its shores of a West Indiaman which was said to be laden with rum.



This small island of some 30 square miles is situated off the north-east coast of Long Island. It is low and flat, with a few rolling hills occasionally rising to 100 feet. The island was formerly prosperous from the export of salt and the raising of cattle and pineapples, but today it is primitive and sparsely populated with no more than 80 inhabitants. Rum Cay is noted for its winter duck shooting on the old salt pans, and its fishing is incomparable.

The only real settlement is at Port Nelson, where the only post office is located (see illustration above). Commercially-used covers bearing this cancellation are thus very scarce.

Rum Cay Post Office (21 April 1860? Definitely by 1889)

SAN SALVADOR lies some 20 miles northeast of Rum Cay and is a much larger island, being twelve miles long and six miles wide. It is generally accepted that Columbus made his first landfall here on 12 October 1492. Four separate monuments, all spread about the island, mark the spot of his landing, although it is generally regarded that he landed first at Long Bay!

Until 1925 the island was known as Watlings Island. It is so isolated from the rest of the Bahamas that it is completely surrounded by very deep water. By Bahamian standards the island is quite high; Mount Kerr rises to 140 feet. Lakes cover most of the interior of the island; the largest, Great Lake, is ten miles long and two miles wide at its broadest part.

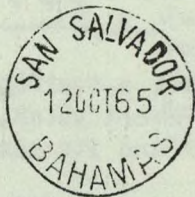
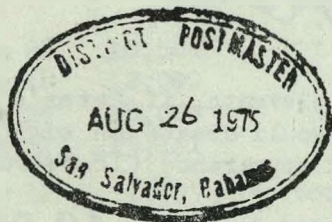
The population is less than 900 and the main settlement is at Cockburn Town, the location of the District Post Office. The only other office is at United Estates. This is a very scarce cancellation to obtain and the writer has yet to see a commercially-used cover from this office.

The post offices and opening dates are:

San Salvador (D. P.O.) (Opened as Watlings Island 20 Dec 1864? - By 1892 definitely.
Renamed San Salvador 1927.)

United Estates (1 July 1956)

Watlings Island (See San Salvador)



ON THE COVER: After the ESPAMER Show last October, KIL and GERTRUDE BUMP spent a week in Trinidad as the guests of JOE CHIN ALEONG. Kil wrote that "...Joe treated us royally, taking us to many interesting...parts of the island."

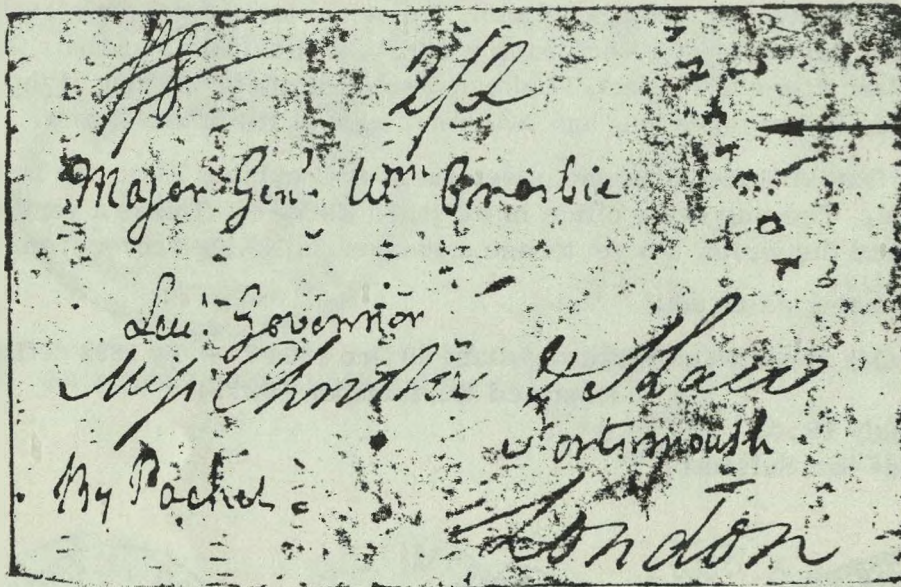
Kil further added: "Along the way Joe pointed out one or two of the very few all-concrete pillar (mail) boxes on the island. On 21 October I took a photo of this one, which is in Port of Spain, facing the Queen's Park Savannah not far from the Queen's Royal College."

FREELAND'S FACTS

by George Bowman

Late in January of 1983, CHARLES FREELAND provided interesting comments concerning various articles and statements which have appeared in previous Journals. He submitted several items of Antigua material, the most startling of which appears to be a Type PD13 "Straight-Line ANTIGUA" strike on a letter dated 15 June 1790. Readers may recall that, in discussing Type PD13 in the October and December 1981 BCPJ's, I had accounted for six examples, five of which were dated in 1798 (25 June, 15 July, ? September, 15 December, and 17 December) and the sixth---in my possession---on 3 February 1799. (Later correspondence from PETER BROOKS specified a date of 7 September for the "? September" example, and added the following dates, all in 1798: 18 February, 12 May, 15 May, 15 June, and 29 July. This brings the recorded total of PD13's to eleven. Peter has prepared a quite detailed "inventory" of all Antigua Type PD markings, which I plan to publish in the Journal in the near future. However, he does not list the 25 June 1798 PD13 example, an omission which, if valid, would reduce the total number of PD13's to only ten.)

The strike on the xerox sent by Charles (see Figure 1) measures 37 mm by 3 mm, as do the other PD13's, and even incorporates John Willem's "dropped I" feature as described on page 179 of the December 1981 Journal.



1

Now, before I loudly proclaim that a twelfth PD13 (or eleventh, if Peter's omission is justified) has surfaced---an event which, if true, would create an eight-year "blank period" between June 1790 and its next recorded appearance (18 February 1798)

To page 78

Jamaica: The Pictorial Issue, 1919-1938

By MICHAEL D. W. VOKINS

(CONTINUED FROM APRIL 1983 BCPJ)

Beginning on the next page is a Check List of the Jamaica "Pictorial Issue" stamps discussed in the previous Journal.

CHECK LIST

1/2 d. Value

1920 Sep 16	22,602 (Specimen, 391 stamps)	1924 Jun 28	17,500
Dec 22	95 1/8 for dealers	Jul 10	5,279
1921 May 21	12,000	1925 May 12	1,137 for booklets
July 1	754 (Specimen, 401 stamps)		1,138 $\frac{1}{2}$ (as strips of 80)
	80 90/160 for dealers	Jul 3	12,500
1922 Aug 11	3,500	Jul 9	280
Aug 11	12,000	1926 Aug 14	500
Aug 11	7,663	Aug 18	3,500
1923 Aug 3	10,000	Aug 28	7,000
Aug 25	2,743	Sep 6	6,500
Dec 10	753 120/160 for booklets	Sep 17	6,197
	759 (as strips of 80)	Oct 12	870
		Nov 9	1,507 $\frac{1}{2}$ for booklets
			1,515 (as strips of 80)

Total of 22,697 1/8 sheets, set 160, amounting to 3,631,540 stamps on Crown CA paper, and 115,677 50/160 sheets (18,508,370 stamps) on Script CA paper.

1d. Value

1920 Sep 16	22,388 (Specimen, 391 stamps)	1925 Jul 9	14,104
Dec 22	71 7/8 for dealers	1926 Aug 14	1,000
1922 Aug 11	10,000 (Specimen, 410 stamps)	Aug 28	20,000
	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ for dealers	Sep 6	6,000
Aug 22	5,039	Sep 6	5,500
1923 Aug 20	600	Nov 9	2,261 1/4 for booklets
Aug 25	13,500		757 $\frac{1}{2}$ (as strips of 40)
Sep 6	879	Dec 18	16,202
Oct 19	6,000	1927 Jul 23	2,000
Oct 29	12,000	Aug 2	6,000
Nov 9	12,437	Aug 3	24,500
Dec 10	1,130 5/8 for booklets	Aug 16	18,000
	379 $\frac{1}{2}$ (as strips of 40)	Oct 4	5,524
1924 Aug 28	10,500	1928 Jun 30	1,000
Sep 18	12,000	Jul 5	12,000
Sep 26	18,000	Jul 18	6,000
Oct 17	15,151	Jul 23	5,375
1925 May 12	1,705 $\frac{1}{2}$ for booklets	Aug 3	562 $\frac{1}{2}$ for booklets
	569 1/4 (as strips of 40)	Aug 18	2,311 7/8 for booklets
Jul 3	17,500		960 (as strips of 40)

Total of 22,459 7/8 sheets, set 160, amounting to 3,593,580 stamps on Crown CA paper, and 287,531 $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets, set 160, amounting to 46,005,040 stamps on Script CA paper.

1 1/2 d. Value

1919 Apr 9	8,000 (Specimen, 378 stamps)	1921 Apr 11	893
Apr 26	8,000	Apr 18	2,741
May 27	8,000		220 for dealers
Jun 13	8,000	Jul 2	18,500
			3 for dealers

	Jun 19	7,301		Jul 8	20,000
	Sep 20	8,000		Jul 18	8,000
	Oct 10	8,000		Jul 27	13,000
	Oct 13	8,000		Aug 31	16,500
	Oct 21	16,000		Sep 14	10,000
	Nov 19	8,000		Oct 5	30,000
				Nov 3	17,386
1920	Jan 9	8,000			
	Jan 22	16,000		1922 Aug 11	3,500
	Feb 3	8,000		Aug 11	10,000
	Feb 13	16,000		Aug 11	7,000
	Mar 9	8,135		Aug 22	9,000
	Oct 7	10,000		Aug 25	17,000
	Oct 29	20,000		Sep 6	25,000
	Nov 8	7,000		Sep 20	19,000
	Dec 14	10,500		Sep 25	5,030
	Dec 31	8,443			
1921	Jan 19	10,000 (Specimen, 397 stamps ?)			
	Feb 22	20,000			
	Apr 6	42,000			

Total of 199,379 sheets, set 40, amounting to 7,975,160 stamps on Crown CA paper, and 304,773 sheets (12,190,920 stamps) on Script CA paper.

2d. Value

1920	Dec 31	1,073 (Specimen, 397 stamps)	1922	Oct 17	50
1921	Jan 12	102 3/4 for dealers	1923	Sep 6	1,000
	Jun 14	1,067 (Specimen, 401 stamps)		Oct 12	2,005
		94 1/2 for dealers		Dec 10	750
1922	Feb 14	6,922	1925	Jul 21	1,965
	Apr 1	509	1927	Jun 28	2,000
	Aug 25	3,000		Jun 30	1,855
	Sep 6	307		Aug 3	303
			1928	Jul 28	1,560

Total of 1,175 3/4 sheets, set 80, amounting to 94,060 stamps on Crown CA paper, and 23,387 1/2 sheets (1,871,000 stamps) on Script CA paper.

2 1/2 d. Value

1921	Jan 24	1,000 (Specimen, 397 stamps)	1925	Nov 30	1,600
	Feb 22	7,500		Dec 18	12,000
	Feb 22	2,500		Dec 23	2,885
	Apr 6	5,089	1926	Aug 18	8,000
	Apr 18	133 for dealers		Aug 28	2,727
	Jul 27	4,000 (Specimen, 401 stamps)	1927	Jun 23	7,500
		124 6/10 for dealers		Jun 28	5,219
	Aug 31	4,154	1928	Jul 28	12,000
1922	Aug 11	4,000		Aug 3	2,057
	Aug 11	7,323	1929	Jul 12	5,500
1923	Sep 6	3,000		Jul 20	5,021
	Oct 12	3,500	1930	Jul 8	11,000
	Oct 16	6,000		Jul 21	2,000
	Oct 19	6,000		Jul 29	4,898

Oct 29 7,504

Total of 16,222 sheets, set 60, amounting to 973,320 stamps on Crown CA paper,
and 128,012 6/10 sheets (7,680,756 stamps) on Script CA paper.

3d. Value

1921 Jan 28	500 (Specimen, 400 stamps)	1928 Aug 3	7,681
Apr 6	3,500	1929 Jul 12	4,500
Apr 18	6,239	Jul 20	3,114
	98 1/4 for dealers	1930 Jul 15	10,000
Jul 18	2,000 (Specimen, 401 stamps)	1931 Jul 24	5,093
	87 7/10 for dealers	1932 Aug 15	3,500
Jul 27	1,500	Aug 17	6,181
Aug 31	3,652	1933 Aug 5	3,955
1922 Sep 6	3,500	1934 Aug 22	3,750
Sep 20	1,000	1935 Nov 19	6,250
Sep 25	8,186	1936 Aug 12	3,000
1924 Jul 10	5,915	Aug 19	1,500
1925 Jul 21	6,000	1937 Sep 10	3,090
Aug 13	1,632	Dec 24	2,180
1926 Aug 18	7,138	1938 May 30	713
1927 Jun 30	3,500	Jun 30	356
Jul 20	4,101	Aug 21	710
Aug 3	392	Sep 15	200
Oct 4	2,154	Sep 19	528

Total of 10,337 1/4 sheets, set 80, amounting to 826,980 stamps on Crown CA paper, and 117,058 7/10 sheets (9,364,696 stamps) on Script CA paper.

4d. Value

1920 Dec 14	1,454 (Specimen, 397 stamps)	1928 Jul 28	2,000
Dec 22	90 1/4 for dealers	Aug 3	3,283
1921 Jun 14	549 (Specimen, 401 stamps)	1929 Jul 12	747
	82 2/10 for dealers	1930 Jul 29	6,363
1922 Aug 11	1,000	1932 Aug 17	3,844
Aug 22	1,840	1933 Jul 19	790
1923 Aug 25	1,519	1934 Aug 22	3,000
Oct 19	241	1935 Nov 19	2,227
1924 Jun 11	3,000	1936 Aug 12	1,500
Jun 28	1,499	Aug 19	1,200
1925 Aug 13	1,728	1937 Sep 10	2,284
Aug 6	1,000	Dec 11	494
1926 Aug 18	3,803	1938 May 30	274
1927 Jun 30	2,152	Jun 30	226
Jul 20	505	Aug 21	178
Sep 3	56	Sep 23	142
Oct 4	455		

Total of 1,544 1/4 sheets, set 80, amounting to 123,540 stamps on Crown CA paper, and 47,981 2/10 sheets (3,838,496 stamps) on Script CA paper.

6d. Value (Abolition of Slavery, unissued)

1921 Apr 6	8,000 (Specimen, 403 stamps)	1921 Jun 14	1,159 (Specimen, 401 stamps)
Apr 6	180½ for dealers	Jun 14	163 26/40 for dealers
Apr 18	1,060		

Total of 9,240½ sheets, set 40, amounting to 369,620 stamps on Crown CA paper, and 1,322 26/40 sheets (52,906 stamps) on Script CA paper.

6d. Value (Warships)

1922 Oct 10	5,839 (Specimen, 413 stamps)	1926 Aug 18	6,454
	180 for dealers	1927 Jun 28	5,785
1923 Sep 6	7,282	Jun 30	696 (set 20) *
1924 Jul 10	1,519	1929 Aug 3	3,300
Aug 20	300		
1925 Aug 13	5,164		

* Equivalent to 348 sheets, set 40.

Total of 36,171 sheets, set 40, amounting to 1,446,840 stamps on Script CA paper.

1/- Value

1920 Nov 8	1,735 (Specimen, 397 stamps)	1929 Jul 12	500
Dec 22	112½ for dealers	Jul 20	527
1921 May 19	928 (Specimen, 401 stamps)	1930 Jun 16	2,070
	93 2/3 for dealers	1931 Jul 24	344
1922 Aug 11	1,980	1932 Feb 5	2,578
1923 Sep 6	2,161	Jul 26	1,713
1924 Jul 10	2,456	1933 Aug 31	1,304
1925 Aug 6	500	1934 Aug 22	1,597
1926 Aug 18	2,344	1936 Aug 19	3,200
1927 Jun 28	1,519	1938 Aug 21	587
1928 Aug 3	3,460	Sep 23	495

Total of 1,847½ sheets, set 60, amounting to 110,850 stamps on Crown CA paper, and 30,356 2/3 sheets (1,821,400 stamps) on Script CA paper.

2/- Value

1920 Nov 8	489 (Specimen, 397 stamps)	1930 Jul 8	1,052
Dec 22	54 3/20 for dealers	1931 Jul 24	92
1921 May 19	333 (Specimen, 401 stamps)	1932 Jul 26	314
May 19	51 3/4 for dealers	1933 Jul 19	348
1922 Sep 6	500	1934 Jul 19	374
1923 Sep 6	126	1935 Oct 4	341
1924 Aug 28	598	1936 Aug 15	315
1925 Jul 21	248	1937 Sep 10	129
Aug 6	500	Dec 4	256

1926 Aug 18	242	1938 Jul 21	73
		Aug 11	9
1927 Jun 28	483	Sep 23	94
1928 Aug 3	619		
1929 Jul 20	409		

Total of 543 3/20 sheets, set 60, amounting to 32,589 stamps on Crown CA paper, and 7,506 3/4 sheets (450,405 stamps) on Script CA paper.

3/- Value

1920 Nov 8	213 (Specimen, 397 stamps)	1921 May 19	76 10/30 for dealers
Dec 22	83 4/30 for dealers	1924 Jul 10	196
1921 May 19	488 (Specimen, 401 stamps)	1927 Jun 28	208

Total of 296 4/30 sheets, set 30, amounting to 8,884 stamps on Crown CA paper, and 968 10/30 sheets (29,050 stamps) on Script CA paper.

5/- Value

1921 Jan 12	408 (Specimen, 397 stamps)	1925 Jul 9	201 (Specimen, 414 stamps)
Jan 24	77 4/5 for dealers	1927 Jun 28	211
1923 Sep 6	200 (no Specimens taken)	1932 Jul 18	212
Sep 6	60 for dealers	1934 Jul 19	204
1924 Aug 20	178	1938 Jul 21	200

Total of 485 4/5 sheets, set 30, amounting to 14,574 stamps on Crown CA paper, and 1,466 sheets (43,980 stamps) on Script CA paper.

10/- Value

1920 Mar 18	336 (Specimen, 385 stamps)	1922 Aug 11	200
		1929 Aug 3	211
1921 May 19	125 (Specimen, 401 stamps)	1937 Dec 11	200
May 19	39 1/6 for dealers		

Total of 336 sheets, set 30, amounting to 10,080 stamps on Crown CA paper, and 775 1/6 sheets (23,255 stamps) on Script CA paper.

(Ed: I regret that some denominations tabulated in the check list occupy two pages, thereby breaking the chronological continuity of the stamp printings listed. Because of the way the manuscript was set up, however, these column "splits" could not be avoided.

The proper sequences are not difficult to trace. For example, under the 2/- value on the previous page, the 1925 Aug 6 entry is followed by the 1926 Aug 18 entry above; the 1929 Jul 20 entry above is followed by the 1930 Jul 8 entry on the previous page; and the 1937 Dec 4 entry is followed by the 1938 Jul 21 entry above. Sorry to confuse you, but some things, like birth, death, taxes, and paste-ups that never fit a page properly, are beyond my control.)

Secretary's Report

NEW MEMBERS

All applicants listed in the April 1983 BCPJ have been admitted to membership.

NEW APPLICANTS

GOODE, Victor Grahame, "Springfields", 15 Old Manor Close, Woodborough, Nottingham, NG14 6DJ, England.
Bank official. Interested in Jamaica stamps and postal history. By Bruce Walker.

HARWOOD, Jack, P. O. Box 06616, Fort Myers, FL 33906.
Financial consultant. Collects postal stationery, especially Great Britain, Borneo, and B.W.I. By George W. Bowman.

KAHLMETTER, Horst, P. O. Box 2394, Kitchener, Ontario, Canada.
Clerk. Collects world-wide. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

THWAITES, G. J., 120 Brookfield St., Hamilton, New Zealand.
Supervisor, New Zealand Post Office. Collects Barbados, St. Kitts-Nevis, Anguilla, New Zealand, Australia, Norfolk Island (stamps and postal history). By Thomas E. Giraldi.

DAY, Richard F., P. O. Box 235, Lohn, TX 76852.
Woodworker. Collects British Honduras and Belize. By Howard C. Austin.

KRUZEK, Wayne R., P. O. Box 2307, Oak Park, IL 60303.
UPS Supervisor. Collects British America, British North America, British Pacific, United States, and United Nations. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

BULL, James E., 85 North Hickory St., Platteville, WI 53818.
Teacher. Collects British Empire - former colonies only. By Howard C. Austin.

FULLER, Darryl John, Unit 2, 3 Campbell St., Subiaco 6008, Western Australia.
Student. Interested in stamps, postal history, and postal stationery of Leeward Islands. By David N. Druett.

HIGGINS, Dan W., Jr., 3960 One Williams Center, Tulsa, OK 74177.
Stockbroker. Collects British Commonwealth, Hawaii, World War II censored covers, and booklets. By Paul C. Higgins.

FOLK, Edwin H., P. O. Box 203, Southampton, PA 18966.
Consultant; specialist dealer. Interested in Keyplate types of Leeward Islands, Bermuda, Nyasaland, etc. of King George V and VI eras. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

GERSCH, William, 4918 Sauquoit Lane, Annandale, VA 22003.
Retired. Interested in cancellations, revenues, and perf-initialed stamps. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

BRAUER, William H., 6465 Weitway Road, St. Louis, MO 63109.
President of Brauer Supply Company. Collects England, Canada, and B.W.I. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

ADDRESS CHANGES/CORRECTIONS TO MEMBERSHIP LIST

GROUP, Ralph E., P. O. Box 23153, Seattle, WA 98102.

HAMILTON, Michael, 27 King St., Covent Garden, London, WC2E 8JD, England.

ELLERTON, N. V., Box 2742, Columbia, MD 21045.

BARWICK, C. J., "Timbers", The Avenue, Mortimer Common, Berks., RG7 3QX, England.

RORKE, Dr. Joseph F.: Change "Talisesin West" to "Taliesin West".

BOLLING, Robert: Change Zip Code 33160 to 33180.

ZETTLE, C. E., 2510 Candlewick St., Deltona Lakes, FL 32725.

FREDRICK, J. L., 2775 Mesa Verde East, Apartment S104, Costa Mesa, CA 92626 (change in apartment number only).

JAMES, Hugh A. H., 26 Maplehurst Road, Summersdale, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 4QL, England.

To page 97

Antigua Monograph

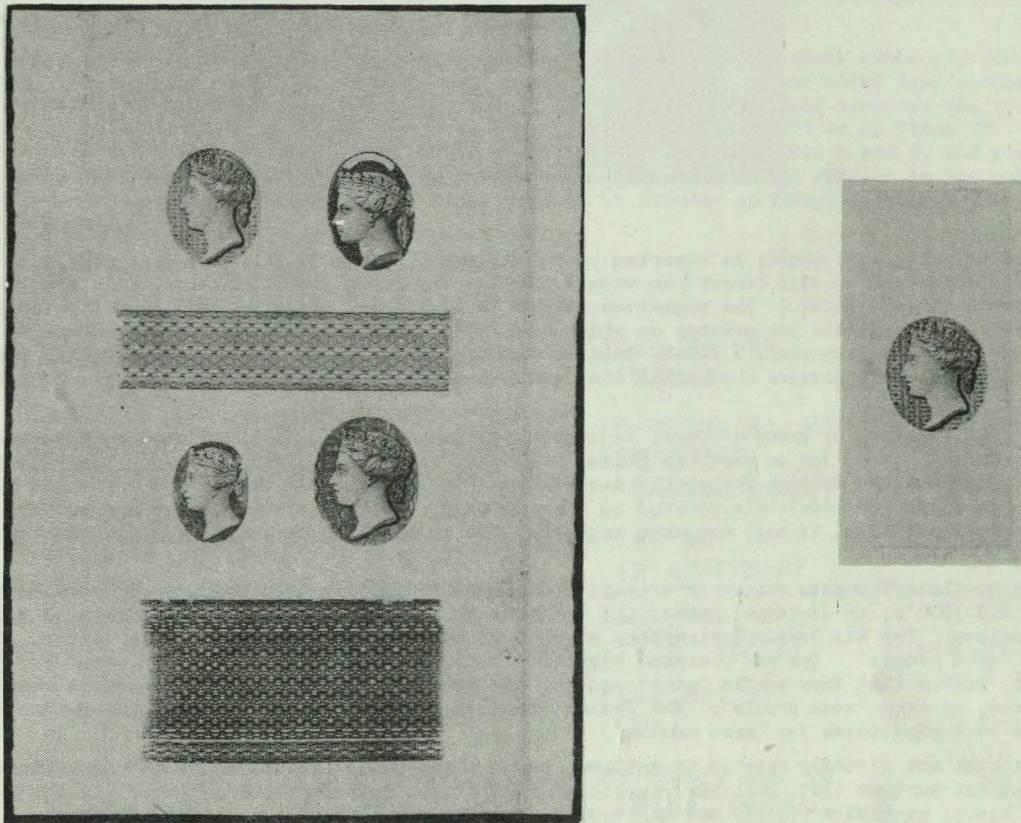
Beginning on the next page is a further portion of Antigua Monograph Section 15.1, entitled "Victorian Six Pence Stamps". The first part of this section appeared in the previous BCPJ.

DIE PROOFS

The Perkins-Bacon records ((1)) illustrate a die proof of the background engine turning, overlaid with outline of head, tablets, and frame, from the RPSL Collection. A further illustration of the background design from the RPSL archives shows an enlarged view of six strips of engine turning with an overlay of partial stamp frames, noting that the same background was used for stamps of Antigua, Queensland, South Australia, and Turks Islands.

The Royal Collection ((22)) contains a die proof in black on India paper in an unfinished state of the die, and a similar proof mounted on card in a finished state with the lines of the head deepened and extra lines added to the hair at the back. The Perkins-Bacon records illustrate these proofs. Differences between the two die states include darkening of the eyes and nose, and modifications to the cinquefoil ornaments of the crown by the addition of interior dots ((6)). Examples of the finished die proofs were part of the Hopkins ((10)) and Urwick ((23)) sales. The Hopkins and Bessemer ((24)) sales also contained examples of the die proofs struck directly on the card.

In addition to the above die proofs, "vignette" die proofs exist, according to Surtees ((26)), Swetland ((27)) and Thompson ((28)). Here, "vignette" connotes an oval of engine turning with superimposed head, as on the issued stamps.

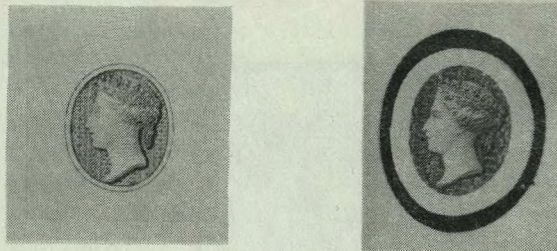


The illustration at left above shows a die proof in red-brown, on paper, with four different vignettes and two different examples of background engine turning, from the Swetland collection ((27)). The Thompson collection contains an identical die proof ((28)). The upper left vignette is recognized as that of the Antigua stamps, and the lower right one as that of the St. Lucia stamps of 1860. The Antigua vignette measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm, and the complete die proof is on paper measuring 75 by 111 mm. The remaining vignettes and the two background samples may have been used on other Perkins-Bacon Victorian stamps. It may be conjectured that these die proofs were made by Perkins-Bacon in the mid-1800's for use in aiding authorities in choosing heads and backgrounds for projected stamp issues ((6)).

Further individual Antigua vignettes are known. The Swetland collection ((27)) contains six different vignettes on paper which appears to be somewhat tinted in the vignette colors, the colors being blue-green (illustrated at right above), rose, vermilion, violet, grey-blue, and grey-black. The color descriptions are Cornell's per the Gibbons Guide. Nat Surtees ((26)) has another example of the grey-black vignette, ex-Urwick ((23)), and Cornell ((6)) has another example of the rose vignette. These vignettes measure $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm, as does the Antigua vignette on the red-brown die proof discussed above, and are on strips of paper measuring 19-21 by 41-52 mm.

The Thompson collection ((28)) contains six Antigua vignettes, ex-Hopkins ((10)), which were indicated as "1862-engraved and printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co." Three of the vignettes are on thin, toned paper---two in yellow-green, and one in rose-red (Thompson's color descriptions). The green vignettes are on an off-white paper, while the red one is on off-white paper with a very slight red tinge ((28)). One of the green vignettes is on paper which is 48 mm square; the other two are on 60 mm square paper. Three more vignettes are printed on white card, measuring 23 by 30 mm, in vermilion, blue-green, and yellow-green (Thompson's colors). The blue-green item is on white card with the slightest touch of green tint.

Two further vignette proofs in the Thompson collection ((28)) are believed to be "unofficial". One is in blue-green on slightly toned white paper which is 55 mm square, with a pencil note on the back reading "Die used for Antigua and Turks Is. The Maltese Cross in front of the Crown is missing". The second proof is in grey-black on buff paper measuring 72 by 75 mm, with a pencil note on the back reading "Die used for Antigua and Turks Is. Note---The Maltese Cross forming the front of the Crown is unfinished". A further note beneath the two die proofs states: "These are not contemporary and they differ slightly in size and detail from the head on the issued stamps". Edward Thompson indicates that he is unable to discern differences between these proofs and the issued stamps, other than the "Missing" or "Unfinished" Maltese Crosses ((28)). With regard to the frontmost Maltese Cross, although the rearward crosses have three "lobes", on the issued stamps the frontmost cross is truncated by having the front or leftmost lobe and the front "half" of the upper lobe cut off, leaving "1½ lobes". In the case of the various vignettes discussed above, the oval edge of the vignette cuts off all or most of the remaining "½ lobe" at the top to result in a Maltese Cross having only one lobe, the rearmost. In addition to this truncation, the various vignettes show a variety of unevenness in the edge of the oval contour near the front of the Crown. Accordingly, the process of making the vignettes with associated truncation of the frontmost Maltese Cross and unevenness in the vignette oval contour would appear to be the key to the pencil notes on the backs of the two "unofficial" proofs ((6)).



A final group of Antigua vignettes is reported by Nat Surtees ((25, 26)), this time enclosed in an oval frame-line, slightly different in size (about ½ mm wider) than the vignettes described above, and less clearly printed. (See figure at left above.) The vignettes measure 14 by 15½ mm, while the oval frame-line measures 15½ by 17½ mm. The framed vignettes are printed on white card. The example illustrated at left above is ex-Urwick ((23)) and the color is grey-blue, a little lighter than the grey-blue of the Swetland vignette discussed above ((6)). According to Surtees ((25, 26)) the framed vignettes are also known in grey-black, and possibly in red.

Another Antigua vignette, or group of them, is reported by Surtees ((25, 26)), believed to have been made ca. 1920 for use on menu cards for an historic philatelic dinner arranged by Adrian Hopkins, for either the Bath Philatelic Society or the British Philatelic Association. It is not known whether the vignettes were directly printed on menu cards, or separately printed on paper or card, and then affixed to the menus. Furthermore, it is not known what relation, if any, the menu vignettes bore to the several groups of vignettes previously discussed.

Although the Swetland/Thompson red-brown vignette/background die proofs seem likely to be Perkins-Bacon emissions of the mid-1800's, as discussed above, the antecedents of the various groups of individual vignettes are even more unclear. The six Swetland vignettes might be Perkins-Bacon emissions, or later items, or perhaps the elusive "menu proofs". The six Thompson vignettes, ascribed by Hopkins to Perkins-Bacon 1862, may indeed be just that, noting that they are in issued colors. The two Thompson "unofficial" vignettes would appear to be later items, or even "menu proofs". The framed vignettes of Surtees would appear to be later items, and possibly the best candidates for "menu proofs".

Finally, although not directly related to Antigua, except through the Swetland/Thompson red-brown proofs discussed above, Nat Surtees ((25, 26)) has vignettes of the St. Lucia head (illustrated at right above) in carmine and in black, ex-Urwick ((23)), and believed to date from ca. 1902-03, with purpose unknown. Surtees indicates that such proofs are also known struck in orange and in either purple or grey. The vignettes measure 13½ by 17½ mm, as do the St. Lucia vignettes on the Swetland/Thompson red-brown die proofs.

PLATE PROOFS

Three distinct colors of imperforate plate proofs exist, as follows: Black ((1, 6, 10, 12, 23, 24)), green ((1, 6, 10, 12, 23, 24, 25)), and yellow-green ((1, 10, 12, 25)). Additionally, the green plate proof exists "cancelled" with thick vertical ((6, 10, 12, 23, 24, 25)) or diagonal ((12, 25)) black lines. The illustration at the right shows a green plate proof with vertical cancelling line and a black plate proof. A right pane of sixty plate proofs exists, overprinted CANCELLED in serif capitals, discovered in Canada by W. E. Lea ((12, 25, 29)). The Edward Thompson collection contains this pane, and also a companion left pane with margins slightly cut, discovered by Lea in the United States ((29)).



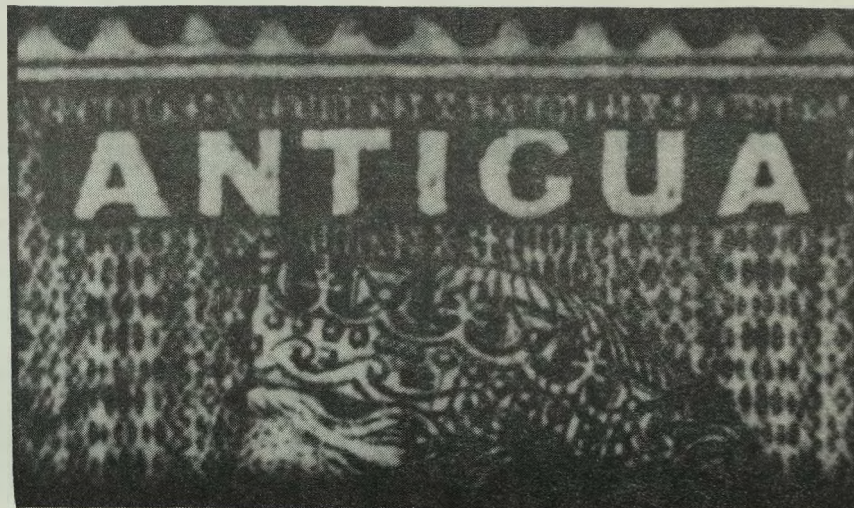
Although references give colors as green ((1, 10, 23, 25)) and as blue-green ((10, 23, 24, 25)) for what is denoted by green above, and further give yellow-green ((1, 10, 25)) and pale green ((24)) for what is denoted by yellow-green above, Swetland ((19)) notes that the distinctions are probably largely subjective, and that it is likely that only two different greens exist. This is a reasonable point, in accord with Wilson's description of the Royal Collection ((22)) and by the Perkins-Bacon correspondence discussed above (two different shades of green samples, the darker one being chosen).

The issued stamps were printed on wove paper, as were the green and yellow-green plate proofs ((24, 25)), with the additional note that the green proofs cancelled with lines were printed on thin, hard paper ((25)). Color variations of the paper of the black plate proofs are noted by Surtees ((25)) as greyish and yellowish, and Wilson ((22)) describes this paper as "stout".

Six plate flaws were plated by Morley and Marshall at Stamps 24, 35, 40, 47, 71, and 116. The so-called "Malburin Mark" (meaning ostensibly that the engraver's burin slipped) was plated at Stamp 87 by Morley and Marshall. Two retouches were plated by W. E. Lea ((25)) at Stamps 118 and 120. Thus, there are five re-entries, seven plate flaws, and two retouches on the 6d. plate. The characteristics of the fourteen plate varieties are discussed below.



STAMP 91

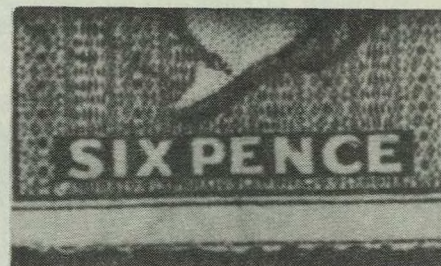


STAMP 58

STAMP 59



STAMP 70



STAMP 26

The five re-entries are illustrated above and their characteristics are as follows:

- Stamp 26 - The original entry was to the left and slightly low, leading to doubling in dashes of color in X PENCE near the tops and right sides of the letters, and smudging in the right-hand column of engine turning.
- Stamp 58 - Dashes of color are found in the letters N-I-UA.
- Stamp 59 - Spots of color are found near the bottoms of S and P.
- Stamp 70 - The original entry was low and to the left, leading to doubling in light dashes of color near the bottoms of GUA, and smudging in the right-hand column of engine turning. There is a nearly horizontal line, sloping slightly downward to the right, under the last A, in the engine turning; a widening of the vertical inner frameline near the bottom right-hand corner; and a diagonal mark under S outside the outer frameline, sloping downward to the right. Examination of a black plate proof of Stamp 70 ((11)) showed all the features noted above, plus doubling in PENCE and weakness in the outer framelines. These additional features were evidently cleaned up before the issued stamps were printed.
- Stamp 91 - The right-hand column of engine turning is doubled. There is a strong dash of color in C at the upper right, and a short horizontal line (in clear printings) in the engine turning just below the right half of the last A.

REFERENCES

((23)) Urwick, R. H., BWI Auction Sale, Robson Lowe, London, October 1964.

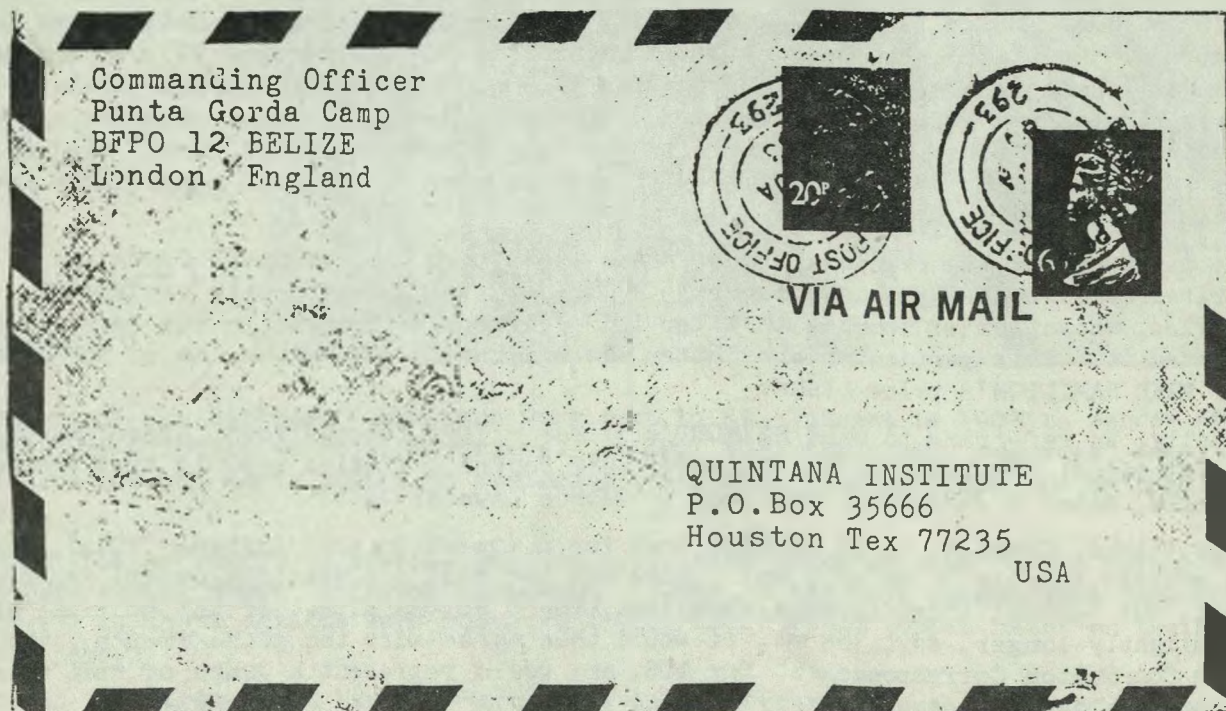
- ((24)) Bessemer, H. D., Auction Sale of BWI (Leeward Islands Group), Harmer Rooke, London, February 1963.
- ((25)) Surtees, V. N. F., "Antigua---First and Second Types", BCPJ W/N 6, March 1962, pp. 26-30.
- ((26)) Surtees, V. N. F., Communications to W. G. Cornell, July-September 1975, and March-April 1976.
- ((27)) Swetland, M. W., Communication to W. G. Cornell, January 1975.
- ((28)) Thompson, E. K., Communications to W. G. Cornell, May, August, and September 1976.
- ((29)) Thompson, E. K., Communication to W. G. Cornell, August 1973.

(To be continued)

FORCES POST OFFICE 293, PUNTA GORDA, BELIZE

BY GALE J. RAYMOND

In 1982, upon returning from Isla Tigre (Gulf of Fonseca, Honduras), I stopped off at the British Army camp near Belize City. While there I checked out the current BFPO postal markings, finding several "new ones". Basically assuming that the jungle outposts simply channeled their small mails through the main office, FPO 188, at Headquarters, I sent a few covers to several remote detachments guarding the border.



To my great delight, several eventually trickled back to me. Among them was the item shown, recording the use of FORCES POST OFFICE 293 at Punta Gorda, near the Guatemalan border. This cover, received on January 5th, 1983, is quite scruffy, apparently from being in someone's shirt pocket, but nevertheless it is a "treasure" to me!

FREELAND'S FACTS (Continued from page 66)

---I really would like for the Group's Antigua experts to provide opinions and comments on the subject in future Journals. Frankly, with having only Charles' xerox to study (the actual cover, he says, is rather scruffy), I would rather reserve judgment until the aforementioned feedback is in print. But I will say one thing: Charles' PD doesn't look identical to any of the PD1 through PD12 pictures in "The Codrington Correspondence". The closest thing to it is PD5.

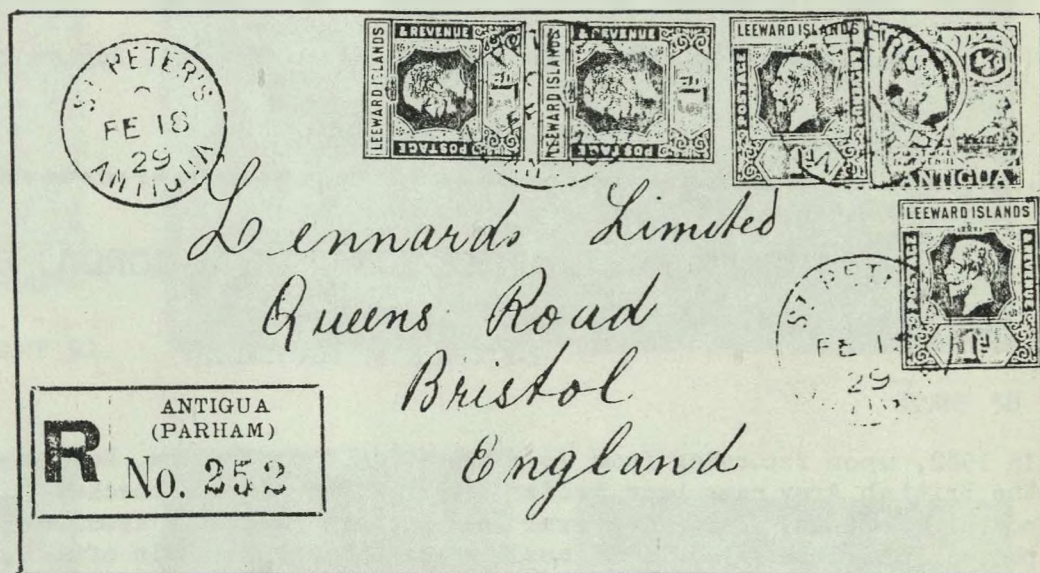


FIGURE 2

The next item Charles discussed was a registered cover postmarked with a "ST. PETER'S/ANTIGUA" CDS of FE 18 29, and bearing the PARHAM registration label shown in Figure 2. He stated that he owns later covers (in the King George VI era) having similar labels from MONTPELIER and GUNTHORPES. (I had seen Gunthorpes labels, but never labels from Parham or Montpelier.) He concluded his Antigua comments by mentioning that he possesses an example of the Type 6 Antigua "G.P.O. Oval" used on 23 May 1956, extending by five days the LDK of that mark as given on page 175 of the December 1981 BCPJ.

The existence of the Barbados Armed Forces Air Letter, mailed on 27 DE 44 and described by TONY SHEPHERD in the previous Journal, was independently verified by Charles, whose letter reached me after I'd received Tony's article but before I'd printed it. This particular air letter was originally offered in one of BCPSPG member MIKE HAMILTON's price lists.

Finally, in referring to GALE RAYMOND's 31 March 1928 Coopers Town, Abaco, manuscript cancel discussed in the December 1982 Journal, Charles reports that another example, dated 9 June 1928, was sold by Robson Lowe in 1979.

Many thanks, Charles. (And getting back for a moment to that Antigua "PD13", does it measure exactly 37 mm by 3 mm? Those are the mark's dimensions on the xerox you sent, but "actual size" xeroxes sometimes aren't actual size. If the original strike is slightly longer, say, 38½ mm, it would then agree with the measurements given in "The Codrington Correspondence" for PD5, and would represent a usage of that type four years later than previously known.)

IN THE NEXT JOURNAL: "The 1927 'Pan American' Flight to Trinidad", by Bill Matthews; more on the British Honduras "phantom" post office at the Radio Station, by Dr. Ian A. Matheson; and the final portion of the first type 6d. stamp section of the Antigua Monograph.

BARBADOS DEFENCE FORCES POSTAL MARKINGS

By TONY SHEPHERD

An interesting picture post card, recently found by BCPSG'er Mike Rego, prompted me to write a short article for the Journal concerning the military postal history of Barbados.

From the earliest days of the island's settlement, Barbadians had to be prepared to defend their homes from the warlike incursions of European nations, which made the Caribbean region a battleground to further their colonial aspirations. Since those early times, Barbados has maintained an organized militia to carry out the duties of both external and internal defence. Even though a permanent garrison of British troops was stationed on the island from 1780 to 1906, this militia was operative during that time.

For the purpose of this article, modern history of the Barbados Defence Forces began in 1902. In that year, when it became apparent that the British Army was to be withdrawn, an organization known as the Barbados Volunteers was formed. The post card (Figure 1) depicts a photo of a group of Volunteers taken around 1906, the year British Forces ceased to be garrisoned on the island.



Figure 1

Members of the Barbados Volunteers were sent to St. Vincent in 1903 to render aid after the eruption of Mount Soufriere. In 1907 they again saw "overseas" duty, assisting the St. Lucia police in restoring order when rioting broke out on that island.

I can find no record of special posting privileges being granted to the Barbados Volunteers during these "overseas campaigns". Thus, I can only assume that Barbadians serving in these actions were required to pay the current postal rates on their letters home.

During the First World War the Barbados Volunteers carried out duties of a home guard nature in defence of the island. Many Volunteers enlisted in the "British West Indies Regiment" when that unit was formed in 1915; they saw service in many theatres of operation during the conflict. After the war, the Volunteers again resumed their local defence duties and performed this mission well into World War II.

In 1942 the unit was taken over by the Imperial Government. British Army instructors were sent out to Barbados to train the Volunteers, which now were designated the

"Barbados Battalion, South Caribbean Force" (BBSCF). In 1948 the Volunteers were affiliated with the Royal Leicestershire Regiment and were renamed the Barbados Regiment.

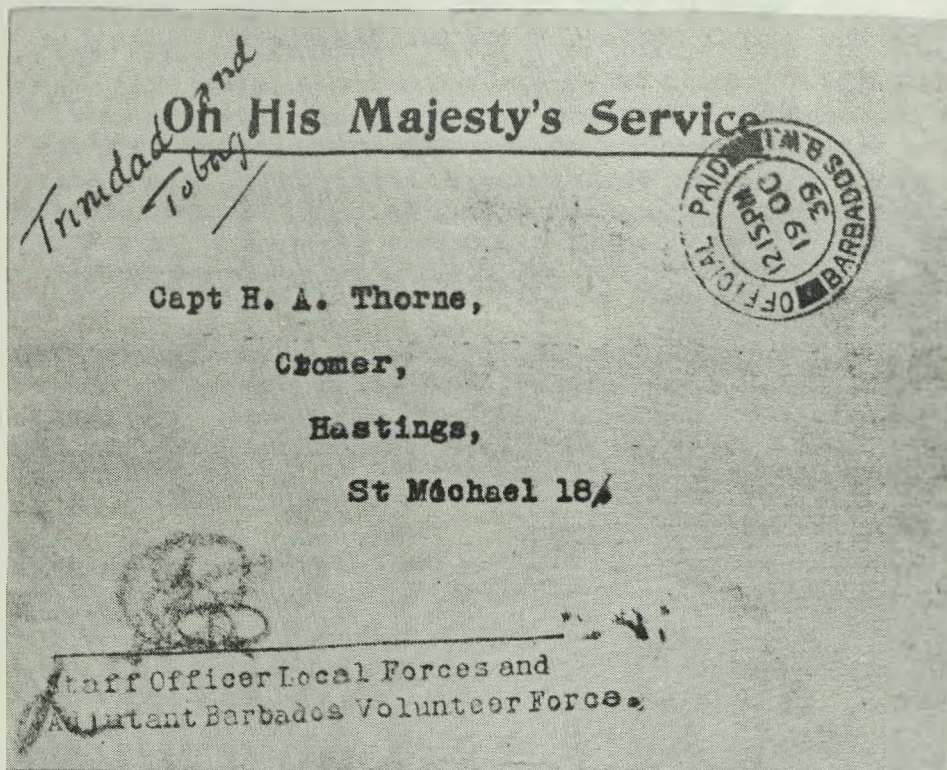


Figure 2

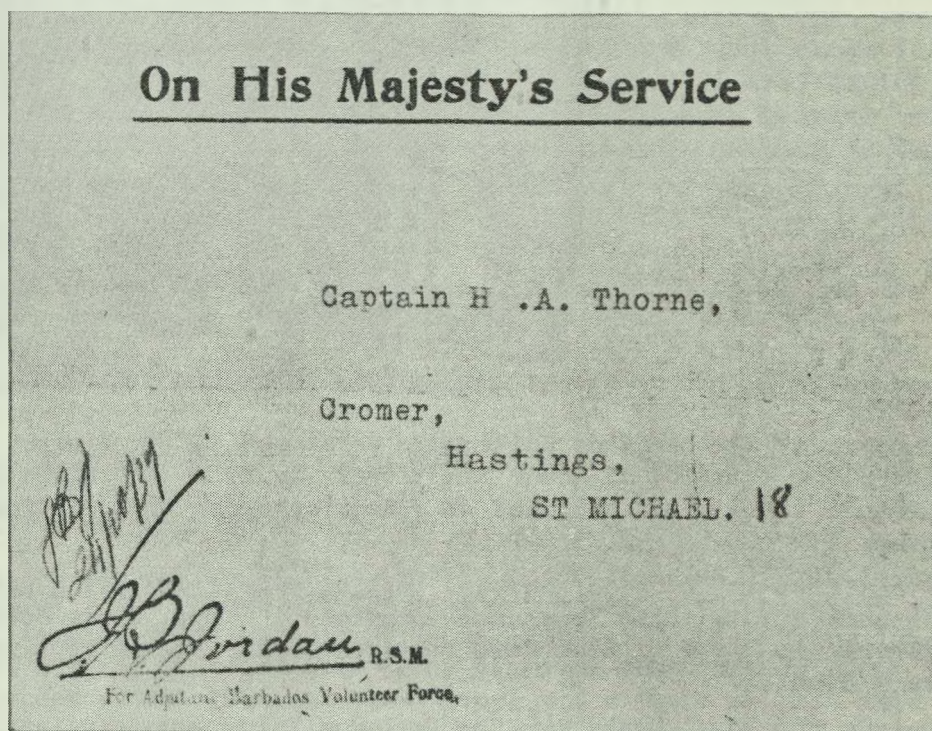


Figure 3

The Barbados Government formed the Defence Force in August 1979, retaining the Barbados Regiment as its principal land arm, and including a Coast Guard and an Air Wing. Having rather briefly covered the history of the Barbados Defence Forces, I now turn to the handstamps found on mail from the unit.

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate covers sent by Officers of the Barbados Volunteers soon after the commencement of World War II in September 1939. Figure 2 bears a handstamp containing a signature line and the words "Staff Officer Local Forces and / Adjutant Barbados Volunteer Force". The envelope, addressed to a Captain H. A. Thorne, is postally endorsed with an Official Paid CDS dated 19 October 1939. Figure 3, also showing an official cover, bears a handstamp signed by a J. B. Jordan (?) R.S.M. (Regimental Sergeant Major) "For Adjutant Barbados Volunteer Force", and is counter-signed on 24 October 1939.



Figure 4



Figure 5

Figures 4 and 5 show handstamps used by the Barbados Regiment. The Figure 4 mark is recorded on a cover sent to the Crown Agents in London and dated 12 July 1959. It is franked with adhesive stamps paying the current airmail postage. The marks of Figures 5 and 6 are recorded on local covers of an official nature and were sent free of charge.

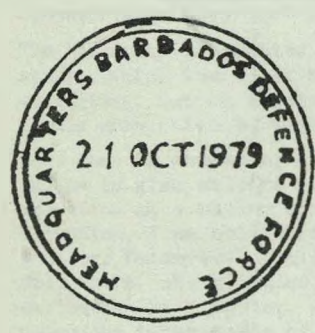


Figure 6



Figure 7a



Figure 7b

Figures 6, 7a, and 7b illustrate handstamps used by the Barbados Defence Force. The 7a and 7b marks appear on current covers---again, of an official nature. They are found struck in red, green, or black; their EDK is 18 June 1979. The marks of Figures 8 and 9 are found on official covers originating in the Department of Defence.

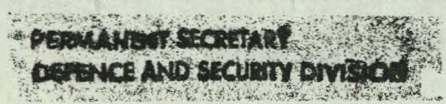


Figure 8

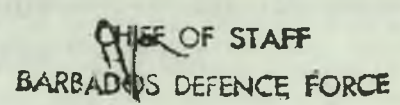


Figure 9

Covers of this nature are carried free of postage within Barbados; they are charged normal postage to overseas destinations. The application of the handstamps apparently is to lend an "air of officiality" to outgoing correspondence.

During my research I have found no evidence of personnel serving in the Defence Force being allowed free or concessionary postage. Only mail of an official nature is carried free of charge.

In the summers of 1968, 1969, and 1970 the Barbados Regiment held two-week training camps in St. Vincent and St. Lucia. I can find no evidence of post offices being established to serve the members of the Regiment stationed "abroad" during these periods.

The present day Defence Force has a depot in St. Lucy's Parish in the northern part of the island. I have been informed that mail from this depot is sent via normal postal channels, and that servicemen stationed there pay normal postage on their mail.

Any further data concerning any of the marks shown in Figures 1 through 9 would be greatly appreciated.

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ANTIGUA WATERMARKS by The Rev. Peter Brooks

I am writing this short article in response to certain dealers (and auction lot describers) who place a premium on the 1872 Crown CC 1d. scarlet stamp with inverted watermark.

It appears that De La Rue employees were rather careless when feeding Crown CC paper into the presses. The 1872 1d. scarlet is often found with the watermark inverted.

From a representative sampling of various Antigua stamps, I have constructed the following tabulation:

<u>STAMP</u>	<u>NORMAL</u>	<u>REVERSED</u>	<u>INVERTED</u>	<u>INVERTED AND REVERSED</u>
1872 1d. scarlet	5	1	5	1
1872 1d. lake	9	9	0	0
1872 6d. green	9	14	1	1
1876 1d. lake	17	2	0	0
1876 1d. lake-rose	21	1	1	1
1876 1d. green	15	6	1	1

From 1879 onwards watermark abnormalities are rare. I have not seen any in the latter Queen Victoria issues, although the following have been reported: 1884 1d. perf 12 inverted, and 1884 1d. perf 14 reversed.

In the Large Seal Issues, the 1903 6d. Crown CC is known with watermark inverted and the 1/2 d. of 1908 is known with inverted Multiple Crown CA watermark. The latter item is used, and may therefore be scarcer than the former (which could have come from a sheet sold to collectors). No other watermark varieties are known to me in these issues.

.....

"ROSES" HANDBOOKS AVAILABLE

MALCOLM D. (Mal) WATTS, Secretary of the Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society, announces that the following RCPS handbooks are available at the noted prices (P & P = postage and packing):

- "The Military Mail of Jamaica"
by A. P. D. (Derek) Sutcliffe.
Limited to 400 copies. U.K. price £8.50 (incl. P & P). Overseas price £9.50 (incl. P & P).

THE LOCAL OVERPRINTS AS ACCOMPLISHED BY CAMILLE VENDRYES

By MICHAEL D. W. VOKINS

A recent purchase of a collection of the "OFFICIAL" overprints on the Jamaica half-penny CA issue of 1885 included a typescript headed "Notes on the Local Overprints of 1890-91 and 1895 by R. S. Taylor". This title corresponds well enough with an article listed in the "Philatelic Index" as being published in Gibbons Stamp Weekly Volume VIII, 246, 295, and 312. I had not bothered to try to obtain this article because I have other detailed and more recent articles on the local overprints of Jamaica. However, now that I have the article I find that its main theme is the human endeavour that produced the overprints, a story obtained first hand from a printer named Camille Vendryes and a post office clerk. The story, which seems well worth repeating today, is printed below in an edited version.

(Ed: This is a rather difficult tale to follow, particularly because of the antique style in which it is written---long and bulky paragraphs, awkward structure, etc. Nevertheless, I have chosen to publish it as such, rather than to attempt a time-consuming and probably futile stab at rewriting it for clarity.)

"A clerk in the Post Office remembers quite well being ordered to take £50 worth of the ½d. 1885 issue (CA) to be surcharged OFFICIAL to a Mr. Camille Vendryes, a local job printer in a very small way who possessed a small hand press. He arrived at about two o'clock in the afternoon, and they were finished at about twelve o'clock at night, when he took them back to the Post Office. He says that Vendryes had to divide the sheets into the four panes of sixty stamps, because the press was too small to take the lot at a time; he also says that the reason for the errors was that the man could not get the sheets to stay straight; and to ensure the word OFFICIAL being printed on all the stamps, Vendryes often put the sheets through a second time.

"The clerk cannot remember if Vendryes printed the 2½d. on 4d.; he did not take any of them to him, so they were not done the same day, nor were they done in the same week he is almost certain, but he cannot remember when they were done.

"The ½d. stamp is printed in sheets of 240, in four panes of sixty stamps, and £50 worth means 24,000 stamps, which the clerk took to Vendryes to be surcharged. I thought that 24,000 stamps would have been sufficient, but on enquiry I am told that there is scarcely a department which does not get through a goodly proportion of that number in a year.

"Here then is something gained; we have found a clerk in the Post Office who remembers the surchargings, and he is also able to give us the name of the printer. I must confess that my friend obtained this information in a rather surreptitious manner, and as the postal authorities are very loath to divulge any information, I am obliged to withhold the name of the clerk. However, it now remains to try to find the printer, Vendryes---not an easy matter, for he has long since left his 1890 abode and gone no one could tell where. He had also given up his occupation as a printer, and he could not be found. Then came the earthquake in Kingston, which killed my friend who was making the search for me, and either killed or scattered the inhabitants of the town. I entrusted my search to another friend, but he was a busy man, living up in the hills some fifty miles from Kingston, and could only get into town occasionally. However, he at last found Vendryes, but found him in a sorry plight---his house knocked down flat, his wife killed, all his effects and papers burnt, and he himself living in a tent, with nerves shattered and in a pitiable condition. It is a great pity that his papers are burnt, for if they had been available he could have given me the exact dates and numbers of stamps surcharged at each time.

"He remembers perfectly well surcharging the ½d. stamp with the word OFFICIAL, and also surcharging the 4d. stamp with 2½d; the stamps were sent to him in batches of £25 or £50 at a time, sometimes from the postal authorities and sometimes from the Stamp Commissioners. The printing machine was only a small hand press, the 'Golding Jobber' platen printing press, 8 inches by 12 inches, made by the Golding Company printing machine makers, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Each job was machined from a separate setting of the same fount of type. He had only a small fount of display type that had already been much used, and in order to get the requisite number of 'C's he had to cut 'G's and 'O's to make them look like 'C's. In addition, he had to improvise cardboard hair-spaces to expand the letters across the stamps, and the quad space between each word OFFICIAL in the line may have been carelessly unequal. Directly, the job was done, and the setting was broken up and not put together again until required for the next job, so that although he used the same fount of type all the time, the spacing and setting up may have been different. The type printed only two or three rows at a time, and at each new setting he did not trouble whether he set up in vertical or horizontal rows, but just set up as the fancy took him at the time.

"The sheets of stamps were divided into quarter sheets of sixty stamps, in rows of six horizontally and ten vertically---in other words, six stamps across and ten rows down. These sheets of stamps had to be set on the platen and held down by pins, and the gauge raised or lowered for each two or three rows as the surcharging proceeded. All the impressions did not register equally for various reasons, chiefly, as it was very hot weather the stamp paper crinkled up badly, and it was almost impossible to feed by hand correctly, especially as the printing carried them well into the night, and the boy who fed the machine got tired and sleepy; moreover, since the serrated edge did not get to the gauge equally, pins had to help the feed; also, the gummed back sticking to the platen would cause a slanting curl on each sheet. This difficulty of feeding the sheets caused the errors.

"As to the number of times he set up the type he cannot remember, but to the best of his belief it may have been seven or eight times at the outside for the OFFICIAL and about four times for the 2½d. on 4d. The 2½d. on 4d. was printed during the same period as the OFFICIAL, but exactly when he cannot remember, for he was printing off and on for more than a year, but not much longer. He remembers that on one occasion he printed £240 worth (14,400 stamps) at one time; he used the same type, and did not bother as to whether it was put up vertically or horizontally. He is sure he did not print in 1894, nor did anyone else print any then. He was approached by people from California, Europe, and Jamaica to print some for them, but all the stamps he printed were genuine, and went back into the hands of the Government.

"As for the gross errors, he is somewhat hazy; for he admits the possibility of some letters falling out during the process of printing, yet he declares the blind OFFICIAL to be a forgery. However, he remembers perfectly printing the word OFFICIAL down the stamp as well as across; it was owing to a misfeed, when done late at night, and more than one sheet was so surcharged. In the 2½d. on 4d., he acknowledges to double surcharges and broken letters, but declares the specimen with the letter 'K' in the word PENNY to be a forgery."

BARBADOS REVISITED

by Tony Shepherd

Having enjoyed to the fullest our vacation in Barbados in 1981, Mavis and I decided to again visit that island in the summer of 1982. Again, our residence during our two-week stay was the Sweet Life Hotel, at Christ Church Parish's Rockly Beach. Remembering our visit the previous year, the hotel's proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. John Hadchity, were by now experienced in dealing with the eccentric behavior of a guest who is a BWI philatelic specialist. They cheerfully signed for registered covers sent "from me to myself", paid postage due charges on covers of a similar nature, and maintained the same high standards of good food and comfort that we had enjoyed in 1981.

High on the list of places we wished to visit this time were the post offices we had missed last year, plus the new post offices opened at Grantly Adams Airport in November of 1981.

To help us in this mission, we decided to hire a "Moke", a British Leyland "Mini" modified for tropical conditions. This is an economical mode of transportation and very popular with visitors to the island.



Our first destination was the GPO at Bridgetown. This building is scheduled to be replaced by a new facility, which was under construction at the time of our visit. The GPO complex contains two stamp vending machines. One, a non-functioning contraption, formerly dispensed ½d. and 1d. adhesives; the other, a working model, sells current 5¢ and 25¢ stamps. In spite of depositing a considerable quantity of coins into the latter machine, I was unable to obtain even one coil joint pair.

We found two other post offices in

Bridgetown which we had missed last year. The first was at Welches Road (Figure 1), located in the city's northern suburbs at a traffic island in a heavily-populated area. Posting a letter at Welches Road involved coping with traffic on busy streets on all sides of the building.

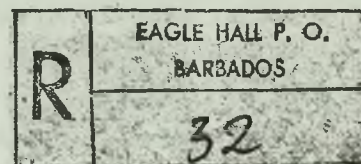
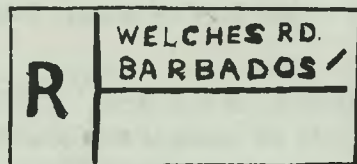
From Welches Road we proceeded to the Eagle Hall facility. This building (Figure 2), opened in 1969, serves a dual purpose. The upper portion houses the Public Library; the lower contains the Post office. (The building certainly needs somebody to replace letters of the sign---the HA of HALL and the P of POST long ago disappeared.)



FIGURE 2

Illustrated below are CDS's and registration handstamps from Welches Road and Eagle Hall. (Ed:

Two Grantly Adams "Airport" cancellations are shown on page 96 of the July 1982 BCPJ. The Airport Post Office, at the time of Tony's visit, had no registration mark of its own.)



At both offices I requested that my covers be struck with clear postmarks; whereupon at both offices the clerks obligingly cleaned their instruments before using them. The clerk at Welches Road apologised because the registration stamp was "in such bad condition"; she said that she had requested a new one more than a month previously.

Later during our stay we flew to Martinique for a day's side-trip. While at Grantly Adams Airport I visited the newest of Barbados' post offices, located in the upper floor section of the main passenger hall. It is of the kiosk design (Figure 3), with a capability for full postal operations except banking services.

During our wanderings around Barbados we tended to tarry for a while at any of the post offices we happened to pass. In St. Peter Parish we saw the recently refurbished Speights Town Office (Figure 4), a very neat and tidy facility.

This second visit to our favorite island was made even more enjoyable when we again met BCPSPG'er Joe Chin Aleong, who was in Barbados on business. With Frank Gibbons and Joe we again toured the highways and by-ways of the island, as we had done in 1981, with Frank pointing out the localities of many of the older post offices.

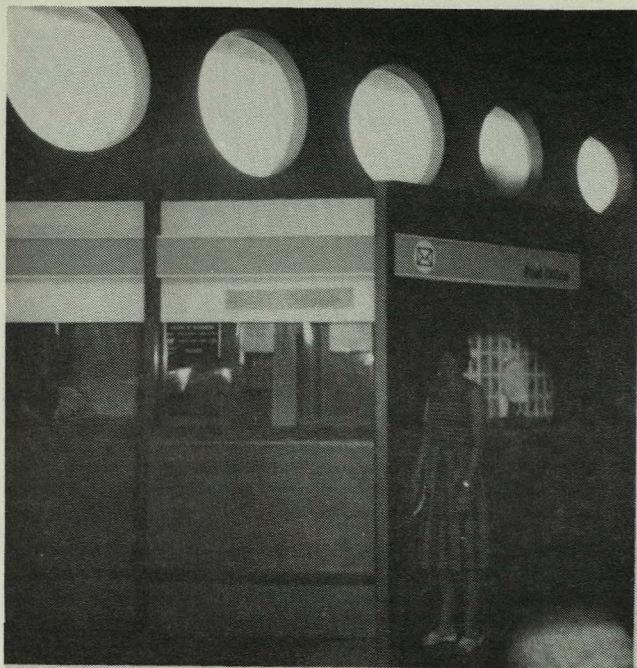


FIGURE 3

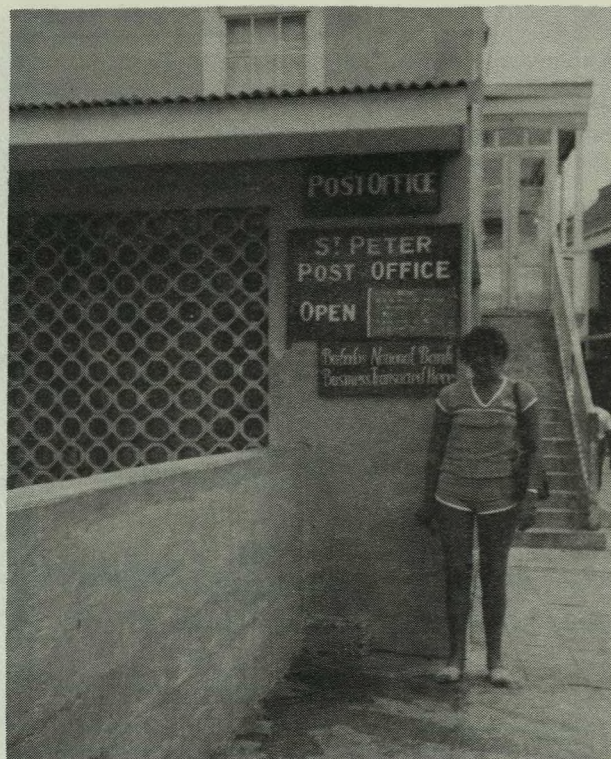


FIGURE 4

It was a great pleasure to once again see my old friend Fitz Roett, who was also spending his vacation on Barbados. Naturally, several impromptu BCPSG get-togethers were held, including a memorable meeting at the home of Edmund Bayley. The main topic of conversation at this affair was Barbadian philately, and of course Edmund's magnificent collection was studied and admired by his guests. (Ed: A photo of this business (?) meeting, where Edmund and Keith Bayley hosted Tony and Fitz, appears on the back cover of the October 1982 BCPJ.)

Our return visit to Barbados was every bit as wonderful as our first. The warmth of the welcome extended by our "Bajan" friends, plus the beauty of natural surroundings and the ideal climate, makes the island a great vacation spot---year after year.

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For October '83 issue: 15 August '83
For December '83 issue: 15 October '83

For February '84 issue: 15 December '83
For April '84 issue: 15 February '84

- | | |
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| <p>2. "Postal Registration in British Guiana"
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£15 to £20. (Pub-
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Mal points out, and justifiably proudly, that Roses publications have been faring quite successfully in recent literature competition. Derek Sutcliffe's "The Military Mail of Jamaica", which is largely based on extensive collections of such material held by both Mal and Derek, earned for the Roses a Silver-Bronze Medal at "Super STAMPEX '83". (Mal's 32-page exhibit of Jamaica Military Mail was entered in the same show and was awarded a Silver Medal. This was Mal's first entry at a National exhibition; needless to say, he did quite well!)

Orders for the above publications should be sent to Malcolm D. Watts, c/o P. O. Box 90, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG2 OAB, England. Checks should be made payable to the Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society; remittances not made in sterling should have \$3.00 added to cover bank charges. Due to the limited quantity available of some items it is suggested that you send your orders without delay.

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

(Continued from page 75)

resignations of some of these leaders from the Group, the switching of their philatelic interests to other areas, and the wishes of many of them to be removed from the "Leaders List".

A "Group Leader", by loose definition, is any BCPSG'er who is a specialist in the stamps and postal history of a country or group of countries, and who serves as a focal point for the transmission, co-ordination, and exchange of data between other BCPSG'ers sharing the same interest. Being a Group Leader is actually a post of responsibility stemming from an earned position of honor and respect, simply because he or she is considered by the BCPSG membership to be an expert in the field. Many of our

To page 92

SPECIALIST MATERIAL

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Michael Perlin says:

“Sometimes you just can't trust your catalog!”

Respected philatelic writers, such as Herman "Pat" Herst, have perennially warned collectors not to slavishly follow catalog price listings in all their stamp dealings. Herst's major premise, of course, is absolutely right---such prices should be seen only as an estimated guide for the buyer and seller, subject to the usual vagaries of condition, market place supply and demand, political whim, etc. One other reason to critically evaluate catalog prices is probably so obvious that Herst assumed it need not be cited to readers: the possibility of typographical error.

Proofreading a catalog must surely be among the least rewarding philatelic journalistic jobs available; notwithstanding this, remarkably few mistakes get by. It is especially rare that any error having the capacity to mislead careless readers appears. Of course, to some extent this reflects a relatively stable and comprehensible market. If, hypothetically, Scott had mislisted U.S. C3a at \$100, no one would assume that the market had collapsed; conversely, if a Grenada-Grenadines Disney 1¢ issue surfaced at a five-figure listing, it probably wouldn't lead to an all-out search for the stamp in question.

Room for error occurs, though, in the pricing of truly scarce stamps which rarely surface on sales lists or in auction catalogs. Because these stamps never emerge in Linn's Trends, on tip sheets, or in investment portfolios, the true absence or presence of supply and demand is far more difficult to determine, and it is more likely that an error could slip by unnoticed.

Witness, then, the strange price saga of British Honduras (BH) Scott 93a, the booklet pane of ten of the 2¢ dark brown King George V issue of 1923. Produced in booklets of ten panes, the issue was unquestionably solely for postal purposes. (The outside front and rear covers and one pane are illustrated.) Although printing figures are not known, it is inconceivable that more than one or two hundred such panes remain in the hands of collectors.¹ Yet, when this piece appeared---with booklet covers and interleavings---in a prominent auction firm's catalog this past summer, it sold for just a few dollars. Why?

The pane in question was one of those items traditionally unpriced by Scott. Although lack of price alone does not necessarily reflect scarcity, it is usually an excellent sign that there is simply no market activity for the stamp in question. This, combined with the recently rekindled general interest in booklet collecting (especially in pre-QEII offerings), should have resulted in at least a minimum of bidding competition for the pane.

But, for reasons unknown, BH 93a showed up in the 1981 Scott Catalog at 80¢ mint and 18¢ used. This, of course, strains credulity on several levels. First, if a stamp is

¹ Inquiries to over fifty British Commonwealth specialist dealers (including one dealing solely in BH stamps) never turned up a copy of the 93a pane over a three-year period. Requests of dealers at stamp shows from Boston to Washington met with no response. Also, the pane never appeared in the catalogs of either leading booklet auction houses or prominent British Commonwealth firms. One of the East Coast's top want list dealers had indicated that it was a "waste of postage" sending out inquiries.

unpriced for at least fifteen years (as was 93a), it is implausible that it should show up at less than a dollar.² Secondly, Scott never prices used booklet panes (a sure signal that something was wrong). Thirdly, how could any pane of ten catalog less than what a single stamp would bring (95¢ mint and 50¢ used)? Conceivably, it couldn't. The listing was no doubt a typographical error.



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Registration Fee	5 cent
Parcels, not exceeding 11 lb.	5 "
" for each additional lb. or part of a lb.	2 "

Interestingly, the error was repeated in the 1982 Scott at the same prices,³ although other early BH stamps were re-valued.⁴ The pane was auctioned while the 1982 catalog was current. Although it is conceivable that the low selling price reflected a lack of interest in the pane (or in its less-than-perfect condition),⁵ it is far more likely to explain away the anomaly as a result of the repeated error. Ironically, the 1983 Scott caught the mistake, and---again---listed 93a without an accompanying price. It will be interesting to see what happens if, and when, further copies come onto the market.

² A good (albeit non-BWI) point for comparisons: Fiji 117a and 117b, unpriced like BH 93a in the 1967 Scott Catalog, emerge fourteen years later at a reasonable \$22.50 and \$30; Southern Rhodesia 1c and 2c---not even noted in the 1967 Scott---surface at \$100 and \$50. The latter prices are probably realistic for George V panes such as BH 93a.

³ The comparison prices reflected the upturn in the booklet/pane market. Fiji 117a and 117b rose to \$27.50 and \$35, while Southern Rhodesia 1c and 2c went up to \$125 and \$62.50.

⁴ For example, there was significant price movement in each of the first seventeen BH stamps, including 8a, the 1872 blue Queen Victoria imperforate pair, a true rarity.

⁵ There were significant perforation separations and restrengthening in two of the stamps. On the other hand, the presence of the cover (with its charts of postal rates) should certainly have mitigated this deficiency.

BERMUDA OR BARBADOS? (A CENSOR MARK MYSTERY)

BY RICHARD HEAP AND TONY SHEPHERD

In his definitive book on Bermuda, published in 1962, Morris Ludington classified as "Type CM22" a double-oval censor handstamp measuring 56 mm by 32 mm (Figure 1). This classification was repeated in Morris' Second Edition (1978), and was further adopted by Robson Lowe in Volume V of his "Encyclopaedia" and by myself (RH) in *Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society Handbook No. 2*. Extensive research, however, has convinced us that this mark emanated, not from Bermuda, but from Barbados.

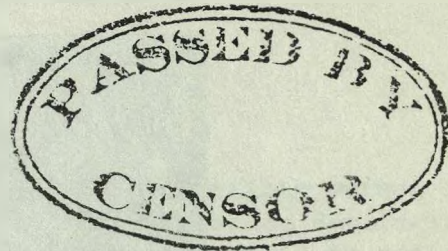


FIGURE 1

As far as we can recall, the first mention of this mark in a regularly-published "specialist journal" was on page 87 of the June 1976 *BCPJ*, where the handstamp was illustrated on a "Lady Nelson" cover sent from Trinidad to Barbados in January 1941 (Figure 2). Later, in the March 1977 *BWISC Bulletin*, "co-author" Heap, referring to that *BCPJ* writeup, asked whether any reader could provide evidence of the use of the mark in Bermuda. None ever did.

However, many correspondents have forwarded examples of Type CM22 with a Barbados connection. These have been sent to and studied by "co-author" Shepherd.

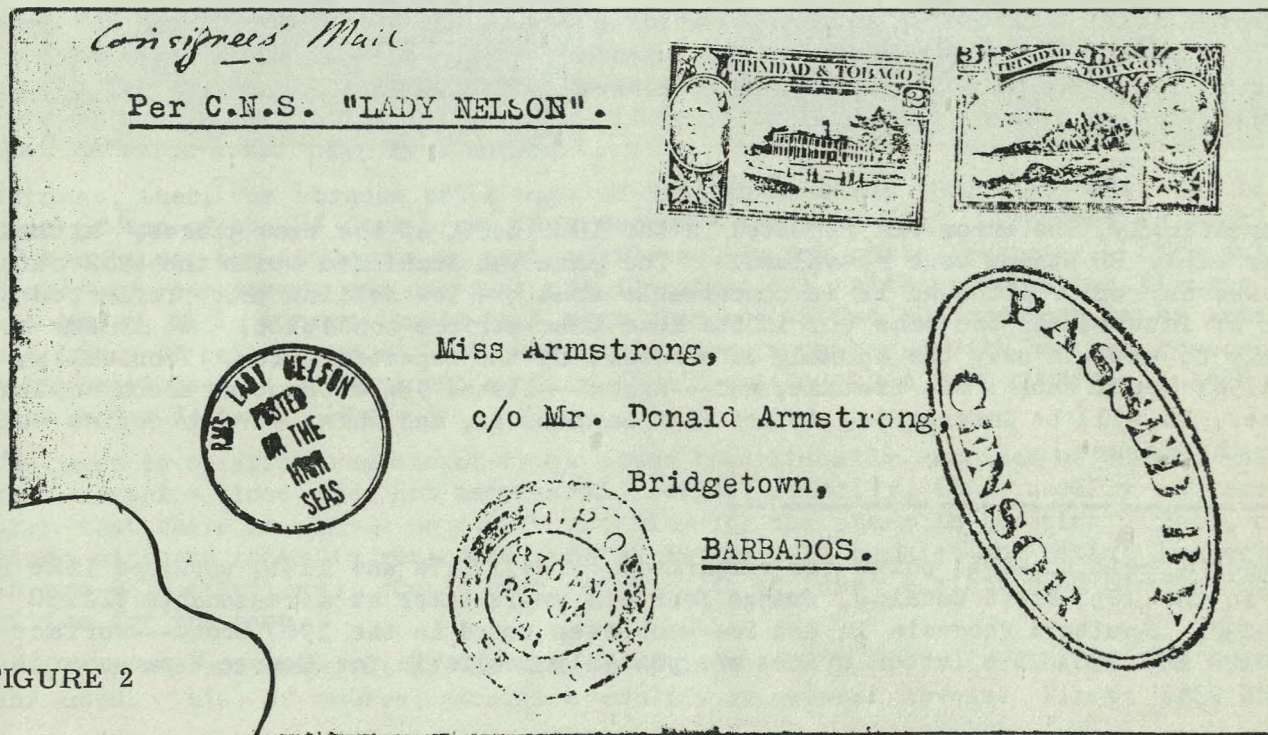


FIGURE 2

I (TS) have recorded this handstamp, in two sizes, on eleven covers and one piece. Of the covers, ten are outgoing from Barbados; one is incoming. Most are of a maritime nature, and several show the CM22 being used to cancel Barbados adhesives---with or without a CDS-type postmark. Occasionally the CM22 is found on the back of the cover. The dates of these twelve examples (two of which are illustrated in Figures 3 and 4) range from 23 September 1939 to 15 November 1941. The Figure 3 mark shows the smaller configuration, which measures only 50 mm by 31 mm.

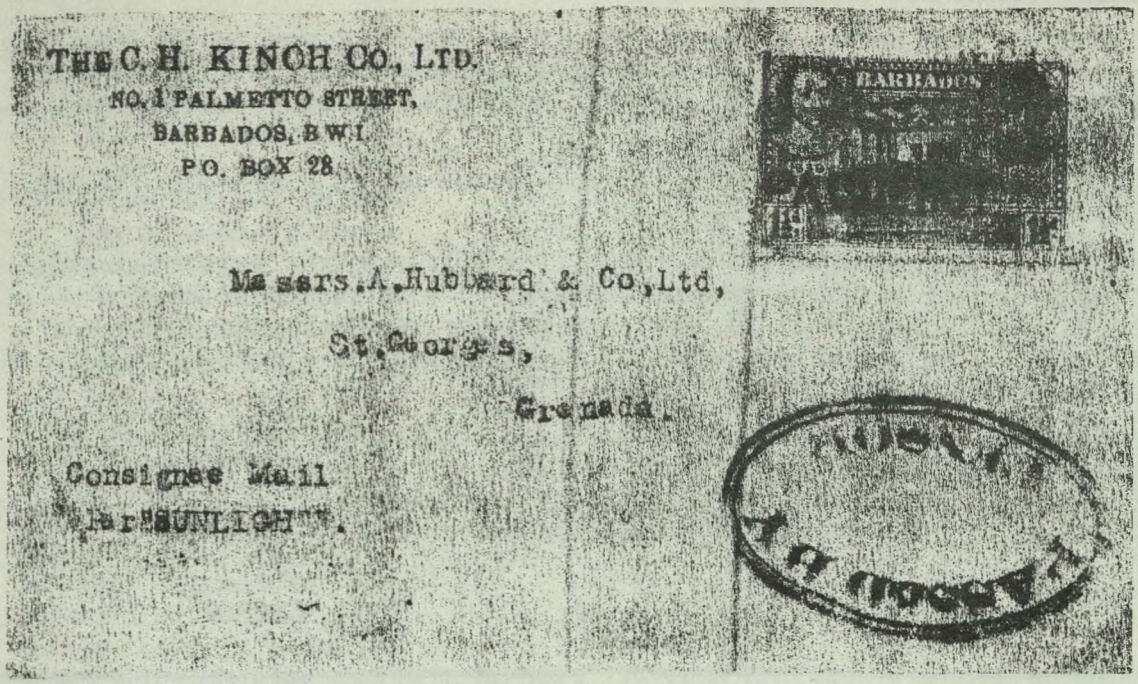


FIGURE 3

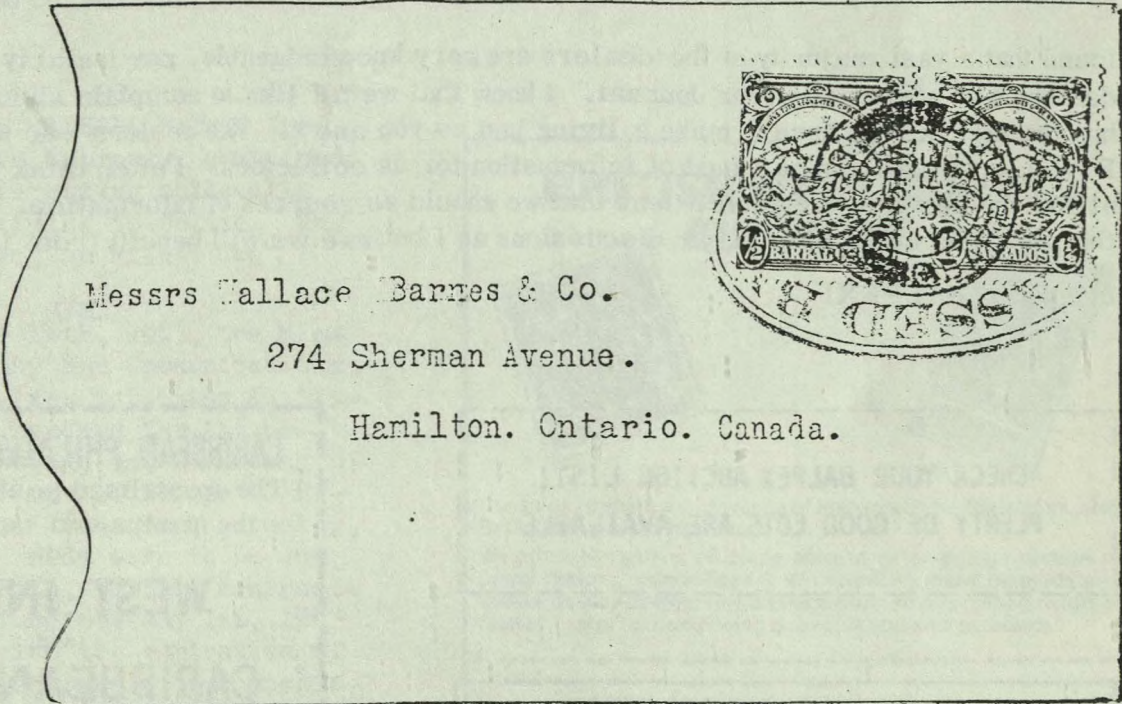


FIGURE 4
(CDS dated
28 FE 41)

The "paquebot" nature of most of these covers suggests the existence of a censor's office near the Bridgetown harbour. When Shepherd was in Barbados in 1981, he visited one of the former war-time postal censors, who said that, although he could not recall specific handstamps, he did remember that one censor was stationed at the Cable and Wireless Office in Bridgetown, and that another---whose duties included activities associated with shipping---was located either at the Customs House or the Baggage Warehouse. Both of these facilities were near the "Carenage" in the harbour.

So, what does it all come down to? Is there somewhere, hidden in a BCPSG's collection, a CM22 cover without a Barbados connection? Any information would be gratefully welcomed.

EDITOR'S MESSAGE (Continued from page 87)

distinguished members have served as Group Leaders at various times in the past; some of them who come to mind are Dan Walker (Grenada), Joe Chin Aleong (St. Vincent), Ed Addiss (British Honduras), Bill Cornell and Mark Swetland (Antigua), and Ben Ramkisson (Trinidad). There are many others.

If you would like to volunteer as a Group Leader, please get in touch with Ed Addiss, Ben Ramkisson, or me.

My plea for articles, published in the December 1982 BCPJ, brought forth a considerable number of high-quality manuscripts from members. I wish to thank those of you who furnished material, and I hope that you will not have to wait too long to see your work in print. But let me remind you that manuscript inventories dwindle rapidly, so please keep those articles coming!

Finally, I wish to say that, although not long ago I thought that Elaine and I would be able to attend BALPEX this September, it now appears that we will not make the trip. This is rather disappointing to me, because I had looked forward to talking with many East Coast BCPG's whom, so far, I had met only at my mailbox.

GEORGE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (Continued from page 62)

found that a vast majority of the dealers are very knowledgeable, particularly in the case of dealers who advertise in our Journal. I know that we all like to complain about dealer prices but the fact is they have to make a living just as you and I. The dealers who specialize in B.W.I. material can be a fund of information for us collectors. I often think that we do not utilize the dealers to the full extent that we should as sources of information. I recommend that we all be more open in our discussions as I believe we will benefit from it.

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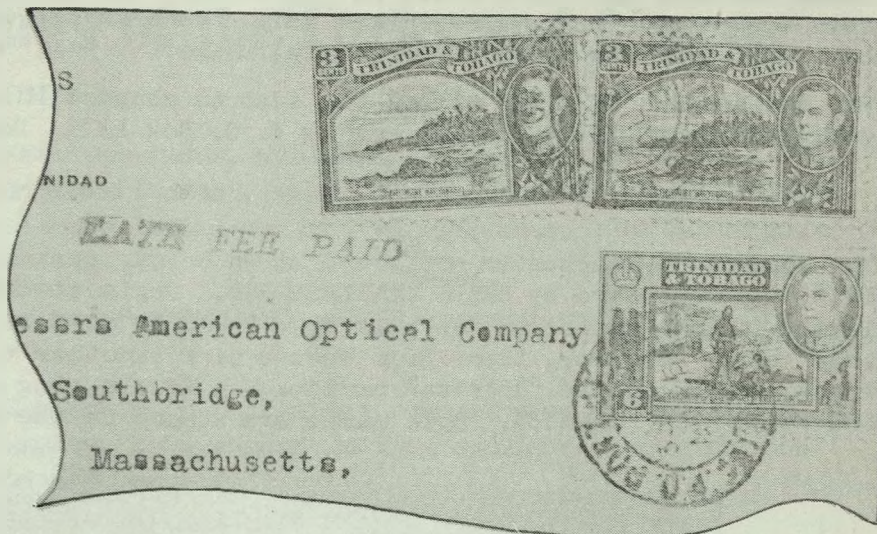
NORTH YORKSHIRE HG2 0AB

Telephone: Harrogate (0423) 69020

This and That...

RON WIKE would appreciate any information concerning the "LATE FEED PAID" mark shown at the right. The cover, mailed to Massachusetts from Port-of-Spain, bears 12¢ in Trinidad/Tobago adhesives and a G.P.O. PORT OF SPAIN CDS of 26 August (year not visible). Ron comments that he believes that the surface rate from Trinidad to the U.S. was 6¢ per half ounce. Thus, he asks, was the extra 6¢ charged for the letter's being overweight or the letter's being

late? (The opinion of Bruce Walker, via whom the item was submitted, is that the strike was applied in Trinidad, as it is unlikely that the U.S. postal authorities would have cared whether the envelope was late or not.)



A letter from MICHAEL WATMAN, received late in February, contained a pair of interesting philatelic nuggets pertaining to Belize. The first of these, in Mike's own words, is:

"On January 14th, 1983, the Ministry of Energy and Communications, Belmopan, Belize, published an 'Invitation for Tenders for the Designing, Printing, and Marketing of Definitive Stamps of Belize in External Markets' (meaning, actually, all stamps). Bids were to be due by February 28th, with no contracts to be awarded before May 1st, 1983 (coinciding with the expiration of the current contract with Compañía Filatélica Mundial of Panamá). Although this may not, in fact, signal a switch in agencies, the invitation does make mention of a limited number of issues ('for the philatelic trade') per year and efforts to 'ensure that the subjects selected are relevant to Belize'."

Mike's second item (again, quoting his correspondence):

OVER →

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B.C.II

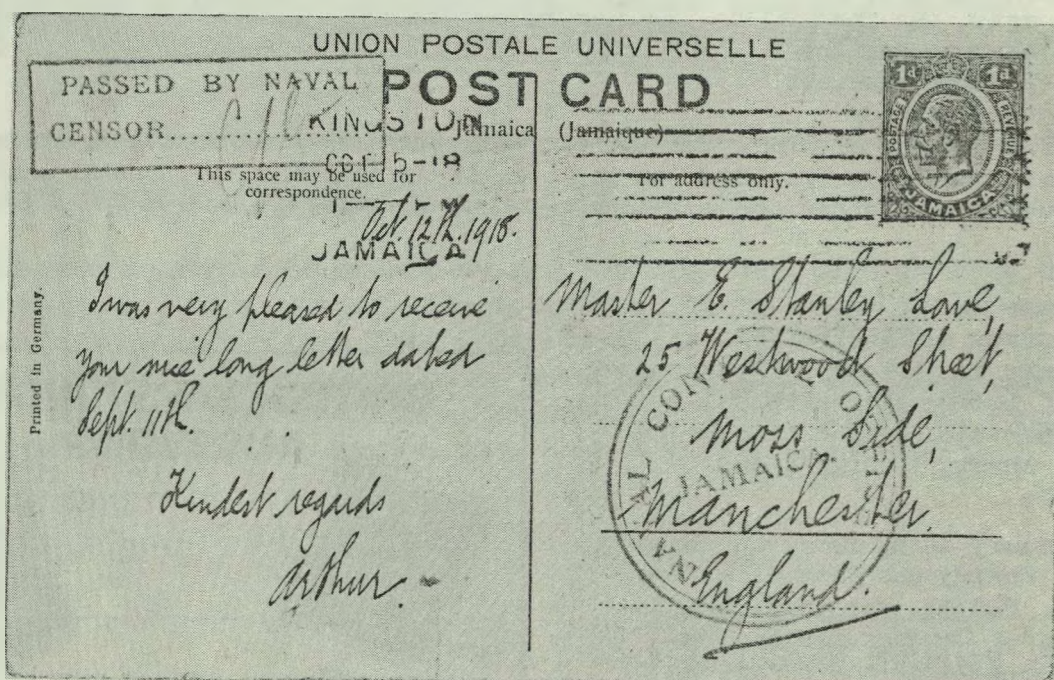
Pennymead Philatelic Auctions.

Scotton, Knaresborough, N Yorks HG5 9HN England
Telephone: (0423) 865962

"Recently I received a clipping...from a firm in Belize showing a red CDS from Punta Gorda. Unfortunately the date is not evident, but I assume from the other items included that 1982 would be reasonable. The postage rate used (60¢) would seem to indicate registered inland mail. Does anyone know whether this was a case of a dry black-ink stamp pad or normal usage?"

For the benefit of those of you who wish to contact Mike directly and have misplaced your Membership List, his address is P. O. Box 1321, Dover, New Hampshire 03820.

The Jamaica-to-Manchester post card shown below, postmarked at Kingston on 15 October 1918, was submitted by DENIS CHARLESWORTH. Denis states that a Naval Censor mark, listed in Roses Handbook No. 5 as Type M-RNC 1, appears at the top of the "correspondence" side. However, there is a second mark (another type of censor handstamp, perhaps?) struck on the "address" portion---a double-ring circular device reading NAVAL CONTROL OFFICE, JAMAICA. Both marks are struck in the same shade of purple.



Denis notes that this circular stamp is not listed in "Roses 5", and is seeking any information about the device that readers are able to supply.

THIS SPACE
INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

(Reverse of coupon cutout)

From new BCPSG applicant DICK DAY comes information regarding a variety of a Belize provisional stamp of 1979. He obtained a copy of SG No. 493 (Scott No. 422), the 15¢ on 35¢ surcharge, having the 15¢ printed above the butterfly. The normal catalogued provisional, appearing in June, has the 15¢ applied below the insect. Upon writing to a friend in England,

To page 98

Notes on Mike Wilson's "Postal Markings of the Turks and Caicos"

JOHN ALDEN recently provided some comments, additions, and amendments to MIKE WILSON's "Postal Markings of the Turks and Caicos", which, together with GALE RAYMOND's "Caicos Islands Adventures", has been released as a BCPSG publication. Our thanks go to John, who reports

(1) A strike of the Blue Hills (Providenciales) Type BH1 cancellation, on 20 JU 77, without the asterisk.

(2) A cover, postmarked at Kew on 29 JU 77, bearing a registration mark "R 52" in manuscript (Figure 1). This strengthens the statement in Gale's article that registration labels are not used for intra-island postings.

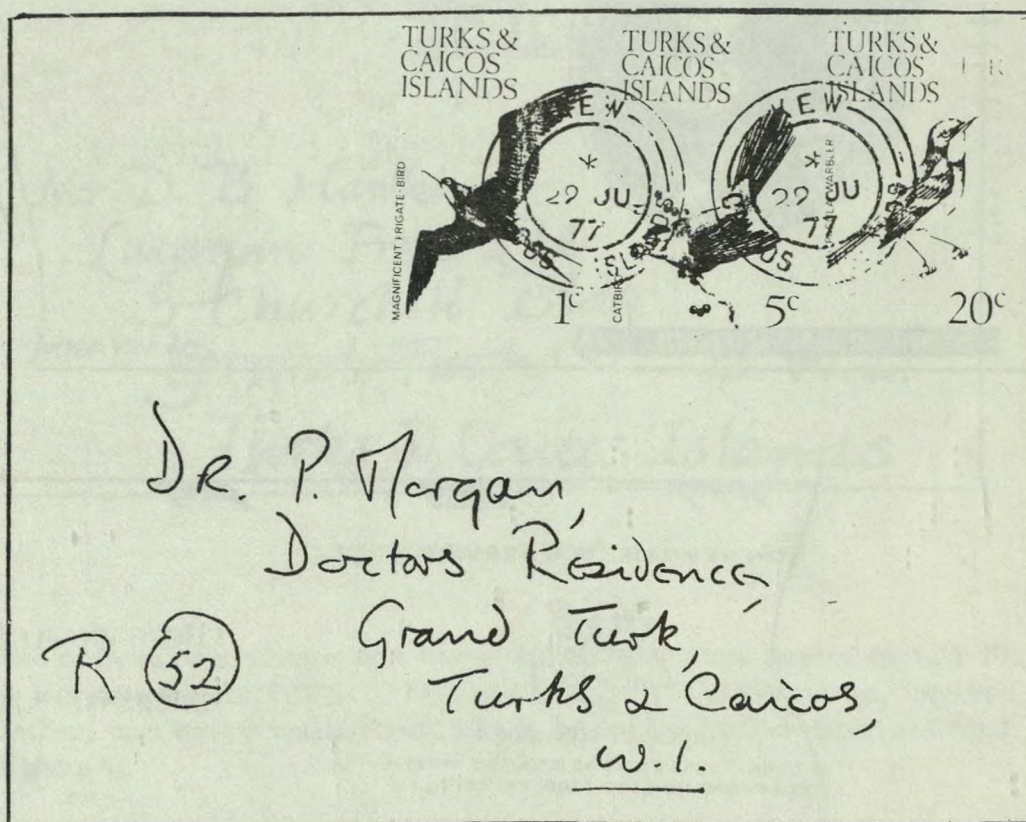


FIGURE 1

(3) A Crown Agents first day cover of the "Letters Patent" issue, partially illustrated in Figure 2, showing the Type O4 Official CDS being used in an "unofficial" manner. (On a non-official cover such as this, the CDS should have carried an index letter A, not the asterisk.)

(4) The addition of a K. N. S. M. "m. s. Oberon" marking, used in January 1951, to the mail boat cachet list (Amazone, Flora, Hector, and Luna).

(5) An example of the carnival slogan Type SL8 mark on the back of a cover postmarked 4 JY 77.

(6) A "Special Occasions" Type SP1 mark alongside a Blue Hills CDS of 12 AP 78, found on an OHMS cover (Figure 3).

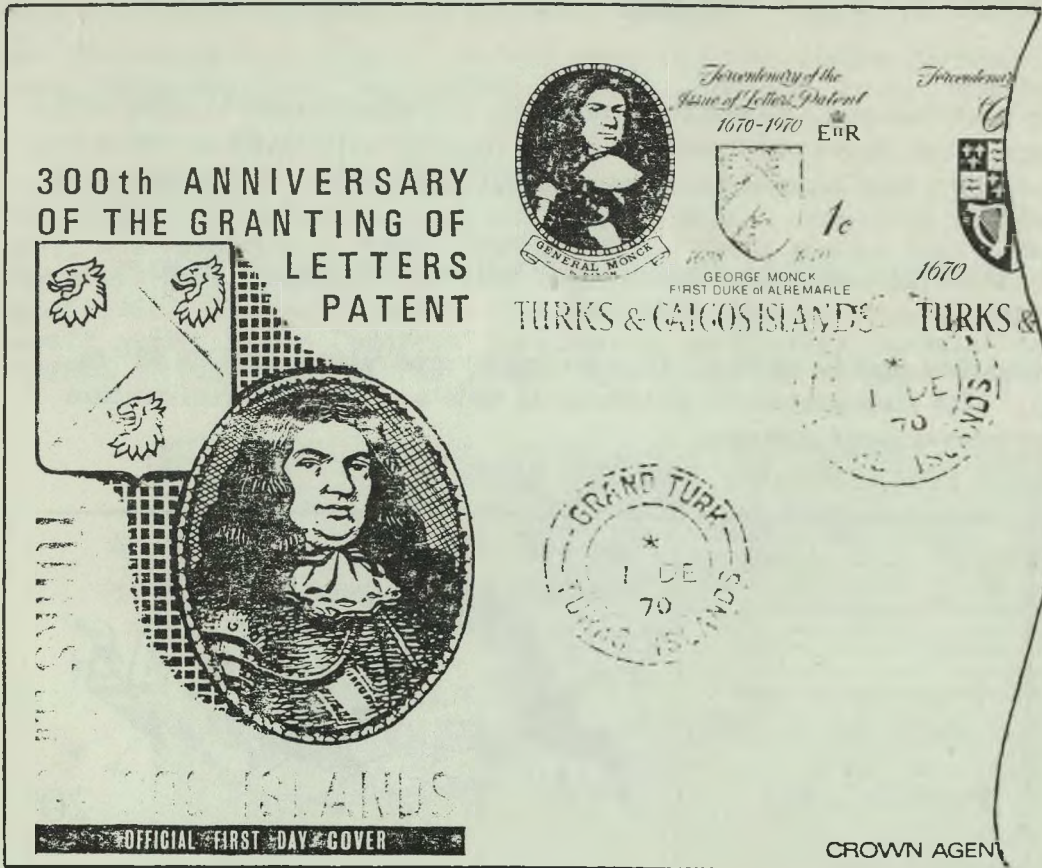


FIGURE 2

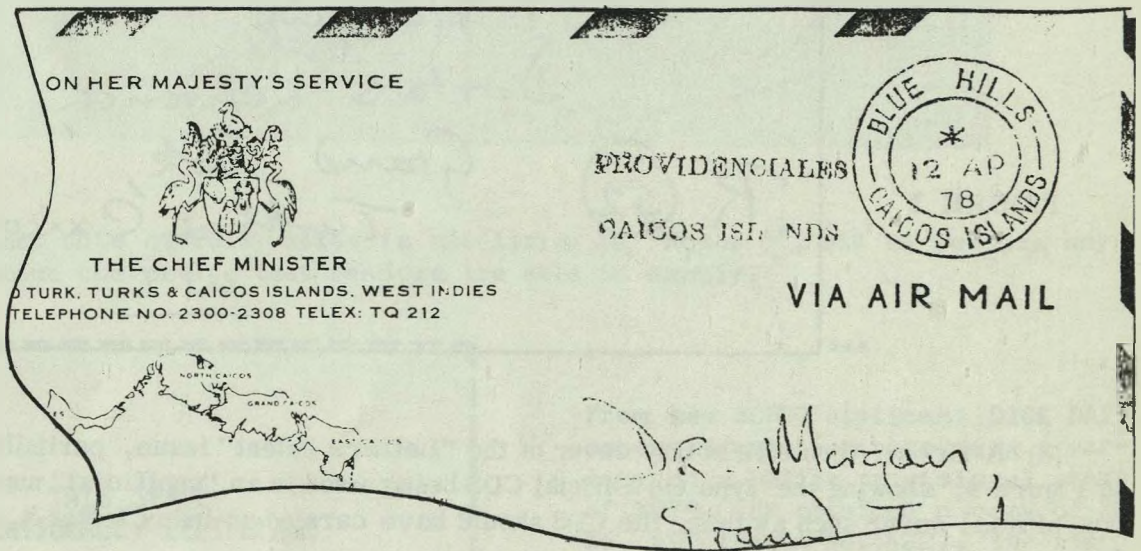


FIGURE 3

John further states that in June 1977, upon being escorted through the innermost parts of the Grand Turk GPO, he was shown a huge pile of undeliverable mail. Many of the items in that accumulation had been given one or more of the following strikes, which therefore really can't be considered rare. The marks, all in sans-serif capital letters, are not included in Mike's analysis.

RETURN TO SENDER - measures 65 mm by 4½ mm. (Figure 4)

UNKNOWN - measures 29 mm by 5 mm. (Figure 5)

NOT FOUND - measures 32 mm by 5 mm.

RETURN TO SENDER

FIGURE 4

UNKNOWN

FIGURE 5

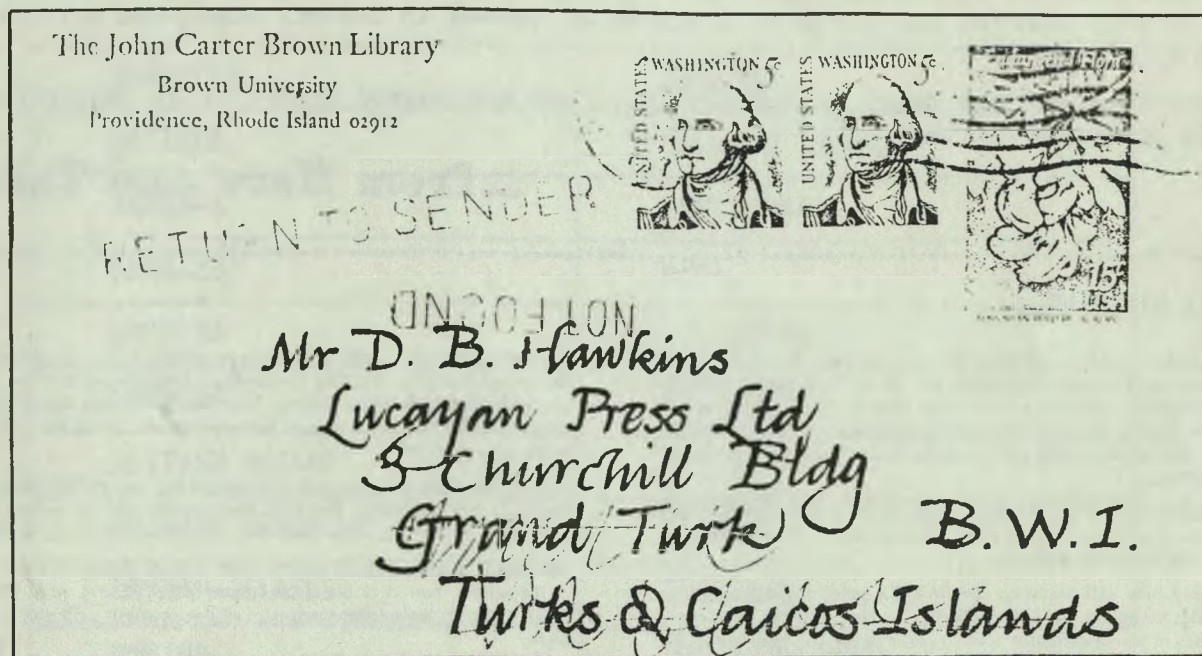


FIGURE 6

John notes the first two of these handstamps on a cover from Grand Turk posted on 4 JY 77. He also states that he has seen the RETURN TO SENDER and NOT FOUND marks, inverted with respect to each other, on a cover mailed from Rhode Island and backstamped at Grand Turk on 13 NO 79 (Figure 6).

SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from page 72)

ADDRESS CHANGES/CORRECTIONS TO MEMBERSHIP LIST (Continued)

On page 58 of the previous Journal, DIETRICH WERNER's address was listed as Box S, Rosendale, NY 12472. Dietrich does not live in South Rosendale (if there is such a place); that period after S should have been a comma.

RESIGNED: HARRIS, C. G.; WERNER, R. E. T.

RE-INSTATED (effective 1 January 1982): SHAW, R. L.

COLLECTING INTERESTS

Barwick, C. J.: Montserrat only. Higgins, P. C.: Dominica and Turks/Caicos Islands only.

THIS AND THAT (Continued from page 94) . . .

who in turn contacted the Stanley Gibbons organization, Dick indirectly received the following explanation of that "variety":

"Dear Sir,

"Thank you for your letter of 15 December 1982 concerning a Belize provisional surcharge not listed in the 1983 editions of our catalogues.

"This item is a local version of the present 15¢ on 35¢ provisional, No. 493. This local version was surcharged locally in typography and issued in March 1979. Its appearance therefore precedes the surcharge as presently listed, produced in this country by lithography, which did not appear until June.

"For the 1984 Part I Catalogue the local typo surcharge will become No. 493, and the U.K. surcharge in lithography No. 494. I can certainly confirm that the local version is very scarce, and the mint price to be quoted in the new catalogue will be at least £25."

The above letter was dated 19 January 1983, and was signed by Mr. D. J. Aggersberg, Deputy Catalogue Editor.

...from Here and There

BALPEX BRIEFING...

As of the go-to-print date of this Journal, not much definitive information can be announced regarding our BCPSG meeting at BALPEX next September. Some data is touched upon in the President's remarks on page 62, the most significant being the fact that a Group "oasis" will be informally set up at the bourse booth of Bob Topaz and Bill Bogg.

The BALPEX show will be held in Cockeysville at the Marriott Hunt Valley Inn, located at Exit 20 East, Shawan Road, off Interstate 83 north of the Baltimore Beltway.

Dan Walker, who will serve on the BALPEX panel of judges, states that exhibit forms are not yet available; it is assumed, however, that copies of the prospectus will soon be printed in various philatelic newspapers.

Would-be exhibitors should either (1) contact Mr. W. Joseph Harris, BALPEX Committee, Entries and Exhibits, c/o The Baltimore Philatelic Society, 1224 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, MD 21202, for a copy of the prospectus, or (2) watch for it in the stamp press.

A firm schedule has not been announced for our BCPSG Annual Meeting, but it is likely that both the meeting and the auction will take place on Sunday, September 4th, beginning late in the morning.

Our Group would certainly benefit from a good turnout of members at the show, and it is hoped that many BCPSG'ers, particularly those living in the northeastern part of the country, will plan to be there.

SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from previous page)

DECEASED

The 25 April 1983 issue of Stamp Collector reported the death on 5 February 1983 of former BCPSG'er GEORGE E. HARGEST of Vero Beach, Florida. In 1980 George, a distinguished postal historian, was given the APS Luff Award for outstanding philatelic research. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London in October 1981. He was 76 years old.

We extend condolences to his wife Lois, his son Jay, and his two grandchildren.

PERSONAL MENTION: At the WESTPEX show in San Francisco last spring, IAN WOODWARD earned a Gold for his "Exploring Jamaica Through Obliterators", and DAN WALKER won a Vermeil for "North Borneo Postal History". BCPSG congratulations to both men!

In addition to continuing his exhibiting activities (and highly successfully!), Dan is seeking election to the Board of Directors of the American Philatelic Society. He would appreciate the support of all BCPSG'ers who are members of the APS. VOTE FOR DAN!!

Congratulations also to BEN RAMKISSOON, who took two awards at MILCOPEX, held in Milwaukee on March 4-6, 1983. Ben's "Postal Stationery of Trinidad and Tobago" earned him a Gold; his "First Flights of Trinidad and Tobago" was given a Vermeil.

POSTAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

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MORE CONTENTS...

President's Message	62	Barbados Revisited	84
Freeland's Facts	66	by Tony Shepherd	
by George Bowman		"Sometimes you just can't trust	88
Jamaica: The Pictorial Issue,	66	your catalog!"	
1919-1938 by Michael Vokins		by Michael Perlin	
Secretary's Report	72	Bermuda or Barbados? (A Censor	90
Antigua Monograph	72	Mark Mystery) by Richard Heap	
Editor's Message	75	and Tony Shepherd	
Forces Post Office 293, Punta	77	This and That from Here and There	93
Gorda, Belize by Gale Raymond		Notes on Mike Wilson's "Postal	95
Antigua Watermarks	82	Markings of the Turks and	
by The Rev. Peter Brooks		Caicos"	
"Roses" Handbooks Available	82	BALPEX Briefing...	98
		Personal Mention	98

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