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DECEMBER 1983



At BALPEX Awards Banquet, Judge DAN WALKER presents the Postal History Society Silver Medal to KIL BUMP. (See page 163)

Inside...

A Small Antigua Correspondence	by The Rev. Peter Brooks	131
Accountancy Markings	by Jack Arnell	136
The Jamaican Bishop Mark of 1799-1801	by R. M. Willcocks	145
R.M.S.P. Steamers Calling at Bermuda, 1842-1850	by M. H. Ludington	154

(More contents on back cover...)

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**President's Message**

The meeting at BALPEX was a particular pleasure for it allowed me to meet some members for the first time. The exhibition was well run, and the BCPSG contingent was well in evidence. Kil Bump has an article, beginning on page 144, describing the proceedings. A special thanks should be given to Paul "Henry" Higgins and his lovely wife for the cocktail party they gave for the Group.

The auction was also a success, with some lots achieving prices well above estimates. Hopefully, with the good auction results, we will be able to retain our current dues structure for 1984.

One thing that has concerned me is our apparent low number of members. There should be at least another 400 or so collectors who would like to join the Group. I am asking George to place a membership application in each Journal, as soon as sufficient quantities are available.

To page 165

(Ed: Peter Brooks' article which follows certainly proceeds with giant steps to clarify certain confusing aspects of the Antigua Type PD13 Straight-Line mark discussed in the July 1983 BCPJ. On page 66 of that issue, a rundown of "known" PD13's was given thusly:

18 February 1798	15 June 1798	29 July 1798	17 December 1798
12 May 1798	25 June 1798	7 September 1798	3 February 1799
15 May 1798	15 July 1798	15 December 1798	

Charles Freeland's apparently early PD13 usage of 15 June 1790 made the total number of covers bearing that mark appear to be twelve. However, the accuracy of the list has been challenged because several of the letters contain duplicate correspondence, resulting in the inclusion of two date lines under one cover. When these examples, which Peter specifies below as Letters 1, 5, and 6, are seen in this light, the total of separate PD13 letters drops from twelve to nine.

BCPSG'ers, especially those interested in Antigua, should welcome Peter's article, not only because it accurately inventories all known examples of the PD13 marking, but also because it describes the little-known "Bayer/Crosbie" correspondence, from which four of the nine PD13's are taken.)

A Small Antigua Correspondence

by The Rev. Peter Brooks

A small group of letters from Antigua surfaced a few years ago and contained matters of interest for the postal historian. The letters, which were badly damaged by dampness, were to various addressees, but could be described as the "Bayer/Crosbie" correspondence. The correspondence largely related to mortgage and interest payments due to the Crosbie Estate.

LETTER 1: To Major Genl. Wm. Crosbie. June 15th, 1798 (duplicate) and June 25th, 1798. This letter is stamped with the ANTIGUA straight-line handstamp in a distinct fount and measuring 37 mm by 3 mm. Previously unknown, four examples are in this correspondence, and in more recent years five further examples were found in the Tudway Correspondence. The overall range of use of this marking, now known as PD13, is 18 February 1798 to 3 February 1799.

This letter is illustrated in the July 1983 BCPJ, where it is said in error to be from 1790. The rate of 1/8 is proper as in 1798. (It would have been highly unlikely that the cover was sent in 1790, as the packet rate to London was not increased from 1/- to 1/8 until 1796.) On this example, the 1/8 has been deleted and replaced by 2/2.

"Crosbie has helped Bayer's eldest son. Very severe dry weather. 'Agreed with Mr. Nibbs for a pipe of wine for you'."

LETTER 2: June 27th, 1798. By 'Scipio', Capt. Chevess. DEAL Ship Letter. "A few showers fell on my property." Much correspondence about a pipe of wine.

LETTER 3: June 29th, 1798. Again sent by private ship. DEAL Ship Letter. A letter in reply to one received after the June 27th letter was sent.

LETTER 4: July 26th, 1798. DEAL Ship Letter.

NOTE: Ship Letter marks on Letters 2, 3, and 4 are all of abbreviated "DEAL SHIP LRE" style.

LETTER 5: July 15th, 1798 (duplicate) and July 29th, 1798. Rate 4/4. ANTIGUA PD13 handstamp. Arrival on September 10th, 1798.

LETTER 6: December 15th, 1798 (duplicate) and December 17th, 1798. ANTIGUA PD13 handstamp.

LETTER 7: December 15th, 1798 (copy) to Capt. McDoual c/o Coutts & Co. (sic), Bankers. Rate 1/8 deleted, rate 3/4 also deleted. Inspector's red crown handstamp over 1/8. ANTIGUA PD13 handstamp. (See Figure 1.)

Arrival date February 14th, 1799. Probably carried by the temporary packet "Jane", which put into St. Ives and not Falmouth. (See "A History of Sailing Packets to the West Indies", by L. E. Britnor, page 57.) Writer complains that Master of Packet had carried part of Antigua mail to St. Christopher.

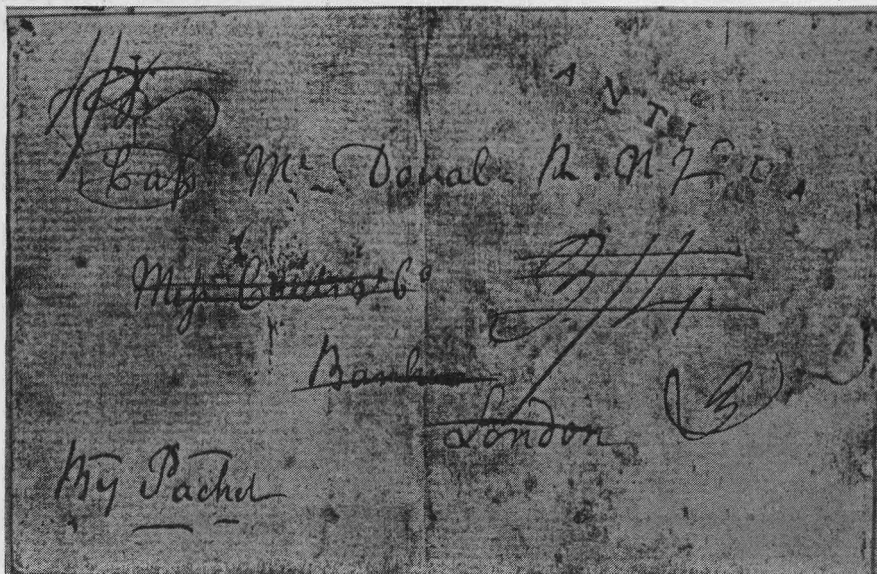


FIGURE 1

LETTER 8: December 24th, 1798. No postal markings.

LETTER 9: December 30th, 1800 (duplicate) and January 7/13, 1801. Rate 1/8.

ANTIGUA
Jan 14 801 (Type PF) handstamp.

LETTER 10: April 27th, 1801, to Mr. Jones, Attorney. Endorsed "By His Majesty's Ship Li Unite". Oval CROWN/SHIP LRE/DEAL handstamp.

LETTER 11: April 27th, 1801 (duplicate of above). Rate 1/8 deleted; rate 1/10 applied. Endorsed "By His Majesty's Ship Li Unite". Talks about "a severe spell of dry weather".

ANTIGUA
May 13 801 (Type PF) handstamp. (See Figure 2.)

Arrival on July 3rd, 1801.

Letters 10 and 11 illustrate the dangers of jumping to conclusions in analyzing postal history. Letter 11 might seem to be an example of a letter carried by a warship acting as a packet---a rarity. The original letter was written on April 22nd to catch the Fleet which was to sail on April 27th. (The Fleet, made up of cargo ships and Navy escort vessels, sailed regularly in April.) This original letter (Letter 10) was amended with April 22nd altered to April 27th, and "this day" inserted before the date of sailing. A duplicate was prepared and endorsed in exactly the same way, but was kept until the packet sailed on May 13th.

Despite the endorsement, this duplicate (Letter 11) was not carried by HMS Li Unite which had sailed on April 27th; rather, it was carried by a later packet boat and bears the ANTIGUA PF marking applied in the Packet Office on the island.

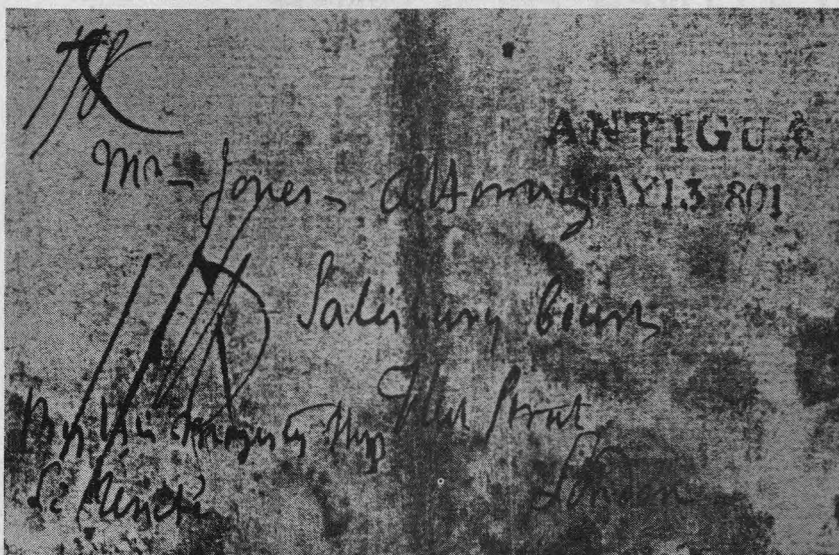


FIGURE 2

Many examples are known of Ship Letters carried by Navy escort vessels as in the case of Letter 10. (See "The Codrington Correspondence", page 107, and the previously-referenced Britnor book, page 169.)

LETTER 12: July 25th, 1801. Oval CROWN/SHIP LETTER/DEAL.

LETTER 13: April 19th, 1802. Oval CROWN/SHIP LETTER/DOVER. "By the Mary, Cp'n Pizzay". 1 1/4 ounce. Rate 4/2. A letter from John Burke with enclosures sent to William Manning M.P. (father of Henry Edward---later Cardinal ---Manning). "Mr. Kirby and Mr. James Athill are at present at Barbuda with Lord Lavington."

The nine known examples of PD13 can now be summarized as shown in the table below. Where identical letters with two separate date lines are under one cover, both dates are included.

<u>Date(s)</u>	<u>Letter Number from Above Discussion</u>	<u>Correspondence</u>
18 February 1798	-	Tudway
12 May 1798	-	Tudway
15 May 1798	-	Tudway
15 June/25 June 1798	1	Bayer
15 July/29 July 1798	5	Bayer
7 September 1798	-	Tudway
15 December/17 December 1798	6	Bayer
15 December 1798	7	Bayer
3 February 1799	-	Tudway

WALKER WINS IMPORTANT AWARDS...

W. DANFORTH WALKER received a Large Gold at the Brazil "International" this past summer for his "Grenada Postal History, 1763-1913"; his exhibit "Barwani, A Princely Indian State" was awarded a Small Gold (with felicitations) at the Bangkok "International".

IS IT A COVER FROM INNER OR OUTER SPACE?

by Clyde Carriker

(Clyde Carriker, of West Covina, California, is a free lance philatelic writer whose column "Cruising the South Pacific" appears regularly in Stamp Collector.)

During a delightful dinner meeting with George Bowman (Ed: Thanks, Clyde; I enjoyed it, too!), I promised that I would look through my Pacific covers for a "tie-in" with British Caribbean philatelic affairs. George allowed as how that would be good and wished me well.

Before I had delved too far into my binders, this odd item from "Atlantis Y Mu" surfaced. I've looked for answers, gotten none, and figured some wag had had fun preparing it and sending it through the Bahamas mail...or so it looks.

Those who are into this sort of magic and "lost continent" thing tell me that "Atlantis and Mu" pretty well covers the Atlantic and Pacific, since "Mu" could refer to Lemuria in the Pacific. On the other hand, would ½d. postage carry the cover to the addressee in Nassau---assuming the cover went through the mail?

This small cover bears a phantasy label in black and orange (the "Y MU" appears to be hand-stamped) with a value of 25 SKALOJ, whatever a skaloj is! * Furthermore, it was affixed to the cover first and cancelled by a circular stamp having undecipherable letters at the top but with ATLANTIS clearly visible at the bottom.



Next to the Atlantis label is a green ½d. King George VI definitive cancelled by a NASSAU/BAHAMAS CDS of 5 April 1938; this CDS also appears in the top left portion of the cover.

* (Ed: Perhaps the "skaloj" is erroneously spelled backwards, and the denomination should appear as 25 jolaks. I've never heard of a skaloj---maybe Gale Raymond has---but I recall reading somewhere that 350 jolaks are worth one swango on the open market; at a recent IMF conference held in Rio Muni, 33 swangoes were defined as equivalent to one hravashta. Six hravashtas, plus a quarter, will buy you a cup of coffee, but only during a recession. Bismarck is the capital of North Dakota.)

This second Nassau mark barely touches what appears to be a printed crown above a pair of seagull (?) wings, which in turn are placed over an interesting portrait of King Neptune. Within a ribbon are three words reading, I think, SERC KREST VIDI. Printed below the cachet in five lines is an advertisement for the ATLANTIS WORLD'S FAIR/1941/VIA ATLANTIS Via NASSAU/MIAMI OR HAVANA/Less Than 300 Miles From Either Point. This may be understandable as far as Atlantis is concerned, but not with respect to Mu.

Anyway, the addressee is a Don Pence, or Pearce, of Nassau, who probably could help solve the mystery. I haven't the foggiest who he is, but he may well have been some kind of advertising person for someone or something. Does anyone know for sure? Unfortunately, there are no backstamps nor other marks identifying the sender.

The person(s) who originated this cover may have been into the mysteries of the Lost Continent of Atlantis or may not have. At any rate, he didn't foresee the coming of World War II. As I once reported, this local may be well known in phantom philately, but it's mighty new to me!

Belize Parcel Post Cancellations

by Dr. Ian A. Matheson

Parcel post cancellations comprise an oft-neglected area for postmark studies for a host of obvious reasons. Consequently, I have no reference which I can consult, and I thus appeal to other BCPSG'ers to fill the gap in my knowledge.

I have only four types of cancellation, each unfortunately on stamp rather than on piece, so parts of my illustrations are speculative. The four types are shown below (Figure 1) with the portion falling on the stamp indicated.



Type I
(on SG 134 in black)



Type II
(on SG 159 in purple)



Type III
(on SG 188 in black)



Type IV
(on SG 316 in black)

FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2

Accountancy Markings

by JACK ARNELL

From time to time I have explained in notes to the Editor and to exhibitors at exhibitions the meaning of numbers, often in manuscript, which are found on covers, both stampless and with adhesives, that are always less than the expected postage. In the February 1983 BCPJ Ian Matheson raised the matter once again, prompting me to try to explain the accountancy markings used for a period of about twenty years on mail to and from Great Britain.

The system appears to have been initiated by the Convention of 1848 between Great Britain and the United States, which established that letters between the two countries would be forwarded by the first contract steamer to depart, regardless of whether it was American or British. It also provided that the postage on single letters was 1/- sterling or 24 U.S. cents, apportioned as follows: 1½d. British inland postage, 8d. or 16 cents packet postage, and 5 cents U.S. inland postage.

Article 8 of the Convention stated that:

"The respective offices shall mutually account to each other for the portion of the postage of the correspondence exchanged between them which is due to each, both for that of the letters not prepaid, and also for that of the letters which are prepaid.

"On all prepaid letters sent from one office of exchange to another, there shall be distinctly marked, in red ink, in the upper right-hand corner of each letter, the amount due to the country to which sent; and, in like manner, on all unpaid letters, there shall be marked, in black ink, the amount due to the country from which forwarded.

"When either country is entitled to the packet or sea rate of postage, in addition to its inland, the two rates shall be combined and marked in one sum on each letter."

As a result, there were four different amounts which appeared as accountancy marks, struck in opposite colours in the two countries. These result from the following combinations:

	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Postage</u>	<u>Contract Steamer</u>	<u>Postage Marking</u>	<u>Accountancy Marking</u>
1.	G.B.	U.S.	Unpaid	British	1/- (black)	19 cents (black)
2.	U.S.	G.B.	Paid	British	24 cents (red)	19 cents (red)
3.	G.B.	U.S.	Paid	British	1/- (red)	5 cents (red)
4.	U.S.	G.B.	Unpaid	British	24 cents (black)	5 cents (black)
5.	G.B.	U.S.	Unpaid	American	1/- (black)	3 cents (black)
6.	U.S.	G.B.	Paid	American	24 cents (red)	3 cents (red)
7.	G.B.	U.S.	Paid	American	1/- (red)	21 cents (red)
8.	U.S.	G.B.	Unpaid	American	24 cents (black)	21 cents (black)

The British used a separate handstamp to apply the accountancy mark, while the Americans combined it in a large date stamp, with or without the postage. Examples of numbers 3, 5, and 7 in the above listing are illustrated in Figures 1, 2, and 3, respectively. This system continued until the end of 1867, when the postage between the two countries was reduced to 6d. or 12 cents.

Until 1851 the Post Office in British North America was a branch of the General Post Office in London. In that year Canada and the other provinces set up their own postal systems, As a result, Britain instituted accountancy markings on letters

destined for B.N.A. At the time there were two rates of postage: 1/- sterling (direct) and 1/2 sterling (closed mail through the United States)---the difference being the amount paid to the U.S. Post Office by the G.P.O. for allowing sealed bags to be moved through the country.

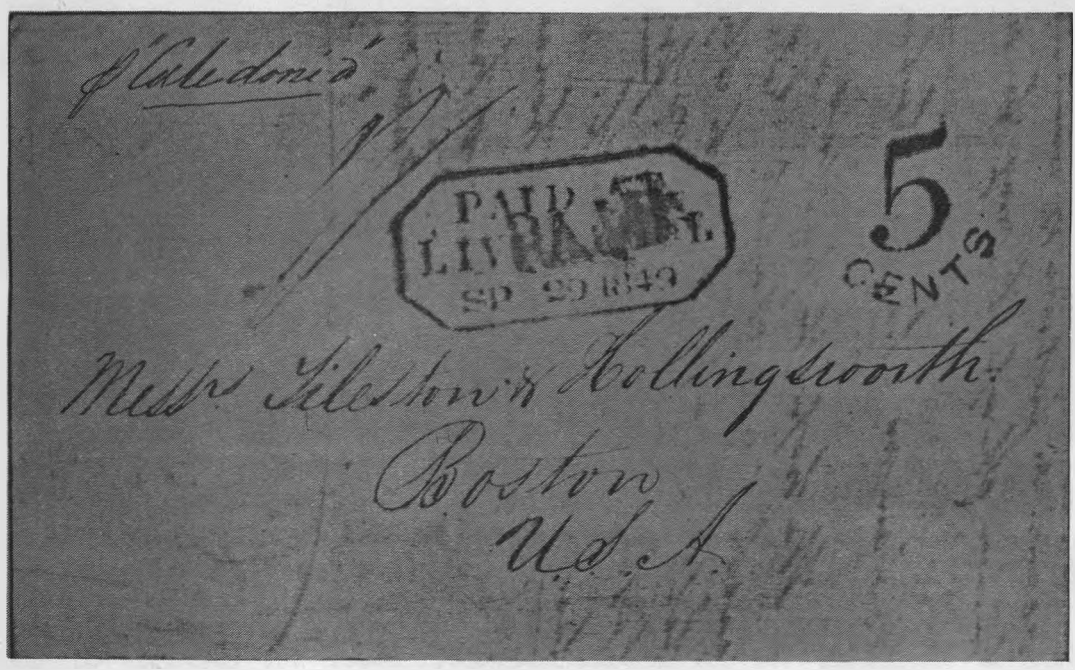


FIGURE 1

Paid letter from Liverpool, mailed on 29 September 1849. "1/-" in red manuscript showing postage paid and struck with "5 CENTS" in red showing credit to U. S. Post Office. No Boston date stamp, but Liverpool marking overstruck with "PAID". Carried by the Cunard "Caledonia".

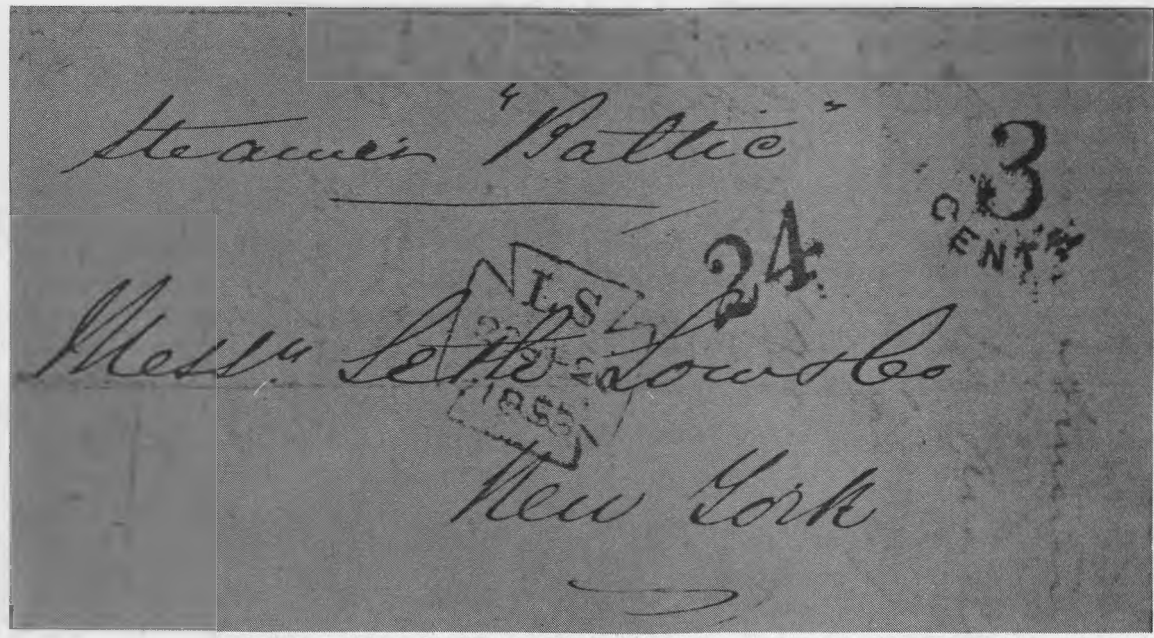


FIGURE 2

Unpaid letter from London, mailed on 20 September 1853. Struck with "3 CENTS" in black. No New York date stamp, but struck with "24" in black to show postage due. Carried by the Collins "Baltic" (U.S.).

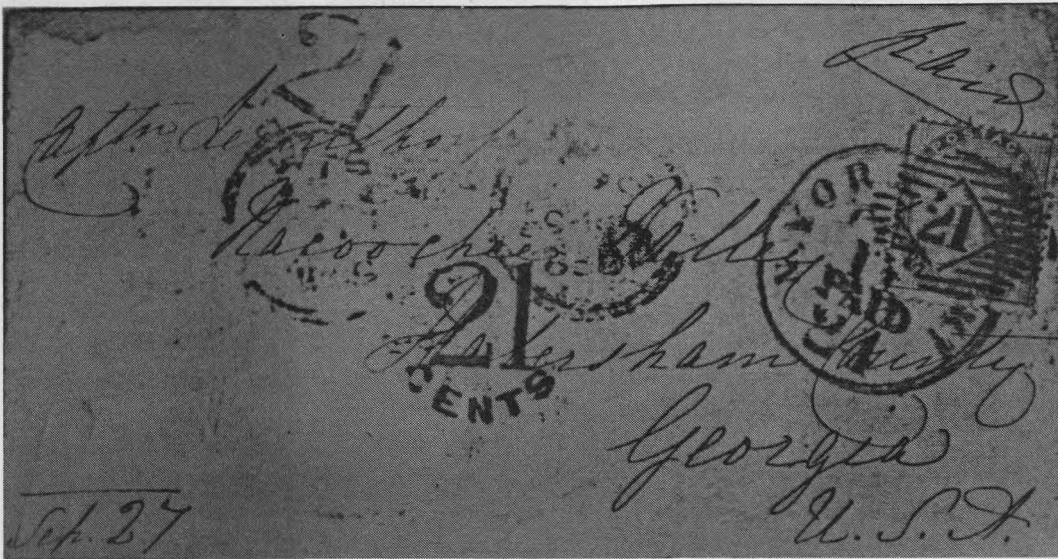


FIGURE 3

Paid letter from London, with 1/- adhesive, mailed on 28 September 1858. Struck with "21 CENTS" in red showing credit to U. S. Post Office. Date stamped "PAID 24" at New York on 11 October with "A^m PKT". Carried by a U. S. Collins steamer.

As all the mail was carried by British (Cunard) steamers, the only allowance to B.N.A. was 2d. sterling or 2¹/₂d. currency for inland postage; hence 2d. (in red) on prepaid letters and 10d. and 1/- (in black) on unpaid letters are the only markings found (Figures 4 and 5). Although the full postage is also found on prepaid letters from Britain, only the accountancy marking was applied to unpaid letters, presumably to avoid confusion when the postage due in currency was struck at the B.N.A. exchange office.

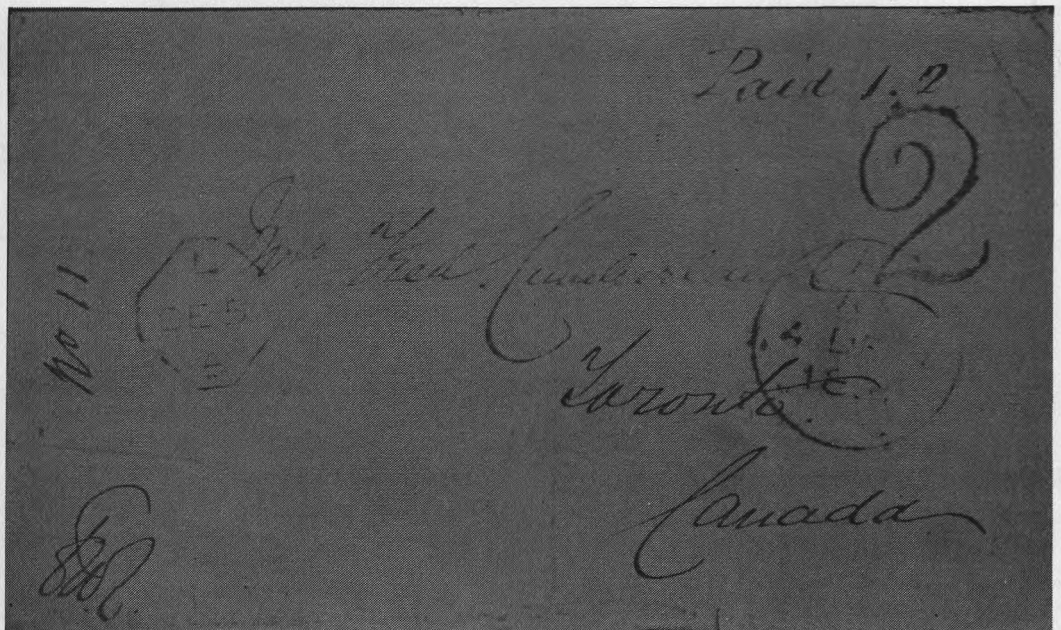


FIGURE 4

Paid letter from London, mailed on 4 December 1851. Struck with "2" in red showing credit to Canadian Post Office. Backstamped with "Islington Back Rd". Carried by the Cunard "Europa".

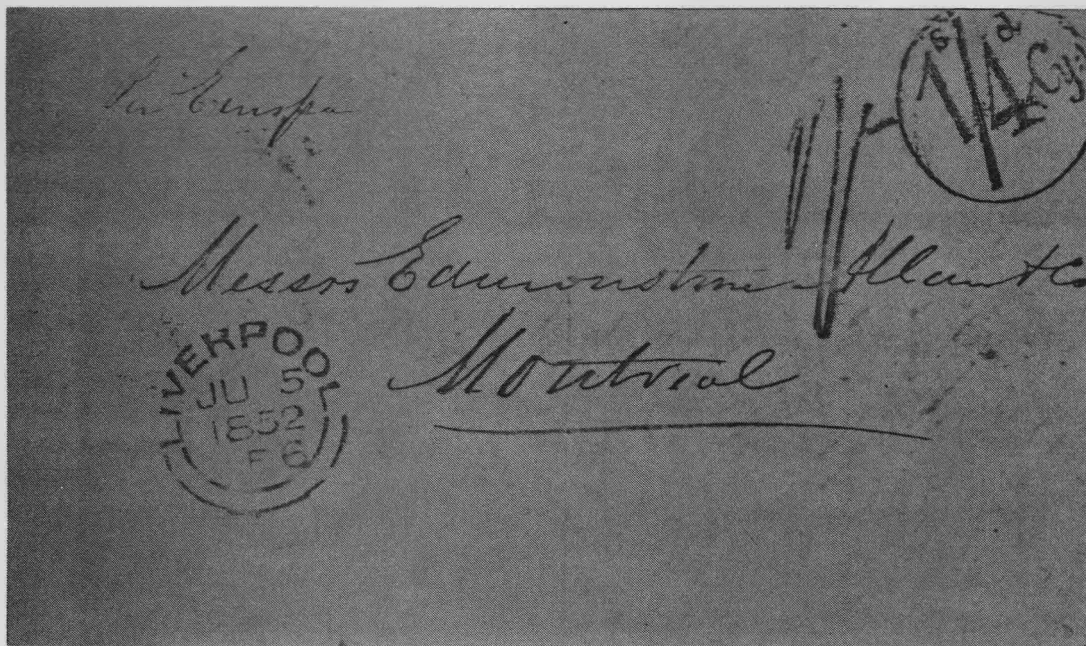


FIGURE 5

Unpaid letter from Liverpool, mailed on 5 June 1852. Struck with "1/" in black to show amount due to the G.P.O. No Montreal date stamp, but struck with "1/4 Cy" in black (= 1/2 sterling) to show the postage due. Carried by the Cunard "Europa".

When Canadian contract steamers began operating in 1854, the direct postage was lowered to 6d. sterling, and through the United States to 8d. sterling. With this, the sharing of postage was:

	<u>G.B.</u>		<u>U.S.</u>	<u>B.N.A.</u>
<u>Postage</u>	<u>Inland</u>	<u>Packet</u>	<u>Inland</u>	<u>Inland</u>
6d.	1d.	4d.	--	1d.
8d.	1d.	4d.	2d.	1d.

and 1d. and 5d. (in red) and 1d., 5d., and 7d. (in black) accountancy markings are found on letters originating in Great Britain. The same ornate style of numbers was used for all denominations, as can be seen from Figures 6, 7, and 8.

OVER →

Secretary's Report

NEW MEMBERS

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

NEW APPLICANTS

GREEN, Howard, 85 Waterfall Avenue, Craighall, Johannesburg 2196, South Africa. Engineering contractor. Collects Cayman Islands to 1937. By Ian A. Matheson.

ALLSOP, James, 737 Ouellette, Apartment 1604, Windsor, Ontario, N9A 6T2, Canada. Social worker. Collects used British Caribbean material to 1967. By George W. Bowman.

To page 162

The Canadians apparently found the system too time-consuming, for only a few unpaid letters have been found from smaller post offices with a "1" in black, and none from the main centres of Toronto, Montreal, etc. The one exception to this was the New Brunswick Post Office, which used two handstamps reading: "NEW BK. 1d CLAIM" in black and "BRITISH 5d CLAIM" in red. These, however, are rare. By about 1857, the G.P.O. either reached an agreement with Canada to discontinue the accountancy markings or decided that it was a waste of time carrying on with a one-sided system, for after that year no more appear.

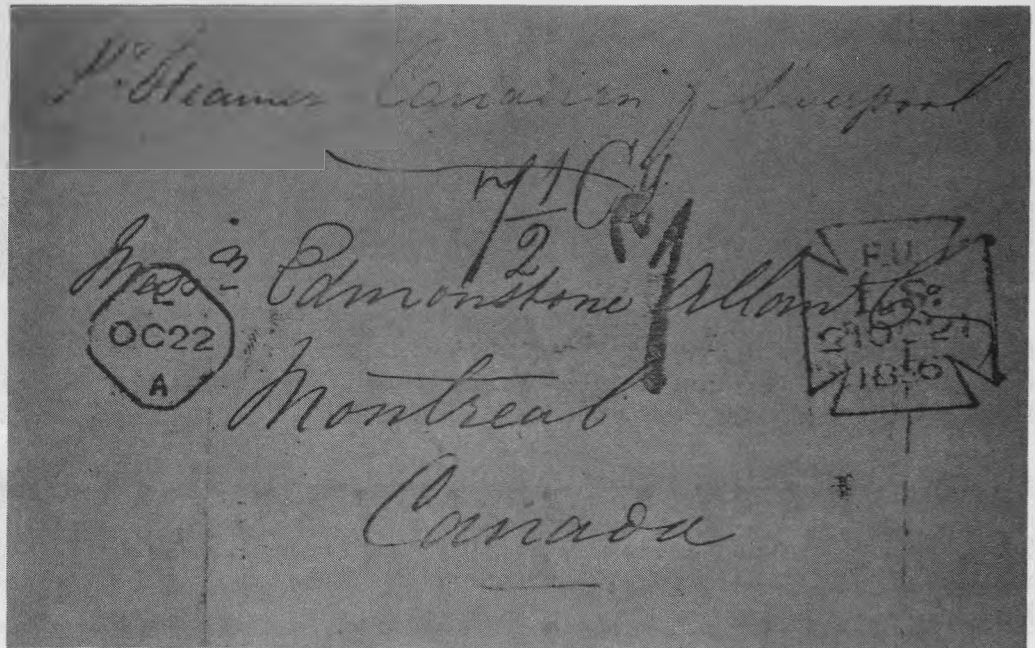


FIGURE 6

Unpaid letter from London, mailed on 21 October 1856. Struck with "1d" in black to show amount due to the G.P.O. No Montreal date stamp, but struck with "7½ cy" in black (= 6d. sterling) to show the postage due. Carried by the Allan "Canadian" (Canadian contract steamer).



FIGURE 7

Unpaid letter from London, mailed on 7 September 1855. Struck with "5d" in black to show amount due to G.P.O. Backstamped at Sackville, New Brunswick, and struck with "7½ cy" in black (= 6d. sterling) to show postage due. Carried by Cunard "America".

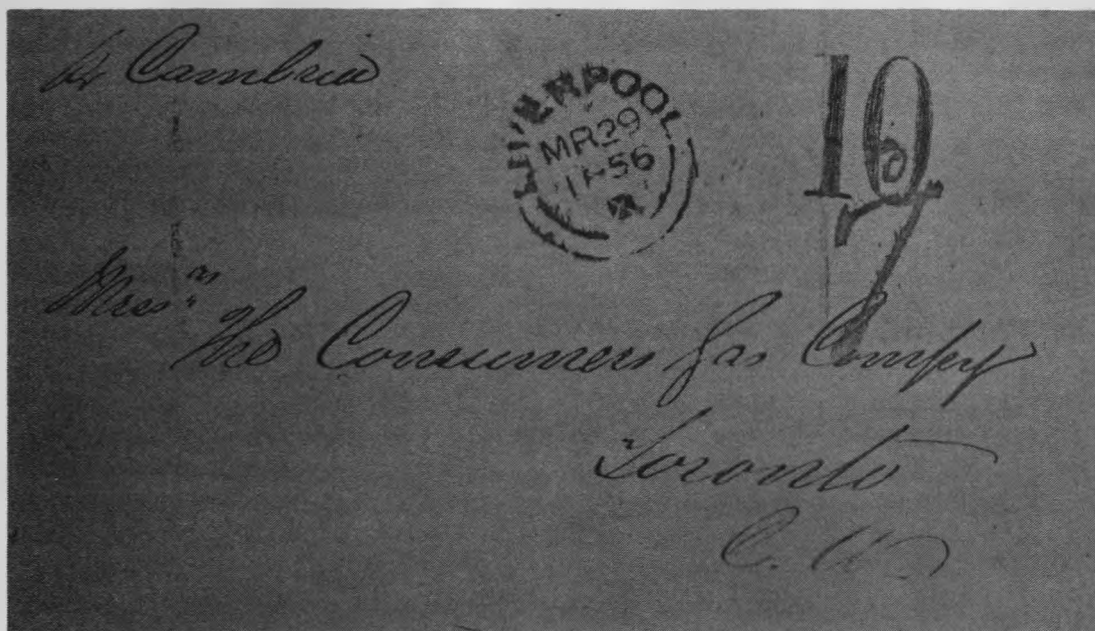


FIGURE 8

Unpaid letter from Liverpool, mailed on 29 March 1856. Struck with "7d" in black to show amount due to the G.P.O. No Toronto date stamp, but struck with "10d cy" in black (= 8d. sterling via U.S.) to show the postage due. Carried by Cunard "Cambridge".

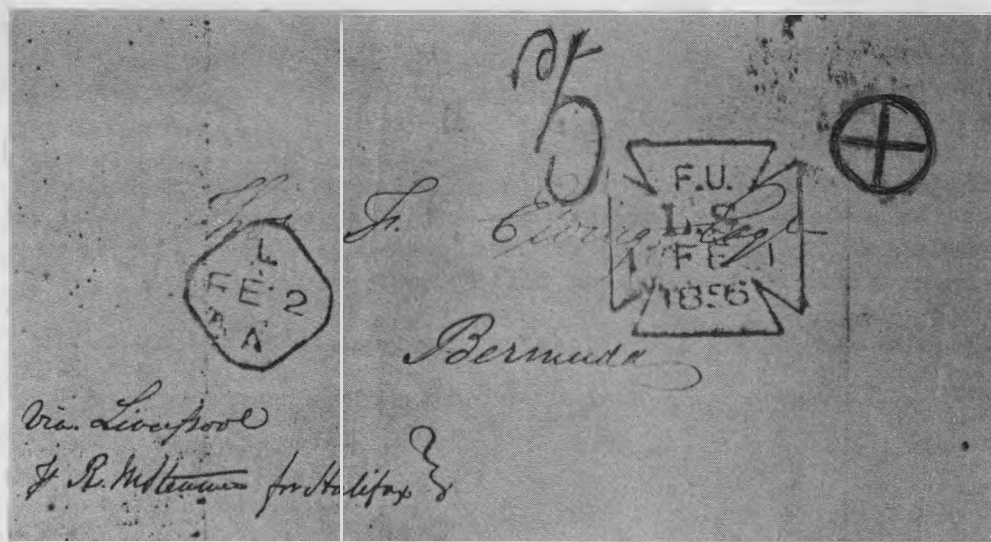


FIGURE 9

Unpaid letter from London, mailed on 1 February 1856 and struck with "5d" to show amount due to the G.P.O. There are no Bermuda postal markings, but 6d. Stg. postage due would have been collected. Carried by the Cunard "Canada" to Halifax and by the Cunard "Curlew" to Bermuda.

The only other colony for which I can follow the practice of applying accountancy marks is Bermuda. The G.P.O. began using 5d. struck in black on unpaid letters to Bermuda when the postage was lowered to 6d. sterling in 1854 (I have not seen any 10d. markings on earlier letters, when the rate was 1/- sterling), and 1d. in red on paid letters. As the Bermuda postmaster never took the trouble even to datestamp arriving letters, nor to mark the postage due, it is not surprising that no account-

ancy markings were put on outgoing letters; presumably he found it enough trouble to datestamp them, without writing numbers on them as well. Notwithstanding the Bermudan delinquency, the London and Liverpool packet offices continued to mark what was owed them on unpaid letters and what was due to Bermuda on paid letters until 1867. Figures 9 and 10 show accountancy markings on letters to Bermuda.

I have relatively few B.W.I. letters from this period, so I cannot be specific about what was done with respect to the various colonies. Of these, there is a letter paid to Jamaica with a 6d. adhesive in 1861 with a "1" in red crayon, and a letter paid at Georgetown, British Guiana, with a rather obscure blue "6" showing the post-

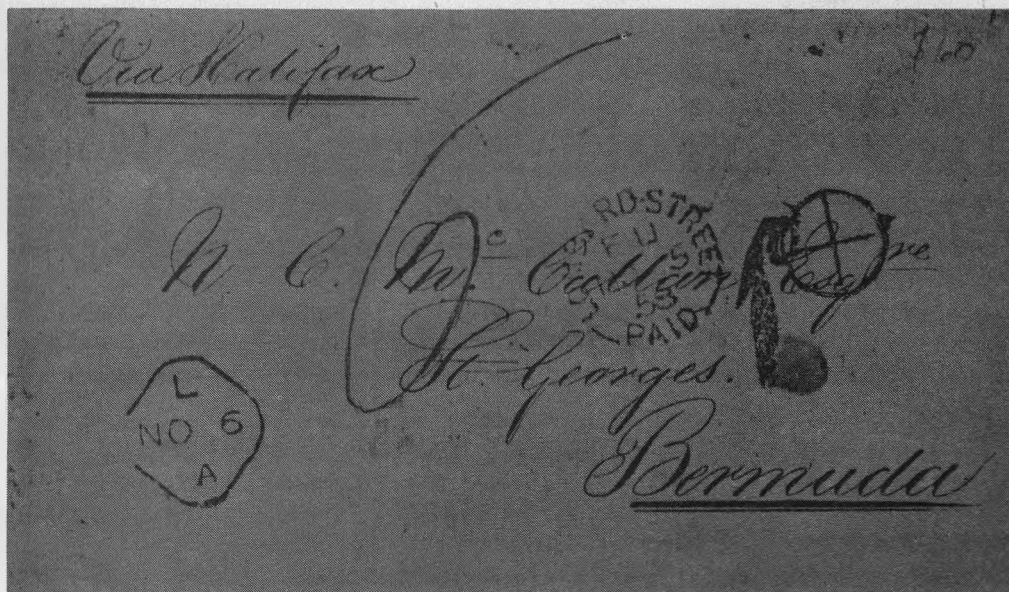


FIGURE 10

Paid letter from London, mailed on 5 November 1858. Marked with "6" in red ink to show the postage paid, and struck with "1d" in red to show amount credited to the Bermuda P.O. There are no Bermuda postal markings. Carried by the Cunard "Canada" to Halifax and by the Cunard "Delta" to Bermuda.

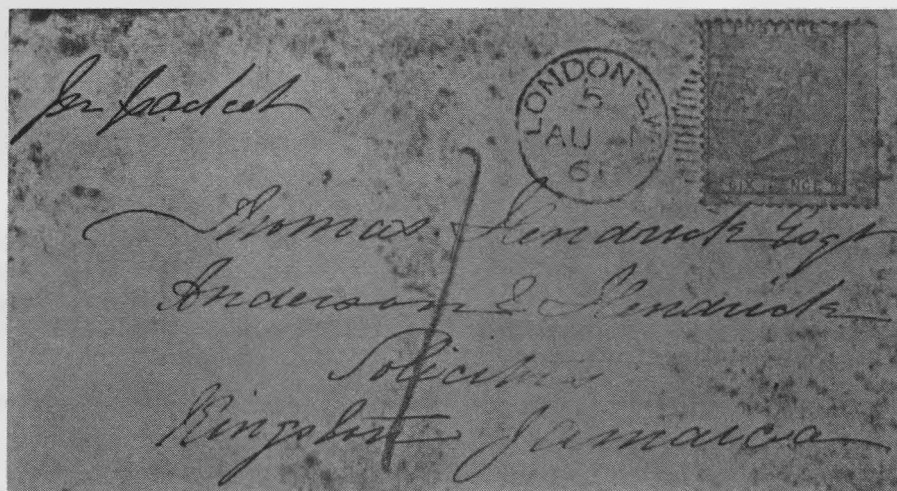


FIGURE 11

Paid letter from London with 6d. adhesive, mailed on 1 August 1861. Marked with "1d" in red crayon to show amount credited to the Jamaica Post Office. Backstamped at Kingston on 21 August. Carried by RMS Company steamer from Southampton.

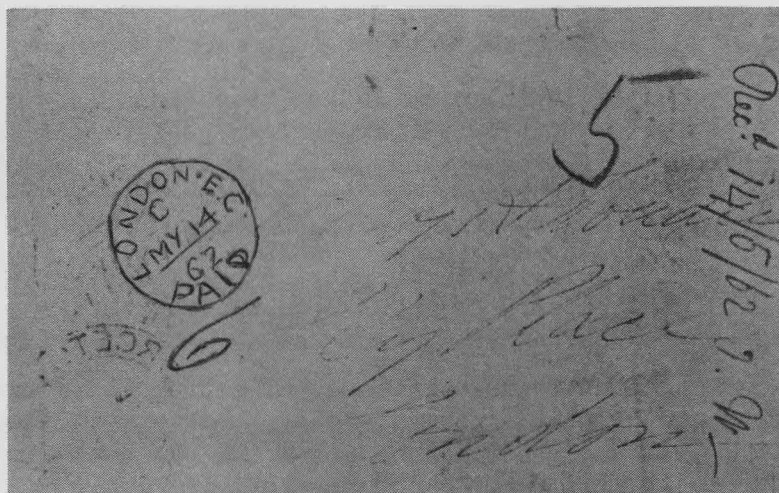


FIGURE 12

Paid letter from Georgetown, British Guiana, mailed on 23 April 1862. Marked "5" in red crayon to show amount credited to the G.P.O., and "6" in blue ink to show postage paid. Struck "LONDON-PAID" in red on arrival. Carried by RMSP Company steamer to Southampton.

age and a large red crayon "5" accountancy mark. This letter is similar to Ian Matheson's Belize covers. These items are shown in Figures 11 and 12.

Among the covers in Ben Ramkisson's Trinidad exhibit at ESPAMER '82 was one to Great Britain showing an accountancy mark. This cover was datestamped at Trinidad on 23 September 1860 and had the postage paid with a 6d. adhesive. On the left side of the cover was a very large "5" in red crayon.

It is my impression that Great Britain was much more rigorous in applying accountancy markings than were her colonies, where it was never done or done only when there were relatively few letters to mark. Most colonies appear to have marked some letters, but not Bermuda! It might be an interesting project for some budding B.W.I. postal historian to solicit information from BCPSG members on these markings and compile the results for future reference.

In conclusion, I must note that the reason so much attention was devoted to G.B./U.S. mail and to G.B./B.N.A. mail at the start of this article was because I believe that the G.B./U.S. system was the way the G.P.O. hoped that letters would be marked from all the colonies, and because the B.N.A. letters show the range of accountancy markings used by the G.P.O.

Chicago Area BCPSG Meeting

A BCPSG Midwest "Mini-Meeting" was held from 2:00 to 6:00 P.M. on August 14th, 1983, at the home of MIKE and NANCY DeLISE of Riverside, Illinois. This Chicagoland Group "Regional" was attended by seven BCPSG'ers, each of whom gave an informal stamp talk on his favorite subject. The following presentations were made:

- TOM CUSICK - George V/Elizabeth II issues of the BWI, with varieties.
- MIKE DeLISE - A similar collection, but with emphasis on earlier issues.
- TOM GIRALDI - Cayman Islands covers and related postal history material.

To page 161

Editor's Message

Last June I received a letter from JACK ARNELL, with which he enclosed a series of articles extracted from the first five volumes of our Journal, published from 1961 through 1965. Accompanying this material was a xerox of a "Preface" to the entire package---an introduction which Jack had composed on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the BCPSG. Parts of his preface are as follows:

"When I became President of the BCPSG in its tenth year, I believed that something tangible should be done to mark the anniversary, and I made the suggestion to the Trustees that a special issue of the Journal might be a way of achieving this.

"I had envisaged this issue made up of review articles reflecting ten years of British Caribbean philately. While all the Trustees who replied to my letter were in favour of something special, most had reservations about the practicality of my idea. Several suggested that, as an alternative, the more significant articles of the first five years of the Journal be reprinted for the benefit of the newer members. This idea appealed to several of the Executive, and so it was adopted as the pattern for the Tenth Anniversary Issue."

Unfortunately, due to logistical difficulties this special Tenth Anniversary Issue was never published. Jack continued:

"It seemed logical that, having originated the idea, I might be expected to carry it through to completion. A number of the Trustees volunteered to help me in any way they could, but a task of this kind has to be done in one place, so I decided to do it on my own.

"Much of the material in the early years of the Journal was in the nature of compilations of lists of sub-post offices, datestamps, and the like. This is vital information for the postal historian, but lengthy and not subject to being summarized. Instead of attempting this, I decided to try to capture the ideas of the Founding Members by using editorials and short articles of various kinds. Most items have been copied directly from the original; the rest have been edited slightly. I make no apology for what is included or what is omitted, but hope that the majority of the present membership will derive some enjoyment from this early material.

"Ottawa, Canada
Summer 1971

JACK ARNELL "

Well, another ten years (and more) have elapsed since Jack wrote those words, and I think it's time that at least a few of those early Journals' editorials and opinions that he so meticulously gathered should now be reprinted. Not all at once, of course, but spread out over a period of time. The very first paragraphs in the very first BCPJ (or, at that time, the West Indies Federation Journal) would be a good place to start. They're on page 153. Nostalgia, anyone?

GEORGE

GROUP MEETS AT BALPEX

by C. Kilbourne Bump

The BCPSG Annual Meeting was held at the BALPEX Show, Cockeysville, Maryland, at 2:00 P.M. on Saturday, 3 September 1983. The following 21 members were present:

Ed ADDISS, Bill ASHLEY, Bill BOGG, Kil BUMP, Mark CASSIDY, Jeff DOW, Barry FRIEDMAN, Scott GALLAGHER, John GAVELEK, Tom GIRALDI, Paul HIGGINS, Jim LEMMON, Morris LUDINGTON, Phoebe MACGILLIVARY, Dick MOUNSEY, Norman SEIDELMAN, Bob TOPAZ, Dan WALKER, Rupert Waters, and Louis ZELL. Guest (and prospective member) Tex Whitehouse, of Oxon Hill, Maryland, was also present.

To page 165

(Ed: On page 49 of the April 1983 Journal I announced that the following article, originally appearing in Postal History No. 223, would be reprinted in a future BCPJ. And here it is.

(The earlier of Willcocks' Jamaica Bishop Mark analyses, to which he refers in the first line below, will not be published in the BCPJ---unless there is considerable reader demand for me to do so. For the present, I will be happy to send a xerox copy of that article---entitled "A Jamaican Bishop Mark"---to anyone asking for it and sending a Number 10 SASE.

(I wish to thank both Martin (Willcocks) and BCPSG'er Paul Phillips for making available for Journal publication this interesting facet of Jamaican postal history.)

The Jamaican Bishop Mark of 1799-1801

By R. M. Willcocks

Referring back to my article in Postal History No. 168 of March-April 1971, I gather that a majority of West Indies specialists still do not believe that Jamaica used a Bishop-type date stamp. The latest discovery (the fourth to my knowledge) proves its origin beyond doubt. To recap briefly on the others: The Shelton original (Figure 1) came up in Robson Lowe's postal history sale of 2 November 1979, and I bought it at £650 to show my good faith in it. It shows a "Bishop" of MR/18 (1799). The next lot, a poorer example of 1801 which sold at £500, was apparently sent under cover from Liverpool to Falmouth on 23 July 1801, where it was rated 1/ and forwarded to Jamaica. It has a Bishop of OC/30. This was far from conclusive, for again it was a slow journey and there was an unusual feature. In the same firm's sale of June 1981, a third copy turned up, apparently so faint that the photograph was not used. I did not see this one, but again it was in 1801, from Madeira on 2 November with a Bishop of DR/5 per the Lord Rodney and with a manuscript Too Late. This was better, for I am sure that London never used DR for December.

Now, from Sotheby's manuscript sale of 21 July 1982 has come the fourth (Figure 2). It was headed from "Holland" on 9 May 1799, and addressed to the Hon. Simon Taylor, Hampton Court, Lucea. The Bishop is MY/18, of the same quality as the Shelton MR/18; it is endorsed 'P.post' and was rated 1/3. The letter begins "I cannot think of leaving this country without again begging you to accept my most grateful thanks for the repeated instances of friendship I have received from you while in it, and especially your kindness in seeing me before I left town..." and ends "pleasing as the prospect must be to me of seeing my relations, it would have been very unsatisfactory indeed had you not condescended to see me before my departure." It is signed N. G. Bontine.

Although I have no proper map of Jamaica (why on earth did Foster not put one in?), even the small inset in my atlas marks Holland Bay at the Eastern point, adjoining Morant Point. If there is no village of Holland, it was probably a plantation, but it is a fair guess that that is the position. It could not have come from The Netherlands in nine days---that is certain---so the letter never left the island. Here, then, is the first internal use of the Bishop, on a letter which travelled from one extremity to the other, hence the 1/3 rate (double 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.). I would assume it is a Kingston stamp en route, so why nine days for some 30 miles? There are various possible reasons, the two most likely are that in a country where time was unimportant, he did not know the date, or that he wrote it on the 9th but waited until someone was going into Kingston.

Comparison of the two Bishops of 1799 is interesting. Both are the 18th of the month, and on the evidence of these two covers I am sure it was a movable date: this is one of the things I wanted badly to know. I say this because the figures are undoubtedly the same in both stamps. The 1 has a very big serif on both sides at the top, but there is not trace of one below. With the first one I thought that it might not have registered, but on the second it is very clear at that point. In fact, the

1's are clearly inverted in both months. The figures are identical in relation to each other, but the position in the semicircle differs. The angle they make with the diagonal varies, but in the same line, i.e., one seems to have swung on a pivot. The Shelton cover has the 18 to the left, sloping down slightly from the left, whilst the new one is pretty central and sloping up from the left. If they were cut in a solid block, it explains why the inverted 1 was not corrected. Incidentally, London Bishops had no serif at all to the 1 for at least a hundred years before these letters.

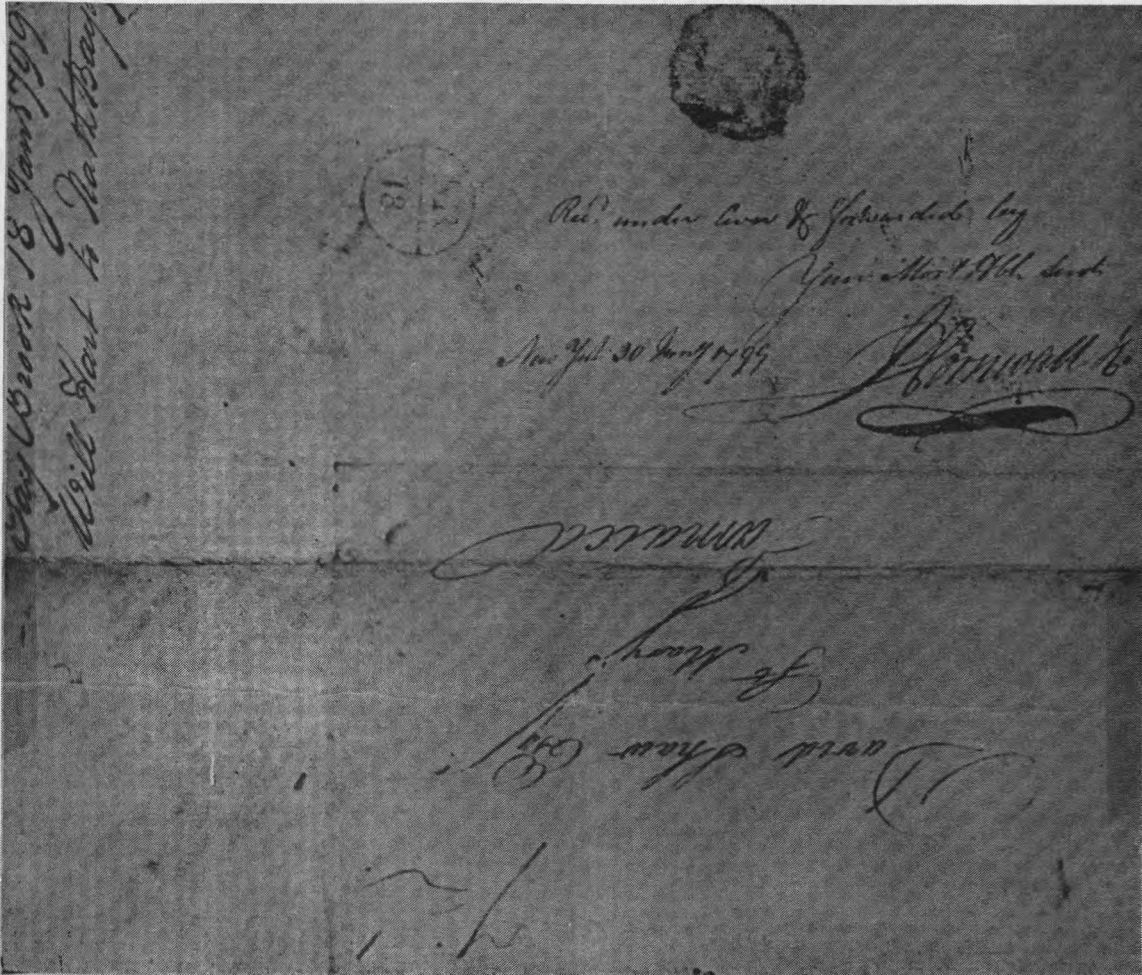


FIGURE 1



TONY SHEPHERD reports that a three-person "mini-meet" was held at his West Yorkshire home one Sunday evening last July. The photo shows, in addition to host Tony on the right, MIKE REGO (center) and vacationing BILL ASHLEY. Spread on the table are a couple of dozen BWI picture postcards which Bill just happened to have with him!

These philatelic festivities lasted until 4:00 A.M., almost causing Tony to miss getting Bill to the railway station to catch his train to Scotland.

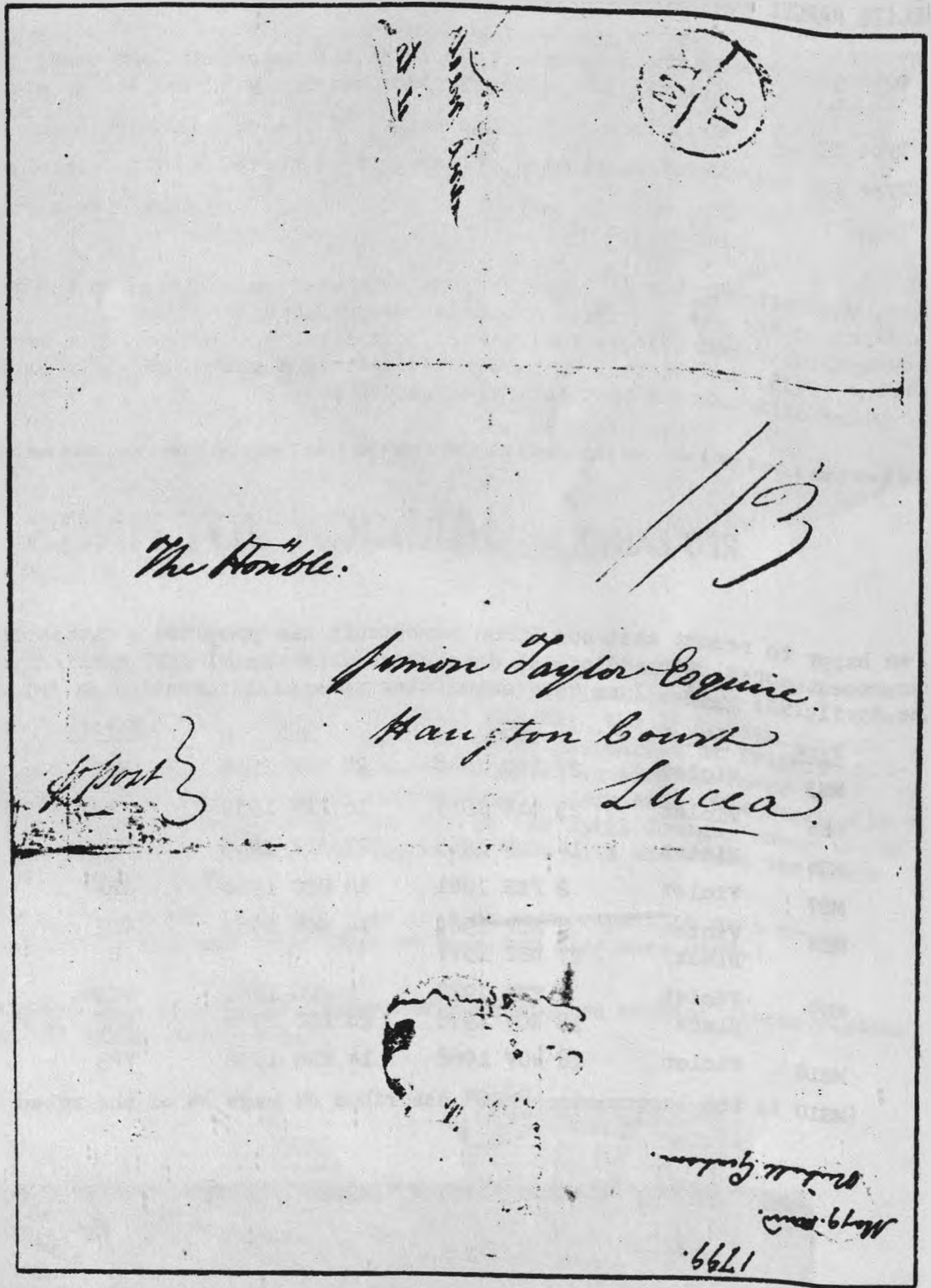


FIGURE 2

One copy of the two-line Jamaica dated stamp is known in April; the Bishop may have been put away when this arrived but used on 18 May when a packet brought a rush of mail. This could also explain why there is a gap of 29 months between this use and the next recorded one for five weeks at the end of 1801. It was kept in reserve when the two-line stamp came, and may not have been used at all in 1800. This helps to explain the extreme rarity of examples. On the evidence of these four the appearance is characteristic and recognizable, apart from the fact that no other Bishop-type stamps were in use anywhere in the world with a central dividing bar in 1799-1801. They seem to be always light to very light strikes.

BELIZE PARCEL POST CANCELLATIONS (Continued from page 135)

- Type I - Is there an inner circle in the datestamp? Do other code letters exist? Is my illustration correct with respect to wording, etc.?
- Type II - What format does the centre of the cancellation have?
- Type III - What inscription, if any, is at the base of the datestamp?
- Type IV - The code "8" may be a "B". Is this the case? What other codes exist?

Also, what other types of cancellations were used in addition to the four described? Have any of the other British Honduras post offices used parcel post cancellations? I have illustrated (Figure 2) a parcel post label applied in Punta Gorda with the current (1935) double ring Punta Gorda datestamp applied. Maybe this was the nearest the other offices came to identifying parcel post.

REG LANT'S JAMAICA JOTTINGS

I am happy to report that our BCPSG membership has provided a favorable response to our recent appeal for additional data concerning the MISSENT markings described in the April 1983 BCPJ. I am thus submitting updated information as follows:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Ink</u>	<u>EDK</u>	<u>LDK</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
MS3	Violet	27 DEC 1948	28 SEP 1949	VR2
MS5	Violet	23 MAY 1955	16 FEB 1959	R8
MS6	Violet	14 NOV 1965	27 APR 1966	VR4
MS7	Violet	2 FEB 1961	18 DEC 1966	VR4
MS8	Violet	8 NOV 1980	14 NOV 198?	VR2
	Black	27 DEC 19??		U
MS9	Violet	? FEB 1978	1 JUL 1981	VC30
	Black	18 NOV 1978	28 DEC 1978	VR2
MS10	Violet	18 NOV 1968	14 MAR 1972	VR3

(MS10 is the larger size "MS6" described on page 44 of the noted Journal.)

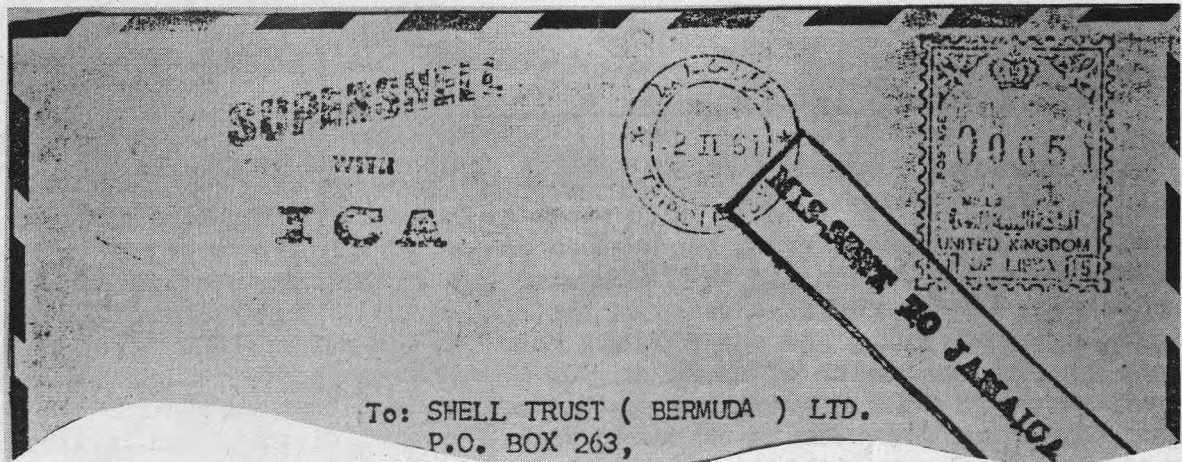


FIGURE
1

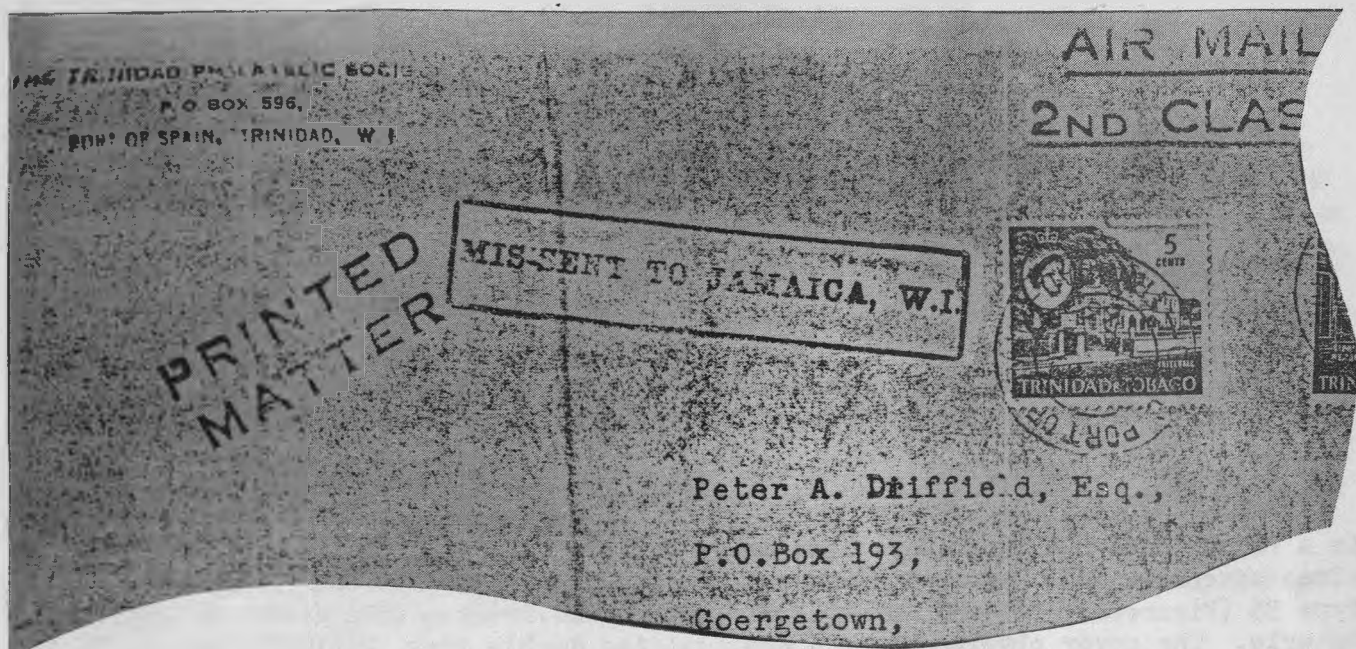


FIGURE 2

Regarding MS7, the hyphenated MIS-SENT strike, the 2 FEB 1961 and 18 DEC 1966 examples noted are pictured (unfortunately, not too legibly!) in Figures 1 and 2. The 1961 cover is shown through the courtesy of STELLA PEARSE; the 1966 item through the courtesy of BRUCE WALKER. Stella's cover was meter-postmarked at Tripoli, Libya, and addressed to Hamilton, Bermuda. Bruce's example, an airmail cover to Goergetown, British Guiana, was posted at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. The strikes on these items are illustrated actual size; the one on the April Journal cover is, of course, shown considerably enlarged. Our thanks go to Stella and Bruce for their co-operation and thoughtfulness.

(We have a report that this MS7 mark has been seen in worn condition on a cover posted on 7 July 1964; this indicates that perhaps two dies were used.)

Bruce has also provided a picture of a previously-unreported machine slogan reading REGISTER LETTERS OF VALUE (Figure 3):

REGISTER _____
 LETTERS _____
 OF _____
 VALUE _____



FIGURE 3

Eight parallel straight lines extend to the right of the four-line word grouping. The slogan is in 4 mm block capital letters, and has the appearance and characteristics of marks used with the first Kingston slogan machine in the 1920's.

"SCRIV" SCRIVENS has provided some "updates" in the Temporary Rubber Datestamp (TRD) field. He reports the first six items listed on the next page; other BCPSG'ers have reported the final two items. Except for TROUT HALL and BULL BAY, which are Type 37 with side asterisks, all are Type 41---a double oval and inner single oval, without side asterisks between the ovals.

BURNT GROUND	Item 2	TRD 41	Violet	23 OCT 1982
COPSE	Item 7	TRD 41	Violet	19 JULY 1982
GREAT VALLEY	Item 3	TRD 41	Violet	11 JUN 1982
NIAGARA	Item 3	TRD 41	Violet	8 DEC 1982
SALT MARSH	Item 4	TRD 41	Violet	3 OCT 1982
TROUT HALL	Item 6	TRD 37	Violet	29 SEP 1982
SPANISH TOWN NO 1	Item 1	TRD 41	Violet	19 APR 1983
BULL BAY	Item 5	TRD 37	Blue	20 APR 1983

In addition, PAUL RAYNOR has located a Type 41 TRD, dated 5 APR 1978, for GRAVEL HILL, a mark for which we had searched for about five years.

In a recent note BOB TOPAZ says that he is still on the lookout for unreported Jamaican material. His latest find is an UP PARK CAMP/MILITARY POST handstamp of TRD Type 35 (Figure 4), dated 3 NOV 1941, struck on the reverse of a cover to Hamilton, Ontario. The cover obverse bears a denticulated double ring MILITARY CENSOR /"Y"/ FORCE mark (Figure 5).

The Figure 4 mark is apparently a companion to the MILITARY POST / UP PARK CAMP handstamp of 20 MAY 1941 (Figure 6), reported by the late Thomas Foster and designated "A" in his article "Canadian Forces in Jamaica, 1940-1946"; Tom also reported a denticulated double ring mark, similar to that of Figure 5, which he designated as "M-CAI" (Figure 7). (See BCPJ Whole Number 37, May 1967.)

(The N.A.A.F.I. insignia shown in Figure 4 stands for the British "Navy, Army, and Air Force Institute", the organization responsible for providing supplies and equipment for military canteens during World War II.)



FIGURE 4



FIGURE 5



FIGURE 6

"A"



FIGURE 7

"M-CAI"

CLINT VON POHLE announces that the familiar OFFICIAL FREE handstamps incorporating a central crown, which have been in service for over forty years, have been withdrawn and replaced by a similar circular mark incorporating a stylized pineapple. The words OFFICIAL FREE appear at the top of the circle, and a surprising new feature, a number, appears at the bottom.

Nine different numbers have been noted to date. The Government apparently intends to allocate a specific number to each and every postal agency. The nine numbers so far reported are 32, 167, 168, 171, 204, 292, 338, 492, and 570; of these, 32 has apparently been assigned to Black River, 338 to Half Way Tree, and 570 to Liguanea. Number 492 has been noted mailed from Kingston, but the specific agency in that city's corporate area has yet to be established.

The old handstamp is shown in Figure 8; examples of the new configuration, illustrating three of the numbers, are shown in Figures 9a through 9c.



FIGURE 8



FIGURE 9a



FIGURE 9b



FIGURE 9c

Clint also provided examples of six recent Jamaica TRD's covering various Royal Family and Commonwealth events. These are illustrated and described below.

- TRD 50: 32-mm diameter circle surmounted by word JAMAICA in serif capital letters 5 mm in height. "300 YEARS / OF SERVICE" curved inside top and bottom. "30th Oct. / 1971" in two lines in center. A leaf-like ornament on each side of a small circle simulates the early "fleuron" style of cancellation. (Figure 10)
- TRD 51: 28-mm diameter circular format with serif caps 2 3/4 mm in height. "FIRST DAY OF ISSUE" curved at top; "KINGSTON JA." curved at bottom. Center has a two-line horizontal date with sans-serif caps 1 3/4 mm high. (Variation: "FIRST DAY ISSUE", as shown.) (Figure 11)
- TRD 51a: Similar to TRD 51, but with diameter of 31 mm. "ROYAL VISIT" curved at top, and "KINGSTON JAMAICA" curved at bottom, all with serif capital letters 2 1/4 mm high. Two-line horizontal date in center, with sans-serif letters 1 3/4 mm in height. (Figure 12)



FIGURE 10



FIGURE 11

EDK: 15 JAN 79
LDK: 8 DEC 82



FIGURE 12



FIGURE 13

- TRD 52: Special mark for use on first day covers of issue commemorating 21st Birthday of HRH Princess of Wales. Circular format, 35 mm in diameter. Ornamental "21st" in center, KINGSTON / BIRTHDAY in 1 1/2 mm caps curved in two lines above; HRH PRINCESS OF WALES / 1st SEPTEMBER 1982 / JAMAICA curved in three lines below. Double-line arcs at left and right. (Figure 13)



FIGURE 14

TRD 53

Special mark for use on first day covers of the Royal Baby Issue. 19-mm diameter Coat of Arms in center; ROYAL BABY/PRINCE WILLIAM in two curved lines above; 13th SEPTEMBER 1982/KINGSTON, JAMAICA in two curved lines below. (Figure 14)



FIGURE 15

TRD 41e

Double-lined oval, 50 mm by 32 mm, with inner oval. "FIRST DAY OF ISSUE" around the top and "KINGSTON, JAMAICA, W.I." around the bottom, all in 2½ mm serif capital letters. No side asterisks; black ink. Used with Commonwealth Day Issue on 14 March 1983. (Figure 15)

My final item, submitted by Membership Chairman TOM GIRALDI, is an apparently new RETURNED FOR ADDITIONAL POSTAGE marking applied to an airmail cover posted on 27 October 1982 from Pratville to England.

(See Figure 16.) We are adding this mark, designated Type "DA 4a", to our "Unpaid and Tax Markings of Jamaica" analysis recently completed in the BCPJ. (Chronologically, this item should be inserted after Type "DA 4" on page 20 of the February 1982 Journal.)

TYPE "DA 4a"

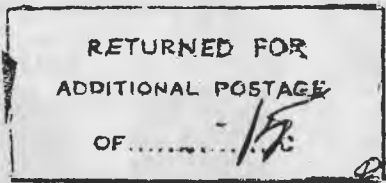


FIGURE 16

A triple straight line handstamp enclosed within a single line rectangular frame measuring 50 by 23 mm. Sans-serif lettering with the top line in 2 1/4 mm caps, and the lower two lines in 1 3/4 mm caps. A dotted line appears after OF for the insertion of the amount due.

Violet ink

EDK 27 OCT 1982.

Until next time, Happy Collecting!

Upon submitting his excellent BALPEX Report (see page 144), KIL BUMP also wrote that in late August he and ARTHUR CLARKE acted as unofficial Massachusetts tour guides for the benefit of MIKE SHEPPARD, who was on holiday from England. (As most readers know, Mike has served as Editor of the BWISC Bulletin for more than ten years.) While visiting his sister on Cape Cod, Mike spent a couple of days at Kil's home in Hampden, and told Kil and Arthur that he thoroughly enjoyed his trip through southern New England from the Cape to Hampden and back.

WEST INDIES FEDERATION JOURNAL

Club News of the West Indies Federation Study Group.

Volume 1

MAY 1961.

Number 1.

Robert Topaz, Temporary President.

R. E. Lant, Temporary Sec-Treas.

A. N. Johnson, Temporary Editor.

As many of you know, a group of British West Indies collectors have decided to organize a Study Group, with a view of exchanging our knowledge, experience and stamps with one another, to the end that information on the stamps and postal history of these countries may be as widely disseminated as possible, particularly regarding Jamaica and its dependencies, Turks Islands, Turks and Caicos and Cayman Islands. This we hope to do through this Journal and through brochures published from time to time by members of the group.

Several of the members have already prepared papers on phases of Jamaican philately, in which they have specialized. These brochures will be sent to the other members of the group. All will eventually be mimeographed in standard letter size sheet, and may be punched for a ring binder. This will make an excellent reference on many angles of B.W.I. philately. We urge all of you to consider writing up any specialized information that you might have, for the benefit of all of us. If you will send your manuscripts to the editor, we will stencil and mimeograph them for you, at no cost.

There have been three papers done by the Founding Committee, all on Jamaica. These were a listing of the Numeral Obliterators that are known up to date, the Birmingham marks and the Free Frank marks. If anyone doesn't have these and wants them, please ask the editor for them (as long as the supply lasts). Final up-datings on some of these will be forthcoming this fall. One problem will be to have specialists on other islands furnish manuscripts on their specialty. Let's stand up and be counted, boys, and we will do the work for you.

MEMBERSHIP LIST:

As soon as there are sufficient members to warrant, a membership listing will be prepared and mailed to all. This list will be kept current, with supplements from time to time, thus all members will be in a position to correspond with any other member.

AN OPEN INVITATION FROM OUR TEMPORARY PRESIDENT:

This is the first chance that I have had to publicly welcome all of you people who have been nice enough to join with us in our new venture and also to extend an invitation to anyone who is not yet an associate. The West Indies Federation Study Group was formed to promote study and interest in the countries of the West Indies Federation with special emphasis on Jamaica, the largest and most important of the group. I say most important in the sense of gross value of product, largest population, etc., rather than in a philatelic sense. Seven of us have joined together to form the Founding Committee and get things rolling. We will have to depend on you to keep things rolling. We would like this group to be run by the members and for the members, with participation and contribution by all according to their ability and knowledge. We would like everything open and aboveboard with a free and open exchange of information and knowledge. We are not interested in having members who do not want their names known to their fellow members...

ROBERT TOPAZ

R. M. S. P. STEAMERS CALLING AT BERMUDA, 1842-1850

From The BERMUDA ROYAL GAZETTE

by M. H. LUDINGTON

The following tables form a supplement to my booklet, written in collaboration with Geoffrey Osborn, which was published by Robson Lowe, Ltd., in 1971.

As well as the St. Georges, Bermuda, dates, many other dates and items of news have been gathered from the newspaper. This should prove to be of interest to collectors of Royal Mail Steam Packet (R.M.S.P.) material other than that related to Bermuda.

NOTE: Dates throughout are actual, and not Customs entrance or clearance dates.

1. ROUTES OF JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 1842

Mail from the United Kingdom for the Bahamas and Bermuda left monthly by the mid-month steamers and arrived on the return voyages of the General West Indies steamers.

Sailed in advance, without passengers or mail, to various West Indian ports:

From Southampton in December 1841: FORTH 17th; CLYDE, SOLWAY, TWEED 18th; TAY 31st.

From Gravesend in December 1841: THAMES 27th.

Abbreviations: CH Cape Haitien; H Havana; K Kingston, Jamaica; N Nassau; SGO Santiago de Cuba; ST St. Thomas; TI Turks Islands; UK United Kingdom (Falmouth)

<u>From</u>	<u>Arrived</u>	<u>Sailed</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Steamer</u>	<u>Notes</u>
UK	-	17 Jan		DEE	From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.
UK	-	17 Feb		TEVIOT	From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.
N	23 Feb	23 Feb	UK	THAMES	FIRST MAIL FROM UK ex-DEE. 94 hours from N. 3 hours stay. Arrived Falmouth 10 March. (Left UK 29 December 1841).
UK	-	17 Mar		THAMES	From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.
N	18 Mar	18 Mar	UK	MEDINA	4½ days from N. Arrived Falmouth 5 April. (Left UK 27 January).
N	3 Apr	5 Apr	UK	TAY	4 days from N. Arrived Falmouth 21 April. (Left UK 31 December 1841).
N	4 Apr	5 Apr	UK	FORTH	4 days from N. Arrived Falmouth 20 April. (Left UK 17 December 1841).
UK	-	17 Apr		MEDINA	LOST 12 MAY AT TURKS ISLANDS.
N	21 Apr	23 Apr	UK	CLYDE	4 days from N. Arrived Falmouth 8 May. (Left UK 18 December 1841).
N	9 May	10 May	UK	SOLWAY	3½ days from N. Arrived Falmouth 26 May. (Left UK 18 December 1841).
UK	-	17 May		TAY	From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.
N	24 May	25 May	UK	DEE	H 13 May. N 20 May. Did not take Mexico Mail. Arrived Falmouth 9 June.

<u>From</u>	<u>Arrived</u>	<u>Sailed</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Steamer</u>	<u>Notes</u>
N	7 Jun	- Jun	UK	MEDWAY	3½ days from N. Arrived Falmouth 28 Jun. (Left UK 31 January).
UK	-	17 Jun		SOLWAY	From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.
N	22 Jun	24 Jun	UK	ISIS	K 8 Jun. H 15 Jun. N 18 Jun. Arrived Falmouth 8 July. (Left UK 1 April).
N	8 Jul	10 Jul	UK	TWEED	K 25 Jun. SGO 26 Jun. CH 28 Jun. TI 29-30 Jun. N 3-4 Jul. Arrived Falmouth 26 July. (Left UK 18 December 1841). At TI met CLYDE for ST and TAY for K. At N met TRENT from H.
UK	-	17 Jul		MEDWAY	From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.
N	26 Jul	26 Jul	UK	TEVIOT	Arrived Falmouth 12 Aug.
N	10 Aug	10 Aug	UK	TRENT	Arrived Falmouth 27 Aug. (Left UK 2 March).
UK	-	17 Aug		TWEED	From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.
N	23 Aug	23 Aug	UK	FORTH	4½ days from N. 6½ hours stay. Arrived Falmouth 7 September.
N	9 Sep	11 Sep	UK	DEE	Arrived Falmouth 4 October.
UK	-	17 Sep		TRENT	From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.
N	23 Sep	25 Sep	UK	TAY	4 days from N. Arrived Falmouth 12 October.
N	11 Oct	13 Oct	UK	MEDWAY	8 days from N, accompanying damaged ISIS which foundered south of Bermuda 9 Oct. Arrived Falmouth 4 October.

ROUTES REORGANIZED (AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1842)

2. ROUTES OF OCTOBER 1842 - JUNE 1843

Two fortnightly services met at Bermuda:

- The steamer from Havana returning to the United Kingdom (H - UK) (The steamers were often transferred from one route to the other by the R.M.S.P. Superintendent in Bermuda, as can be seen below).
- A new branch line: St. Thomas - Bermuda - St. Thomas (ST - ST) (The "route transfer" note appearing in a. above also applies here).

Abbreviations: H Havana; K Kingston, Jamaica; N Nassau; ST St. Thomas; UK United Kingdom (Falmouth)

1842

UK	-	17 Oct			From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.
N	28 Oct	1 Nov	ST	SOLWAY	4½ days from N.
ST	30 Oct	1 Nov	UK	CLYDE	4½ days from ST. Arrived UK 18 November.
N	12 Nov	15 Nov	ST	THAMES	4½ days from N, (sailed 8 November).
ST	13 Nov	15 Nov	UK	SOLWAY	4½ days from ST. Arrived UK 3 December.
UK	-	17 Nov		MEDWAY	From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.
N	28 Nov	1 Dec	ST	FORTH	4½ days from N. Left ST 8 Nov, at K 12-13 Nov, left H 16 Nov, at N 20-23 Nov.
ST	1 Dec	4 Dec	UK	TWEED	Arrived UK 20 December.
N	13 Dec	16 Dec	ST	TEVIOT	6½ days from H via N.
ST	14 Dec	17 Dec	UK	THAMES	Arrived UK 1 January 1843.
UK	-	17 Dec		SOLWAY	From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.

<u>From</u>	<u>Arrived</u>	<u>Sailed</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Steamer</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1843					
N	29 Dec	3 Jan	ST	TAY	Left H 21 Dec, left N 23 Dec.
ST	1 Jan	3 Jan	UK	TRENT	5 3/4 days from ST. Arrived UK 22 January.
N	13 Jan	18 Jan	ST	DEE	4 days from N.
ST	15 Jan	19 Jan	UK	SOLWAY	
UK	-	18 Jan		THAMES	From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.
N	28 Jan	2 Feb	ST	FORTH	Left H 21 Jan, left N 23 Jan.
ST	1 Feb	4 Feb	UK	TRIDENT	Chartered for one round trip to West Indies. Left UK 4 January.
ST	14 Feb	16 Feb	UK	FORTH	Left ST 9 Feb. Arrived UK 4 March.
N	14 Feb	16 Feb	ST	MEDWAY	Left H 7 Feb, left N 9 Feb.
UK	-	17 Feb		TRENT	From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.
N	27 Feb	4 Mar	UK	TAY	Arrived UK 19 March.
ST	2 Mar	5 Mar	ST	DEE	
N	15 Mar	18 Mar	UK	TEVIOT	Left H 9 Mar, left N 11 Mar. Arrived UK 2 April.
ST	16 Mar	19 Mar	ST	DEE	Left ST 12 March.
UK	-	17 Mar		TWEED	From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.
N	30 Mar	3 Apr	ST	AVON	109 hours from N. Maiden voyage from Falmouth 4 February.
ST	31 Mar	3 Apr	UK	MEDWAY	Arrived UK 19 April.
N	13 Apr	15 Apr	ST	THAMES	
ST	13 Apr	20 Apr	UK	AVON	Arrived UK 9 May.
UK	-	17 Apr		FORTH	From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.
N	26 Apr	1 May	ST	CLYDE	
ST	1 May	2 May	UK	DEE	
N	14 May	16 May	UK	TRENT	
ST	15 May	18 May	ST		
UK	-	17 May		MEDWAY	From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.
N	28 May	1 Jun	ST	TAY	Left Southampton 23 April. Did not call at Falmouth. At ST 12-13 May, at K 17 May, at H 21-22 May, at N 24 May.
ST	29 May	31 May	UK	TRENT	4 days from ST. Arrived UK 17 June.
ST	13 Jun	15 Jun	UK	CLYDE	Brought in Halifax mail from Schooner MARGARET, becalmed off Bermuda, 13 June. Arrived UK 1 July.
N	14 Jun	15 Jun	ST	TWEED	
UK	-	17 Jun		DEE	From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.
N	27 Jun	30 Jun	ST	FORTH	Left H 20 Jun, left N 22 Jun.
ST	29 Jun	1 Jul	UK	TWEED	Arrived UK 16 July.

3. ROUTES OF JULY 1843 - OCTOBER 1847

Two monthly services met at Bermuda:

- a. The steamer from Havana returning to the United Kingdom (H - UK).
- b. An extended branch line: St. Thomas - Bermuda - Nassau - Havana - Kingston, Jamaica - St. Thomas.

Abbreviations: H Havana; N Nassau; ST St. Thomas; TA Tampico; VC Vera Cruz; UK United Kingdom (Falmouth to 2 September 1843; Southampton afterwards)

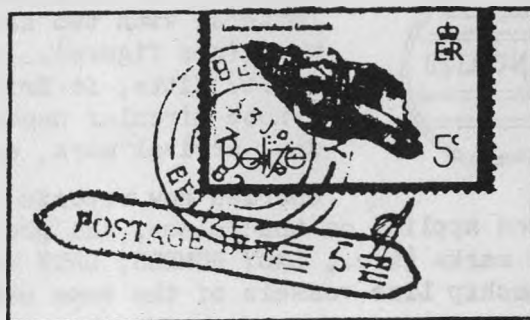
<u>From</u>	<u>Arrived</u>	<u>Sailed</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Steamer</u>	<u>Notes</u>
NEW ROUTES 1843 - 1847					
N	18 Jul	21 Jul	UK	TEVIOT	Left VC 26 Jun, left H 11 Jul, left N 14 Jul. Arrived UK 4 August.
ST	19 Jul	20 Jul	N	SEVERN	Left ST 14 Jul.
UK	-	19 Jul		TRENT	From Falmouth with Mails for Bahamas and Bermuda.
N	17 Aug	20 Aug	UK	MEDWAY	Left TA 29 Jul, left VC 2 Aug, left H 10 Aug, left N 12 Aug. Arrived UK 3 September. LAST MAIL TO FALMOUTH.
ST	19 Aug	20 Aug	N	THAMES	Left ST 14 Aug.
UK	-	18 Aug		TWEED	LAST MAIL FROM FALMOUTH FOR BAHAMAS AND BERMUDA.
N	16 Sep	20 Sep	UK	TAY	Left VC 1 Sep, left H 9 Sep, left N 11 Sep.
ST	19 Sep	21 Sep	N	CLYDE	Left ST 14 Sep.
N	17 Oct	22 Oct	UK	SEVERN	Left TA 29 Sep, left VC 1 Oct, left H 10 Oct, left N 13 Oct.
ST	19 Oct	21 Oct	N	AVON	LAST STEAMER TO SAIL FROM FALMOUTH (on 2 September).
N	19 Nov	22 Nov	UK	THAMES	Left TA 25 Oct, left VC 1 Nov, left H 9 Nov, left N 12 Nov.
ST	19 Nov	22 Nov	N	FORTH	
N	19 Dec	22 Dec	UK	CLYDE	Left TA 21 Nov, left VC 3 Dec, left H 12 Dec, left N 15 Dec.
ST	21 Dec	23 Dec	N	DEE	
1844					
ST	21 Jan	28 Jan	K	TRENT	Sailed directly to K, omitting N and H, due to delay waiting for arrival of AVON.
N	27 Jan	28 Jan	UK	AVON	Delayed by storms.
N	17 Feb	21 Feb	UK	FORTH	
ST	20 Feb	21 Feb	N	TEVIOT	
N	18 Mar	23 Mar	UK	DEE	Left VC 3 Mar, left H 11 Mar, left N 14 Mar.
ST	22 Mar	25 Mar	N	THAMES	
N	18 Apr	22 Apr	UK	TWEED	
ST	19 Apr	21 Apr	N	MEDWAY	
N	17 May	20 May	UK	TEVIOT	
ST	19 May	21 May	N	FORTH	
N	18 Jun	20 Jun	UK	THAMES	
ST	19 Jun	21 Jun	N	SEVERN	
N	17 Jul	22 Jul	UK	MEDWAY	
ST	21 Jul	23 Jul	N	TRENT	
N	15 Aug	20 Aug	UK	TAY	Stranded 8 July on NW end of Colorado Reefs, W of Cuba. Towed off 16 July. Repaired at H 17 Jul - 8 Aug.
ST	19 Aug	21 Aug	N	CLYDE	
N	16 Sep	19 Sep	UK	SEVERN	
ST	19 Sep	22 Sep	N	THAMES	
N	18 Oct	21 Oct	UK	TRENT	
ST	20 Oct	22 Oct	N	MEDWAY	
N	18 Nov	23 Nov	UK	AVON	
ST	20 Nov	22 Nov	N	SEVERN	
N	17 Dec	21 Dec	UK	FORTH	
ST	20 Dec	23 Dec	N	SEVERN	

	<u>From</u>	<u>Arrived</u>	<u>Sailed</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Steamer</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1845						
N	17 Jan	21 Jan	UK	DEE		
ST	20 Jan	21 Jan	N	TRENT		
N	17 Feb	22 Feb	UK	TAY		
ST	21 Feb	22 Feb	N	AVON		
N	18 Mar	23 Mar	UK	TEVIOT		
ST	22 Mar	24 Mar	N	FORTH	5 days from ST.	
N	17 Apr	20 Apr	UK	CLYDE		
ST	19 Apr	22 Apr	N	TWEED		
N	17 May	20 May	UK	THAMES		
ST	19 May	21 May	N	TAY		
N	17 Jun	20 Jun	UK	MEDWAY		
ST	19 Jun	21 Jun	N	TAY		
N	17 Jul	21 Jul	UK	DEE		
ST	18 Jul	22 Jul	N	SEVERN		
N	18 Aug	20 Aug	UK	TRENT		
ST	19 Aug	21 Aug	N	TEVIOT		
N	17 Sep	20 Sep	UK	CLYDE		
ST	19 Sep	21 Sep	N	THAMES		
N	20 Oct	22 Oct	UK	AVON	Delayed by gales.	
ST	20 Oct	22 Oct	N	FORTH	Delayed by gales.	
N	17 Nov	20 Nov	UK	MEDWAY		
ST	19 Nov	21 Nov	N	DEE		
N	18 Dec	22 Dec	UK	TWEED		
ST	20 Dec	22 Dec	N	TAY		
1846						
N	18 Jan	23 Jan	UK	TRENT		
ST	19 Jan	21 Jan	N	CLYDE		
N	17 Feb	20 Feb	UK	TEVIOT		
ST	19 Feb	21 Feb	N	SEVERN		
N	17 Mar	24 Mar	UK	AVON		
ST	24 Mar	25 Mar	N	THAMES		
N	18 Apr	21 Apr	UK	MEDWAY		
ST	19 Apr	21 Apr	N	FORTH		
N	18 May	22 May	UK	TWEED	136 passengers on board to UK (a record to date).	
ST	20 May	22 May	N	TRENT		
N	17 Jun	20 Jun	UK	TAY		
ST	19 Jun	21 Jun	N	TEVIOT		
N	17 Jul	21 Jul	UK	CLYDE	Left TA 21 Jun, left VC 2 Jul, left H 11 Jul, left N 13 July.	
ST	20 Jul	22 Jul	N	AVON		
N	Aug	20 Aug	UK	DEE	Date of arrival at Bermuda not reportrd.	
ST	19 Aug	21 Aug	N	SEVERN		
N	20 Sep	22 Sep	UK	MEDWAY		
ST	20 Sep	21 Sep	N	TWEED		
N	19 Oct	*	UK	THAMES	* Bermuda Royal Gazette of 27 Oct missing.	
ST	*	*	N	*	* Bermuda Royal Gazette of 27 Oct missing.	
N	18 Nov	21 Nov	UK	TAY		
ST	20 Nov	24 Nov	N	TRENT		
N	19 Dec	21 Dec	UK	CLYDE		
ST	19 Dec	21 Dec	N	TEVIOT		

(TO BE CONTINUED)

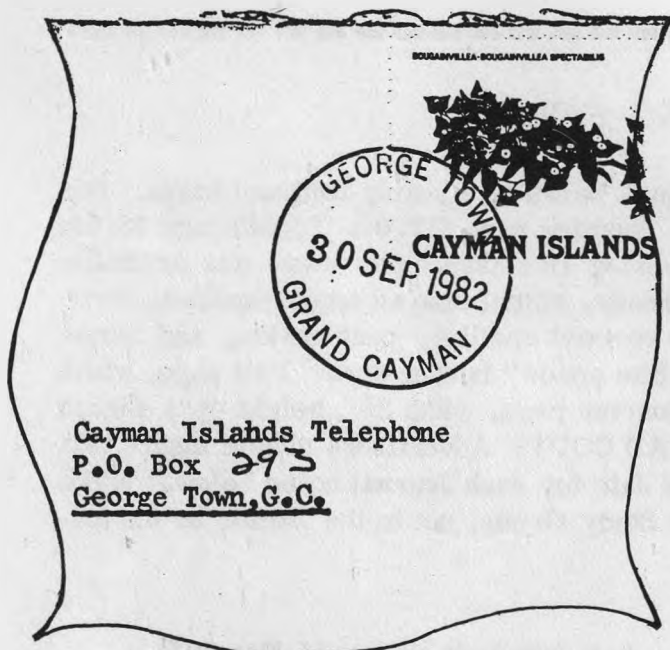
This and That...

MICHAEL WATMAN continues his "ramblings" (and that's his word, not your Editor's!) concerning recent postal markings from Belize. A blue "POSTAGE DUE ≡ 5 ≡" handstamp, with the denomination inserted in manuscript, is shown at the right; Mike found this mark on a cover posted at Belize City on 7 April 1983. "I don't know if this handstamp is frequently used," he says, "but it's the first I've seen in about 350 covers I've received this year."



Mike also submitted a xerox of an OHMS cover bearing a Belize adhesive stamp, and with an apparently military engineering unit return address. No BFPO markings appear on the cover, partially illustrated below, which was machine-cancelled on 9 March 1983.





Tom also supplied a xerox of the GEORGE TOWN / GRAND CAYMAN postmark mentioned by GUS McVICKER on page 56 of the April 1983 BCPJ. Gus' example is dated 14 January 1983; Tom's date, which he claims is the EDK, is 30 September 1982. According to Tom the mark, which measures 32 mm in diameter, is a TRD used primarily for second class airmail (magazines, printed matter, etc.); occasionally, either by accident or by design, it is applied to first class mail.

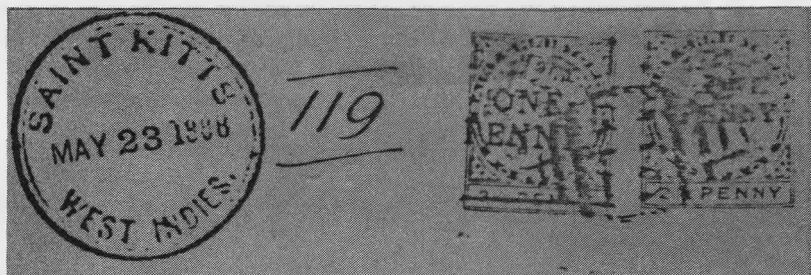
On page 153 of the December 1982 BCPJ, CHARLES FREELAND inquired as to the place of origin of a double-ring circular mark struck in red on a 2d. St. Kitts adhesive applied to a cover censored in that colony and addressed to British Guiana. The mark contains the word CANCELLED in seriffed capital letters, with two sets of parallel double lines above and below the word (see figure). Charles wondered whether the mark was applied in St. Kitts, in British Guiana, or on board the "Lady Nelson" (whose circular handstamp, along with a New Amsterdam, British Guiana, arrival mark, appears on the reverse of the cover).



Charles now reports that MIKE REGO has stated that this mark was indeed applied on the Nelson, and probably served the same purpose as the straight-line marks (i.e., LADY SOMERS, LADY HAWKINS, etc.) used on other Canadian National Steamship Line vessels of the same period.

Charles has also supplied data regarding the St. Kitts mark illustrated at the right, which originally appeared (without the stamps) in the August 1971 BCPJ. At that time BCPSG'ers were asked to give their opinions of this CDS, but apparently no responses were received.

Charles recently acquired some pages from the book of the Royal Collection, wherein the identical mark is shown (in conjunction with the pair of 1d. on 2½d. St. Christopher stamps) having the same MAY 23 1888 date as shown in the noted Journal. The example pictured here is from a registered cover, as was the item in the 1971 BCPJ, so Charles' opinion is that the CDS is probably a type used for registry purposes only. Can anyone confirm this assumption?



...FROM HERE AND THERE

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For February 1984 issue: 15 December 1983
For April 1984 issue: 15 February 1984

For July 1984 issue: 15 May 1984
For October 1984 issue: 15 August 1984

PAUL ROHLOFF - "Paid" covers from various areas, including the BWI; many items bore rare Paid/Crown/Circle handstamps.

BOB WYNSTRA - Leeward Islands postal history material, with emphasis on usage in Anguilla, Dominica, Antigua, and Montserrat.

HOWIE AUSTIN - Caribbean area postmark collection, with emphasis on Jamaica TRD's.

BEN RAMKISSOON - Early Trinidad pre-stamp covers; Victorian, Edwardian, and George V adhesives with Britannia design.

The Group hopes to sponsor a similar get-together in the near future, and will be working on tentative plans for a BCPSG meeting at AMERIPEX '86.

The DeLises were excellent hosts, providing a delicious assortment of refreshments for the occasion. The attendees expressed their appreciation to Mike and Nancy, and all of us look forward to our next BCPSG "Chicagoland Convention".

BEN RAMKISSOON

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Paul Larsen accepts the grand award in the open competition from INDYPEX judge Mary Ann Owens.

(Photo courtesy Linn's Stamp News)

On September 17th PAUL LARSEN wrote that he and Joan had just returned from a tour of Switzerland, having arrived back in the States just prior to the BALPEX weekend. Paul's weather report announced that during their 2½-week stay in Matterhornland, the temperature--except on the mountaintops--was about as hot as it was concurrently in the Midwest!

Paul also stated that both his and BEN RAMKISSOON's exhibits were honored at INDYPEX, held in Indianapolis on September 9-11. Paul's "Leeward Islands Federal Issues, 1890-1935" won the Grand Award and an invitation to participate in the APS Champion-of-Champions competition in Dallas next year. Ben's "Postal Stationery of Trinidad and Tobago", the recipient of many gold awards at previous shows, was spotlighted at INDYPEX in the Marcus White Showcase.

SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from page 139)

NEW APPLICANTS (Continued)

WOHLFEIL, Herman D., 2601 Quincy Road, Oroville, CA 95965.

Attorney. Collects United States, Mexico, and Caribbean area. By W. Danforth Walker.

SYLVESTRE, J. Diane, 480 Halstead Avenue, Apartment 5H, Harrison, NY 10528.

Teacher. Collects Belize, British Honduras, United Kingdom, United States, Switzerland, United Nations, and Canada. By George W. Bowman.

ROTONDO, Philip, 1501 Kentucky Avenue, Woodbridge, VA 22191.

Disabled. Collects BWI (primarily engraved definitives), Bahamas, Bermuda, and Cayman Islands. By Howard C. Austin.

WHITEHOUSE, E. M. "Tex", 1012 Palmer Road, #3, Oxon Hill, MD 20744.

Auto recycler. Interested in general BWI, specializes in Barbados. By Howard C. Austin.

SPOSTA, Roger H., 111 Gibson Avenue, #2, Rutland, VT 05701.

Graphic artist. Collects Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, Canada FDC's, and United States commemoratives. By Howard C. Austin.

BRADLEY, Gretchen, 4487 Post Place, No. 77, Nashville, TN 37205.

Registered nurse. Collects Jamaica and United States commemoratives. By Dr. R. A. Ramkisson.

DEWES, Peter W., 130 Highview Avenue, Totowa, NJ 07512.

Engineer. Specializes in Bermuda. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

HINNEBURG-MURPHY, Coln T., 74 Summerhill, St. Lukes, Cork, Ireland.

Nurse for mentally handicapped. Interested in Ireland (all aspects), Germany and Occupied Europe (1933-1945), Trinidad and Tobago (covers, postmarks, paquebots, first flights, etc.). By Bruce Walker.

RESIGNED (effective 1 January 1983)

LOACH, J. C. (status changed to RESIGNED from DROPPED NON-PAYMENT OF DUES,
as stated in October 1983 BCPJ).

RE-INSTATED (effective 1 January 1983)

WASHINGTON, Thomas, Box 822, Silverton, OR 97381.

RAYNOR, Paul, 328 West 18th Avenue, Vancouver, V5Y 2A7, British Columbia, Canada.

DECEASED

EDEN, O. K. (6 September 1983)

ADDRESS CHANGES/CORRECTIONS

BRAUER, William H.: Address should be 6465 Westway Road, not Weitway Road, St.
Louis, MO 63109.

LEMMON, James R., Jr., RFD #1, Wolfeboro, NH 03894.

WASHINGTON, Thomas, Box 822, Silverton, OR 97381.

HIGGINS, Paul C., P. O. Box 2960, Gainesville, FL 32602.

DOIG, Kenneth F., 2251 Jamestown Lane, Oxnard, CA 93030.

ADISS, Edward F., c/o Sunbelt Cable, 7378 Lake Worth Road, Lake Worth, FL 33463.

BCPSG WINNERS AT BALPEX

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE OF EXHIBIT</u>	<u>AWARDS</u>
LUDINGTON, MORRIS H.	"Bahamas Postal History and Stamps to 1884"	BALPEX: Best in Honor Class; Honor Class Gold BCPSG: Byron Cameron Award
BUMP, C. KILBOURNE	"Charges on 19th Century Let- ters to and from Bermuda"	BALPEX: Gold Postal History Society: Silver BCPSG: Gold
ARNELL, JOHN C.	"Handstruck Rate Markings of BNA Transatlantic Mail"	BALPEX: Gold Postal History Society: Bronze
ARNELL, JOHN C.	"Jamaica Transatlantic Stamp- less Mail"	BALPEX: Vermeil BCPSG: Silver
BOWMAN, GEORGE W.	"Antigua Overview to 1919"	BALPEX: Silver BCPSG: Bronze
BOWMAN, GEORGE W.	"Basil Rowe and the West Indian Aerial Express"	BALPEX: Silver-Bronze
FORAND, MICHEL	"Fanning Island - 80 Years of Postal History"	BALPEX: Silver-Bronze

In the next Journal: The final portion of Morris Ludington's RMSP Steamers to Bermuda schedules; the last article Owen Phillips ever wrote for the BCPJ; and a "refused at Barbados" cover described by Colin Bayley.

SESCAL/CHICAGOPEX

by GEORGE BOWMAN

Two well-known shows shared the philatelic stage during the weekend of 14-16 October. I had the pleasure of serving as Exhibits Chairman at the 39th annual SESCAL, held at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. The other affair, the 97th annual CHICAGOPEX, took place at the Bismarck Hotel/Pavilion Hall in that city. BCPSG'er PAUL LARSEN was a member of the CHICAGOPEX jury.

Heartiest congratulations are in order for the following exhibitors who are members of the BCPSG:

AT SESCAL

QUINTUS FERNANDO: Reserve Grand Award and a Show Gold for "The Imperial Eagles of Mexico, 1864-1866".

AT CHICAGOPEX

PAUL ROHLOFF: Grand Award, a Show Gold, and the APS Award for the best pre-20th Century material, for "Usages of the U. S. Five-Cent Stamps, 1875-1898".

MILLARD MACK: A Show Gold for "United States 1869 Covers".

BEN RAMKISSOON: A Show Vermeil for "Postal Stationery of Trinidad and Tobago, 1879-1950".

For three of our Group Member-Editors, the weekend turned out to be a "double-or-nothing" effort! These BCPSG'ers entered material at each show, with the results being almost identical in each case. Literature awards were made as follows:

	<u>SESCAL</u>	<u>CHICAGOPEX</u>
<u>British Caribbean Philatelic Journal</u> GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Editor	Small Gold	Vermeil
<u>St. Helena and Dependencies Philatelic Society Newsletter</u> RUSSELL V. SKAVARIL, Editor	Large Silver	Silver
<u>Maneapa</u> (Tuvalu Philatelic Society) MICHEL FORAND, Editor	Silver	Silver
"Tuvalu: A Philatelic Handbook" MICHEL FORAND, Editor	Silver	Silver

A fourth editor, ROBERT G. SCHULTZ, entered his special study "Missouri Post Offices, 1804-1891" at SESCAL only. Bob's publication earned him a Silver.

GROUP MEETS AT BALPEX (Continued from page 144)

President Ed Addiss conducted the meeting, during which the following items were discussed:

1. The next Annual Meeting will be held in Boston in 1984, and further details as they develop will follow from Ed. The locations of future meetings resulted in the suggestions of FLOREX or a West Coast meeting in 1985, with the possibility of an extra "side" meeting in the British West Indies. The 1986 meeting will undoubtedly be at the AMERIPEX International Show in Chicago. A preliminary brochure was distributed at the meeting.
2. The news of our Journal printer's having been burned out was presented, and George BOWMAN's attempts to find a replacement noted.
3. Ed stated that Ian WOODWARD had reported that approximately 100 copies of the Publications Committee books previously described and advertised in the Journal have been sold.
4. Ed raised the question of having articles from the BCPJ reprinted in a British philatelic magazine. It was agreed that the publicity for our Group would be favorable; the BCPSG needs publicity to attract new members. Ed will discuss the technical aspects of permitting such republication with George.
5. Ed publicly apologized to Scott Gallagher for the fact that the BCPJ listing of BCPSG winners at ESPAMER had failed to include Scott as having received a Gold Award. The omission of Scott's exhibit, entitled "Porto Rico: British Post Offices", was due to a misprint in the awards report published by the ESPAMER Committee.

The meeting was adjourned.

BCPSG thanks are due to Paul and Anne Higgins, who invited all Group members and their spouses to a cocktail party in their room on Saturday afternoon. The affair was quite enjoyable and well attended.

On Saturday evening sixteen members had dinner together at a nearby restaurant. A lively discussion of both philatelic and non-philatelic matters insured a most memorable evening.

At the end of the show it was felt in private discussions that the BCPSG Show Booth should be made more visible. Ed and Kil will explore the possibility of acquiring a large and suitable wall banner featuring the Group's "call letters" and logo.

The BALPEX exhibition was a large affair featuring nearly 400 frames of high quality material. BCPSG members were fairly well represented and did well in competition. BCPSG'ers who won awards are listed on page 163.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (Continued from page 130)

Let's have a drive where every member gets a new member. Why not take the application to your local club, or when you go to an exhibit in your area, to see if you can interest somebody in our fine Group?

I am writing this in early October, but I want to wish all of our members and their families a happy holiday season and a prosperous new year. May you find that elusive stamp or cover for which you have been looking!

ED

An Interesting Pair of Bahamas-to-Bermuda Covers

by Horst Augustinovic

Two covers, mailed from the Bahamas to Bermuda in late 1944, are interesting because of the different treatment they received along the way. Both were prepaid 1/-, the then basic airmail rate to Bermuda. However, one cover seems to have been overweight and, although the return address was given on the flap, it was not returned to the sender for more postage. This cover (Figure 1), sent on 24 November, was marked T2/240, indicating that 240 centimes (double the deficiency of 1/-) were to be collected from the addressee. The Bermuda 2/- postage due mark shows that this was done.

The second cover, mailed on 5 December, was backstamped in London on 11 December and in Bermuda five weeks later, on 15 January 1945. From this it would seem that the cover was missent by air to London where it was diverted to surface mail and the airmail imprint over-stamped with two red bars (Figure 2).

It is curious that these covers were treated differently with regard to censorship. While the first was opened and resealed with a type BEL2 IG/4276 tape, the second was passed by the examiner and stamped with a type BH4 handstamp, the examiner's number being added in manuscript. The addressee of this letter, Lawrence D. Gurrin, was one of Bermuda's senior censors during the war and, after spending several years as censorship expert with the Bermuda Prize Court, became the island's first archivist in 1949.

Was the sender of the second letter a Bahamian censor who simply "passed" his own mail? That premise is certainly suggested by the fact that both the manuscript examiner's number and the address are written in the same distinct shade of ink.



Figure 1



Figure 2



At BALPEX Awards Banquet, JACK ARNELL (left) receives BCPSG Silver Medal from President ED ADDISS.

(See page 163)

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More Contents:

President's Message 165; Is It a Cover from Inner or Outer Space? 134; Belize Parcel Post Cancellations 135; Secretary's Report 139; Chicago Area BCPSG Meeting 143; Editor's Message 144; Group Meets at BALPEX 144; Jamaica Jottings 148; "From the First Journal..." 153; This and That from Here and There 159; BCPSG Winners at BALPEX 163; SESCAL/CHICAGOPEX 164; Interesting Bahamas-to-Bermuda Covers 166.

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