

# BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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At Boston show last October, President Ed Addiss (left) presents Group Gold Medal to Michael Oliver. (Read Kil Bump's BCPSG Annual Meeting writeup on page 3.)

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PRESIDENT (PRO-TEM):

Edward F. Addiss

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# Report from Boston

by C. K. Bump

The annual meeting of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group was held on 13 October 1984 at the Boston Philatelic Show. The following members were seen at the show and/or at the Group meeting: Ed and Ellen ADDISS, Bill ASHLEY, Bill BOGG, Kil and Gertrude BUMP, Bill FLETCHER, Michel FORAND, Barry FRIEDMAN and Judy Solomon, Tom GIRALDI, Harold and Alice GOSNEY, Michael MEAD, Frank and Lee NELSON, Gale RAYMOND, Fred SEIFERT, Mark and Jean SWETLAND, Bob and Muriel TOPAZ, and Dan and Pat WALKER. Richard Baltulis, a new applicant, also joined us. We all heartily thank Bob and Muriel for doing a delightful job of hosting a cocktail party at their home, between arriving from Australia only a day or two earlier and leaving for England the evening the show closed. It was a fine get-together session.

BCPSG members played a significant part in the show. Mike Mead organized the bourse of 43 dealers and the attending society booths, and also operated a dealer's booth of his own. Bob Topaz and Bill Bogg manned a prominent and active booth which served as the focal point for BCPSG'ers. Three members had exhibits totalling 12 frames out of the 213 in the show. (Ed: Exhibit winners are listed on page 28.) We only wish our Group members had entered more exhibits in this fine APS-accredited show, the winner of which qualifies for the Champion of Champions competition.

Some important questions were discussed at the BCPSG meeting. It was announced that George Bowman had chosen to resign the Editorship of the Journal, effective as of 1 January 1986. Congratulations and thanks to George for his faithful and excellent work were unanimously voted. A lengthy discussion of the possible purchase of a computer, suitable for simplifying the editorial tasks, resulted in the appointment of volunteers to look into the types, costs, and other data needed for a decision. It was felt very desirable to continue to publish five issues of the BCPJ per year, but not to increase dues in spite of increasing costs. (Ed: Until further notice, only four issues per year are now scheduled.) It was also announced that Chuck Cwiakala has resigned as Auction Manager, and volunteers for his replacement are solicited.

Concern was expressed over the use by others of material appearing in our Journal, word for word, without any acknowledgement. Suitable protests will be made.

Attention was drawn to the COLOPEX Show next spring in Columbus, Ohio, where the 1985 meeting of the Group will take place. Russ Skavaril is General Chairman of COLOPEX. We hope to have a booth at the show to attract new members. It was also suggested that a mailing be made, to all British Caribbean area collectors listed in the APS Directory, of an application blank and a statement of the Group's objectives and membership advantages.

The Group was reminded that its 25th anniversary will occur in 1986.

Ed Addiss announced that he will not be President of the Group after December 1984, and that Ian Woodward, present Vice-President, has declined to take the post.

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## ANTIGUA MONOGRAPH

The following pages contain a further section of the Antigua Monograph. This section on the Edwardian Arms Type stamps was drafted by Mark Swetland and reviewed by Stella Pearse, George Bowman, Peter Brooks, Bill Cornell, and Nat Surtees. Important research was performed by Al Branston and Michael Vokins. Exhibitions of the Edward Thompson and Victor Toeg collections contributed as well. Photographic assistance was provided by Jinny Fisher, Jackie Vidourek, and Mark Swetland.

## 6. EDWARDIAN STAMPS

### 6.1 ARMS TYPE STAMPS

On and after July 3rd, 1903, a new series of stamps of uniform large size, which, except for the five shilling value, showed the Royal Arms and the Seal of Antigua, was authorized for use in Antigua by the Executive Council of the Leeward Islands ((1)). The five shilling value showed a small oval portrait of King Edward VII in an ornate frame. Melville ((1)) gives a description of the design of the nine lower values, taken from "Heraldry in Philately" ((2)). On the lower values, the inscription around the lower edge of the seal has the words "SIGIL. INSS. ANTIGUAE ET BARBUDAE", so perhaps more properly this should be called the Royal Seal of the Islands of Antigua and Barbuda ((3)).



The outcry at the issue of separate stamps for Antigua resembled the comments made today on the "unnecessary" issues. Edward Nankivell, writing on Antigua in 1908 ((4)), stated:

"...But in 1903, despite the provision of this issue common to all (Ed: the 1890 Leeward Islands issue), a separate issue was made and has since been kept on sale for so-called concurrent use with the regular stamps, solely and exclusively for the purpose of fleecing stamp collectors. As a swindling issue it is even worse than the worst of the much-condemned Seebecks for the Seebecks, whilst in use, were the only stamps in use."

Nankivell concluded his article as follows:

"The colony it is true is somewhat handicapped by the speculative fleecing issue of 1903, but these stamps may be wisely disregarded. No serious specialist would regard their absence from a specialized collection of the colony as a loss."

Seventy-plus years later, this opinion has been totally disregarded. Today, the Arms Issues on the original Crown over CC paper and the later Multiple Crown over CA paper are prized. In recent years the true scarcity of these issues has been reflected in higher prices, particularly for the Crown over CC stamps, examples of which on cover are truly scarce.

A study of the Arms Type stamps reveals a number of paper and shade varieties (see below) matching those described by Melville ((1)), although not all have received catalog recognition.

#### 6.1.1 1903 ISSUE (Watermark Crown over CC)

The issue in 1903 consisted of ten denominations. As noted above, these stamps were authorized for use on and after July 3rd, 1903. A used copy of the one shilling stamp is known with a clear postmark dated JY 3 / 03 ((5)). No first day covers are presently known, but may yet be found. The earliest known use on cover or piece is on a piece postmarked JY 13 / 03, ten days later ((6)).

#### CHECK LIST

<u>Value</u>	<u>S.G. Color</u>	<u>S.G. Number</u>	<u>Scott Number</u>
½d.	Grey-black and grey-green On blue paper	31 -	21 -

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

1d.	Grey-black and rose-red On blue paper	32 32a	22 -
2d.	Dull purple and brown	33	23
2½d.	Grey-black and blue On chalk-surfaced paper	34 -	24 -
3d.	Grey-green and orange-brown	35	25
6d.	Purple and black	36	26
1s.	Blue and dull purple On chalk-surfaced paper	37 -	27 -
2s.	Grey-green and pale violet	38	28
2s. 6d.	Grey-black and purple	39	29
5s.	Grey-green and violet On chalk-surfaced paper	40 -	30 -

All stamps were printed on white wove paper, except for those noted on chalk-surfaced paper (see below). The first color given above is that of the center and the second color is that of the frame. As might be expected, the colors given by Stanley Gibbons ((7)) differ, and in some cases significantly, from those used by Scott ((8)). All stamps were perforated 14.

#### SHEETS

The stamps were printed in sheets of sixty, set twelve across by five down, i.e., five horizontal rows of twelve stamps in each row. The stamps on the sheet are framed by a solid line of color in the color of the frame or key plate. In the same color, a hollow number 1, set inside a solid circle of color which is framed by a thin circle, appears four times on a sheet in the selvedge outside the solid line of color. The numeral appears adjacent to and to the left of the first stamps and to the right of the twelfth stamps in the first and fifth horizontal rows ((6)).

#### SUMMARY OF PRINTINGS

<u>C.A. REQ.N. NO.</u>	<u>REQ.N. NO.</u>	<u>DUTY</u>	<u>DISPATCHED TO ANTIGUA</u>
41/141	68/01	½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s.6d., 5s.	30 MAY 1903 ((9, 10))
44/91	24/04	½d., 2d., 3d., 6d.	14 MAY 1904 ((9, 10))
46/188	98/05	2½d., 1s., 5s.	13 DEC 1905 ((9, 10))

There were three printings of the Arms Issue on paper watermarked Crown over CC, with all denominations initially printed on ordinary paper. The first printing of all values was received in Antigua on June 13th, 1903 ((1)). Second printings of the ½d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. stamps on ordinary paper were received on June 9th, 1904 ((1)). A third supply of three values only (2½d., 1s., and 5s.), which reached Antigua in January 1906, was still on Crown over CC paper but chalk-surfaced instead of ordinary. Melville states that the last three items on chalk-surfaced paper did not begin to appear until 1907 ((1)).

Learning that stamps of certain colonies were being cleaned of their fiscal cancellations and used over again in increasing quantities, the colonial authorities undertook experiments to de-

velop a safety paper which, in combination with doubly-fugitive inks, would make the removal of any cancellation practically impossible. This resulted in the use of a special grade of paper known as "chalk-surfaced", which is treated so as to impart a highly glazed surface. Any attempt at cleaning results in the complete destruction of the entire surface of the stamp ((11)).

#### QUANTITIES PRINTED

<u>DUTY</u>	<u>QUANTITY ((9, 10))</u>
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	120,120
1d.	243,720
2d.	24,840
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	36,360
3d.	18,840
6d.	12,720
1s.	9,240
2s.	6,360
2s.6d.	6,360
5s.	5,640

The total quantities in stamps of each value shipped to Antigua are given above. The 1d. was issued in the greatest quantity at 243,720. (Note that there was only one printing of this value.) The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was next at 120,120. The 2d. through 6d. values appeared in quantities from 12,720 to 36,360, with the remaining values of 1s., 2s., 2s.6d., and 5s. all below 1,000 copies of each, including both ordinary and chalk-surfaced papers.

#### ESSAYS AND ARTIST'S DRAWINGS

The Da La Rue Colonial Stamp Book No. 9, page 141, dates the order for the dies and stamps as December 21st, 1901. Prior to this date there were dated photographic essays of the 1d. value and of the 5s. value. An undated artist's essay of the 1d. value exists, measuring 23 mm high by 19 mm wide, which is delicately painted, the vignette being in carmine and the frame in dark green ((12)). The design of this essay differs from the accepted design, not only in size but in other details. It has no mottoes or inscriptions, and the crown is of a different shape. Both the lion and unicorn are different, and the ornamentation is not highly developed.

A photographic essay of the 1d. value is known affixed to a card 90 mm wide by 110 mm high and dated September 13th, 1901 ((13)). The design is similar to that of the issued stamp. There are two colored washes at the lower left, one in green marked "Border" and one in red marked "Centre".

An artist's drawing exists of the 5s. value in dull blue with added De La Rue head in green on thick card dated September 13th, 1901 ((13)). A photographic essay of the 5s. value is known on a card similar to the 1d. essay and also dated September 13th, 1901 ((6)). There is a colored wash in blue marked "Border" and below the words "Head Green". This card also has the word "Dupl." above the word "Border". The essay has been retouched by hand in Chinese White and is shown in the illustration on the next page.

Sept. 13<sup>th</sup> 01.*Dupl.*

Border.  
Head green

## PROOFS

There is an extensive range of die proofs known, the earliest of which are dated in February 1902, while the final die proofs carry dates in February 1903. Examples ((6)) shown at the top of the next page are as follows:

Upper left - Die proof on card of Arms vignette with cleared surrounds. Dated 6 FEB 02 and stamped BEFORE HARDENING, with manuscript Antigua Post Rev orig plate.

Upper right - Die proof on card of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. frame with cleared surrounds. Dated 11 FEB 03 and stamped BEFORE HARDENING.

Lower left - Die proof on card of 5s. stamp with uncleared surrounds. Colony name not yet inserted. Dated 22 DEC 02 and stamped BEFORE HARDENING, with manuscript Antigua.

Lower right - Die proof on card of complete 5s., frame with cleared surrounds. Dated 11 FEB 03 and stamped BEFORE HARDENING.

The list of all known die proofs is given in Table 6.1-2 at the end of this section. All die proofs of this issue are struck on thin white card measuring about 60 mm high by 92 mm long. No plate proofs on Crown over CC paper are presently known, although there are plate proofs on Multiple Crown CA paper.

## SPECIMENS

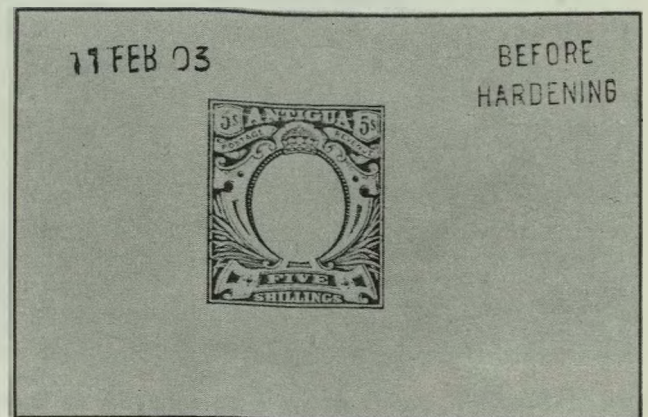
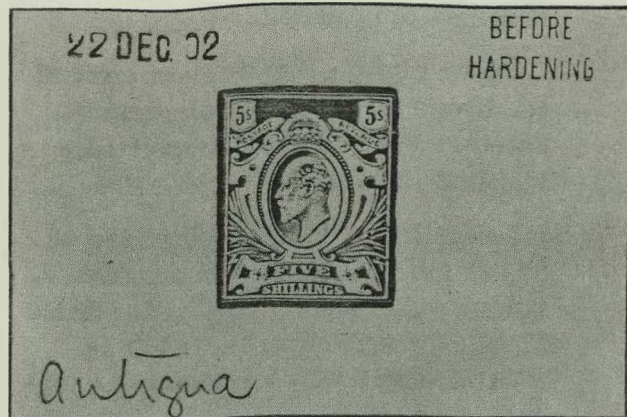
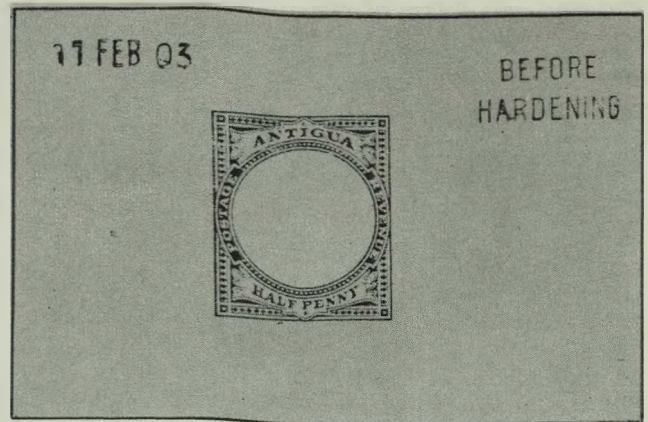
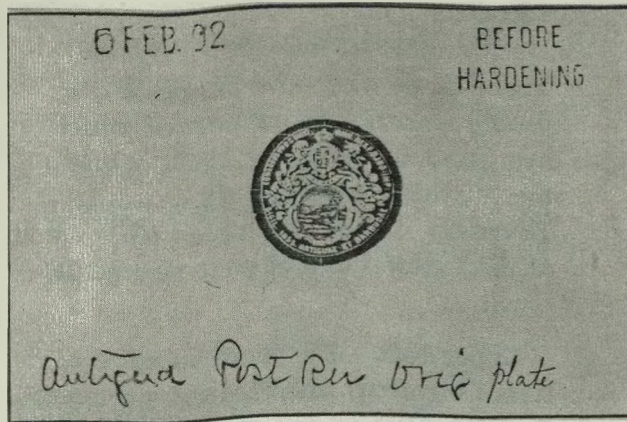
All values of this issue were overprinted SPECIMEN in black at the time of the initial printing in 1903. Data on these will be found in Section 10, where SPECIMEN stamps of all issues are discussed.

## VARIETIES

### COLOR SHADES

Only minor variations in shade exist between the two printings of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. stamps on ordinary paper and between the printings of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s., and 5s. stamps on ordinary and chalk-surfaced papers. The frame of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps on chalk-surfaced paper appears to be a slightly deeper shade of blue ((6)).

Although only one printing of the 2s. 6d. stamp was made, there is a minor variation in the shade of the frame. Certain copies have a more reddish tint, while others appear more purple. This variation also exists in SPECIMEN stamps of this value. A similar shade varia-



(Above illustrations reduced to 90% of full size)

tion exists in the 5s. stamps. A comparison of two SPECIMEN copies shows one frame to appear to be in a slightly deeper shade of violet than the other ((6)).

The grey-green centers of the 3d. ((5)), 2s., and 5s. ((6)) stamps seem to be subject to chemical change although the mechanism is unknown. Chemical change is assumed to be the cause and needs to be proven. Perhaps, since these stamps were printed in doubly-fugitive inks, the answer lies here. Comparing two SPECIMEN copies of the 2s. value shows one center to be a yellowish-green and the other a grey-green. Three copies of the 5s. stamp exist with yellowish-green centers, one unused on ordinary paper, and one unused and one used on chalk-surfaced paper. The shades of these three stamps also vary from each other. The grey-green vignettes also fade to a "brown" color, as evidenced by a 3d. stamp ((5)).

(To Be Continued)

#### REFERENCES

- (1) Melville, F. J., Antigua, The Philatelic Institute, London, 1929.
- (2) Milne, G., Heraldry in Philately, London, 1919, page 25.
- (3) Pearse, Stella M., private communication to Mark W. Swetland, 30 July 1981.
- (4) Nankivell, E. J., "Antigua", The Postage Stamp, No. 13, Vol. 3, Whole Number 65, 26 December 1908, pp. 150-152.

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# THE GODET CORRESPONDENCE

by Elizabeth Downing and Jack Arnell

(CONTINUED FROM DECEMBER 1984 BCPJ)

## A. LETTERS TO BERMUDA (Continued)

### (v) London - Bermuda

5 Feb 1840 "Per Packet". Backstamped at Lombard St., London on 6 February and rated 1/- Stg. postage due. Carried on the Mutine Packet from Falmouth on 8 March and arrived at Halifax on 20 March. Carried on the Lady Ogle Mailboat from Halifax on 21 March and arrived at Bermuda on 31 March. 1/5 Cy. postage due at Bermuda. (Figure 7)

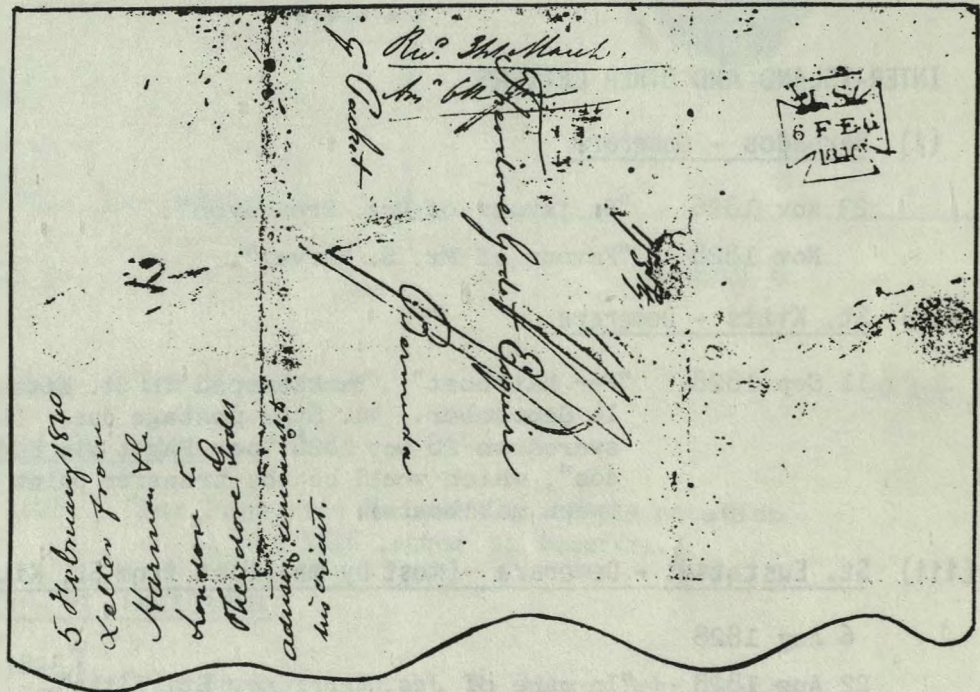


FIGURE 7

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## B. LETTERS FROM BERMUDA

### (i) Bermuda - St. Eustatius

23 Mar 1793 "Favoured by Capt. Dennis Dismount".  
 28 Mar 1830 }  
 20 Apr 1830 } "By Capt. Darrell (referred to in 19 June 1830 letter to Bermuda). 17 Jun 1830

The following are the reply notations on letters to Bermuda from St. Eustatius:

- 6 Feb 1837 (23 Jul 1836) - "Per Venilia, Jimy Jones, via St. Thomas". RG - Cleared 3 February Sloop Venilia, Jones, St. Thomas.
- 2 Apr 1838 (2 Nov 1837) - "Via Barbados".
- 4 Aug 1838 (27 Jun 1838) - "Via Barbados".
- 23 Mar 1839 (1 Oct 1838 & 19 Jan 1839) - "By Capt. Patten".  
RG - Cleared 22 March Sch. Adeona, Patten, St. Thomas.
- 10 Jul 1843 (9 Mar 1843) - "Per Steadfast via Barbados".
- 3 Jun 1844 (22 Apr 1844) - "Via Barbados".
- 6 Jun 1845 (12 May 1845) - "Via Islands".
- 8 Mar 1861 (18 Feb 1861) - "By the mail to St. Thomas". Carried by the Cunard Delta from Bermuda on 15 March.

(ii) Bermuda - Demerara

- 23 Sep 1823 "Via Capt. Adams, Brig. Anne".
- 6 Dec 1826

\* \* \* \* \*

C. INTER-ISLAND AND OTHER LETTERS

(i) Barbados - Demerara

- 23 Nov 1826 "By favour of Mrs. Brotheyon".
- Nov 1828 "Favour of Mr. S. Harvey".
- 13 Dec 1828  
(Figure 8)

(ii) St. Kitts - Demerara

- 11 Sep 1828 "Per Mailboat". Backstamped in St. Kitts on 14 September. 4d. Stg. postage due. (Answered on 28 Oct 1828 "per Paget via Barbados", which would be the transfer point between mailboats).

(iii) St. Eustatius - Demerara (most by mailboat from St. Kitts)

- 6 Aug 1828 9 Sep 1828
- 22 Aug 1828 "In care of Jas. Berridge, St. Kitts".  
Backstamped at St. Kitts on 3 September.  
4d. Stg. postage due.
- 28 Oct 1828 Backstamped at St. Kitts 27 (sic) October. 29 Nov 1828  
4d. Stg. postage due.
- 24 Nov 1828 "In care of Jas. Berridge, St. Kitts". 15 Jan 1829  
Backstamped at St. Kitts on 7 December. 8d. (Figure 9)  
Stg. postage due as a double letter. (Answered 1 February 1829 "via Barbados".)
- 15 Mar 1831 Backstamped at St. Kitts on 18 April. 4d.  
Stg. postage due.

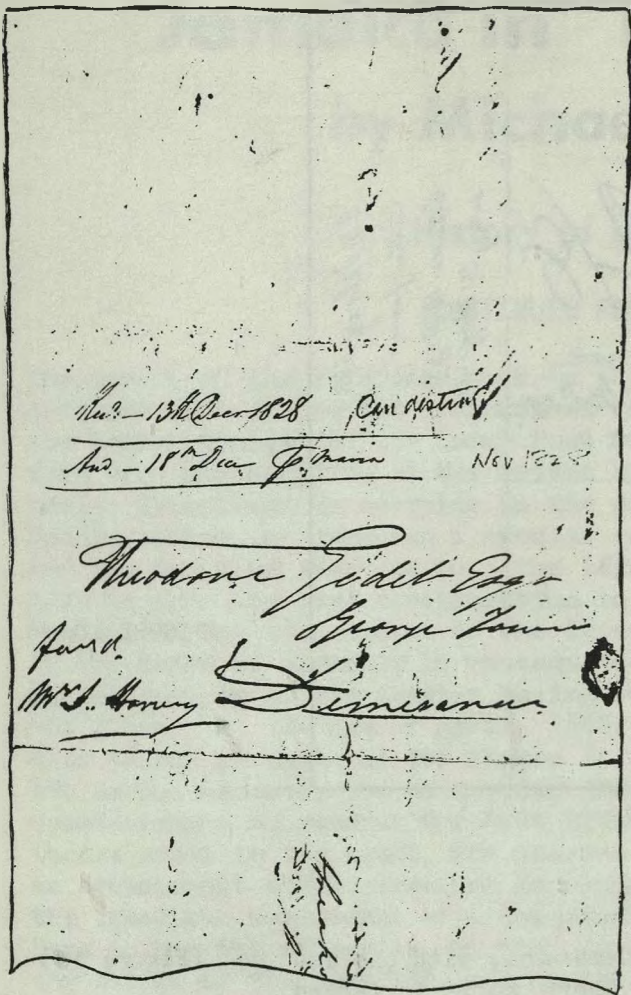


FIGURE 8

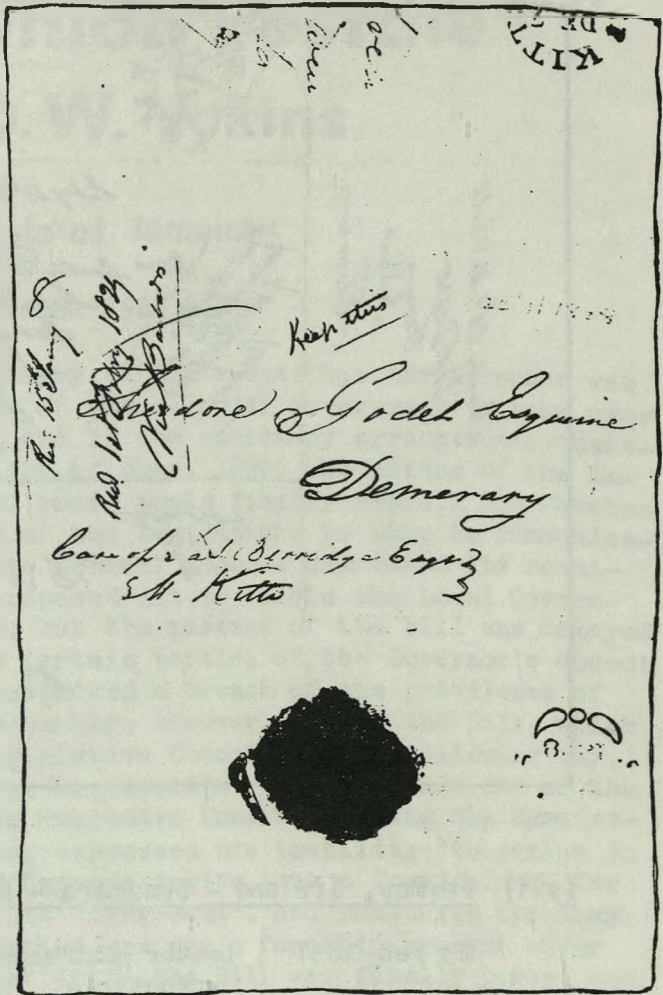


FIGURE 9

5 Apr 1831 "Per Mr. Abbott". 30 Apr 1831

(iv) Demerara - St. Kitts

28 Oct 1828 "Per Paget via Barbados". (Reply notation on 11 Sep 1828 letter to Demerara.)

(v) Demerara - St. Eustatius

23 Sep 1828 ]  
 24 Sep 1828 ] "Via Barbados per Mr. F. Albuoy Schr. Matchless".

1 Feb 1829 "Via Barbados". (Reply notation on 24 Nov 1828 letter to Demerara.)

14 Nov 1829 "Per Paget to Barbados".

24 Mar 1830 "Via Barbados".

(vi) North Carolina - St. Eustatius

12 Nov 1761 "Per Capt. Fleming via St. Kitts".

20 Sep 1783 "Favoured by Mr. J. Rapsaal, passenger".



# Jamaica in "L'Union Postale"

by Michael D. W. Vokins

## History of the Posts of Jamaica

(CONTINUED FROM DECEMBER 1984 BCPJ)

The result of the reference back to the Secretary of State was that the Governor was informed that it was not optional on the part of the Colonial Government to take over the administration of the Local Post Office, and if the necessary arrangements therefore were not complete at the latest by the 1st of June, 1860, the action of the Imperial Government in carrying on the colonial posts would finally cease. Sir Charles Darling thereupon summoned a special session of the Legislature to whom he communicated the decision referred to. The Legislative Council at once expressed its readiness to give its best consideration to the proposed Act to enable the Local Government to assume the conduct of the Department, but the passage of the bill was delayed in the House of Assembly in consequence of a certain portion of the Governor's speech at the opening of the session having been considered a breach of the privileges of the House. On the 3rd of April, 1860, the Assembly, however, passed the Bill, which also passed through all its stages in the Legislative Council on the following day, but as the Assembly had so amended the Bill as to constitute the Governor one of the Commissioners to conduct the Post Office, the Executive Committee being the Commissioners named in the draft, Sir Charles Darling expressed his inability 'to concur in an arrangement which converted Her Majesty's Representative into a Commissioner for the immediate management of a Department of his Government', and prolonged the Chambers to the 5th of April. On that day the matter was again forcibly brought under the notice of the Assembly, and on the 13th of April the Bill was finally passed and assented to by the Governor, in the form suggested by the Executive. Sir Charles Darling, in proroguing the Legislature, stated 'that the country would no doubt be glad to learn that it was at length determined that internal communication by post should not be suspended'.

The date fixed for the transfer of the Post Office was, as already shown, the 1st of June, 1860, at latest; but on the representation of the Governor, the time was extended, and it was not until the 1st of August, 1860, that the control of the Post was assumed by the Colony.

Up to the date of transfer the office of Deputy Postmaster General was held by Mr. O'Connor Morris at a salary of £1,000 per annum, but on the reduction of the salary, under the new arrangement, to £600 per annum, Mr. Morris resigned, and Mr. Alexander J. Brymer, who was the chief Clerk, was appointed Postmaster of Jamaica, which office he continued to hold until he resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. William Kemble. Mr. Kemble continued in office until the 1st of May, 1870, on which date he retired on a pension, Mr. Frederic Sullivan, Chief Clerk, being appointed to the office.

The following is a brief resumé of the improvements which have been made in the Jamaica Post Office since its management was assumed by the Colony.

In November 1863, the money order system between the United Kingdom and the Colonies was extended to Jamaica.

In 1868 a comprehensive law, based as far as was possible on the lines of the English Statute, was passed for the management of the Post Office, and a tri-weekly inland mail service was substituted for the old bi-weekly system which had been in existence for twenty-one years.

On the 1st of January, 1872, simultaneously with the introduction of the prepaid system, a general house delivery of correspondence by letter-carriers, within cer-

tain limits of the city, was introduced in Kingston.

On the 1st of April, 1877, Jamaica was admitted to the General Postal Union, under which the packet postage from Jamaica to all countries in that Union was reduced to a uniform rate of 6d. per single letter of half-an-ounce, if prepaid, if not prepaid, 9d.; post-cards 3d. each; newspapers 1d. each, if not exceeding four ounces; other printed papers and patterns 2d. per 2 ounces.

The entrance of the Colony into the Postal Union, under the Postal Union Treaty, signed at Berne on the 9th of October, 1874, was made conditional on the payment of one-half of the additional loss entailed on the Imperial Exchequer by the reduced rates of packet postage; and an annual sum of over £3,000 was provided on the Colonial Estimates to cover such payment. Simultaneously with the new contract with the Royal Mail Company for the conveyance of mails, which took effect on the 1st of July, 1885, it has been arranged that Jamaica shall bear a proportion of the entire loss, the result being an annual payment of £4,163, £3,000 of which is charged against the Post Office.

Under the new Postal Treaty, concluded in Paris on the 1st of June, 1878, the packet rates of postage were further reduced to what they are at present, and as given below.

With the introduction of post-cards for use to and from places abroad, on the 1st of April 1878, the Government embraced the opportunity to authorise the use of post-cards within the island. Accordingly post-cards of the following denominations were issued: -- half-penny cards for town and office delivery, and penny cards for use between any of the offices in the island.

On the 16th of June 1883, the issue of reply-paid post-cards for use between places in Jamaica, as well as between certain places in the Universal Postal Union, was authorised. The following are the rates: -- for town or office delivery, 1d.; for transmission to any post office in the island, 2d.; and for transmission to places in the Universal Postal Union, 3d.

On the 4th of November, 1878, a mail coach line between Kingston and Mandeville for the conveyance of mails, passengers, and parcels, was established, and continued to run regularly three times a week, to and from, between Old Harbour and Mandeville, until the 2nd of March, 1885, when it was extended to Savanna-la-Mar on the completion of the railway line to Porus.

The mail coach service which was established between Kingston and St. Ann's Bay on the 1st of November 1888, was similarly extended to Montego Bay on the 17th of August 1885, when the railway extension to Ewarton was completed.\*

Mail coaches are now also run by the mail contractors in connection with the mail services between Kingston and Manchioneal, and Montego Bay and Lucea.

During the year 1879 a set of American 'lock boxes' was placed in the Circulation Branch of the Post Office. Each box is supplied with three keys which are kept by the subscribers, so that the letters, etc., may be removed as rapidly as they are sorted. Lock boxes have also been placed at the post offices at Montego Bay and Fal-mouth. During the year 1886, a further supply of lock boxes was imported and erected at the General Post Office, and the subscription was reduced from two guineas to twelve shillings per annum.

On the 1st of September, 1881, an intercolonial money order system was authorised and established.

...

---

\* (Ed: Although it seems illogical that an enterprise would be established in 1888 and extended in 1885, this paragraph is copied exactly as it appears in L'Union Postale. Perhaps the statement must be interpreted in such a way that isn't clear. Can any Jamaica historian explain it?)

...

On the 1st of October, 1885, a Parcel Post exchange between Jamaica and the United Kingdom was established, and has since been extended to certain foreign countries, via the United Kingdom, as well as to certain British Colonies.

During the session of the Legislature of 1886, a law entitled the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, was passed, and effect given thereto on the 1st of May 1886; the object of the law being 'to make special provision with regard to the collection of Customs duties payable on parcels coming by Post from places beyond sea, and also to amend the Post Office Law, 1868.'

A Parcel Post exchange between Jamaica and the United States also came into operation on the 1st of October, 1887.

On the 12th of October, 1887, the Postage and Revenue Stamp Law of 1887 came into force, sanctioning the unification of postage and revenue stamps.

Until the year 1843 it was the practice to impose the postage on letters in accordance with the number of enclosures, i.e., the number of sheets of paper contained in the latter, a practice which in these advanced and enlightened times must be styled as very primitive.

Prior to the year 1847, postal communication with the country districts was confined to one post each week, but in the month of July 1847, it was increased to two posts a week, until the year 1868, when in the month of July a third post was established, and has been continued up to the present time.

The following are the alterations which have taken place from time to time in the rates of postage:

In 1860, the inland rate of postage on a letter not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce in weight was 4d. if conveyed a distance not exceeding 60 miles; 6d. if conveyed over 60 miles but not exceeding 100 miles; 8d. if conveyed over 100 miles.

In 1861, a 2d. rate was made to include letters conveyed either a distance of not exceeding 30 miles or for delivery within a parish, and the rate of postage on a letter conveyed more than 100 miles was reduced to 6d. if it did not exceed a quarter of an ounce in weight, heavier letters remaining at the higher rate of 8d.

The provisions of the book post were also extended so as to include samples of merchandise, etc., the charge being 1d. per ounce; the book post rate, previously 1d. per ounce, being at the same time reduced to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce.

In 1862, the rate of postage on a letter conveyed a distance not exceeding 60 miles was reduced to 3d., 4d. being made the charge for all further distances.

In 1865, the 4d. rate was abolished, leaving 3d. as the maximum charge for a letter not exceeding the single rate of half an ounce.

In 1863, the rate of postage on letters transmitted by contract steamers to and from the United Kingdom was increased by the Imperial Post Office from 6d. per ounce to 1 shilling, the postage on letters conveyed by private ships being at the same time reduced from 6d. to 3d.

In 1868, a charge for inland conveyance of certain packet correspondence received for delivery in, or posted at, Kingston, which had previously enjoyed an exceptional exemption from any charge beyond a sea rate, was authorised under the Post Office Law, 18 of 1868.

From 1860 to 1866 the Post Office revenue was augmented by the postage, as well as by the gratuities, paid by the United States Government on correspondence conveyed between Jamaica and the United States by steamers under contract with the Jamaica Government.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

# Bob Danzer's BERMUDA BRIEFS

(CONTINUED FROM THE OCTOBER 1984 BCPJ)

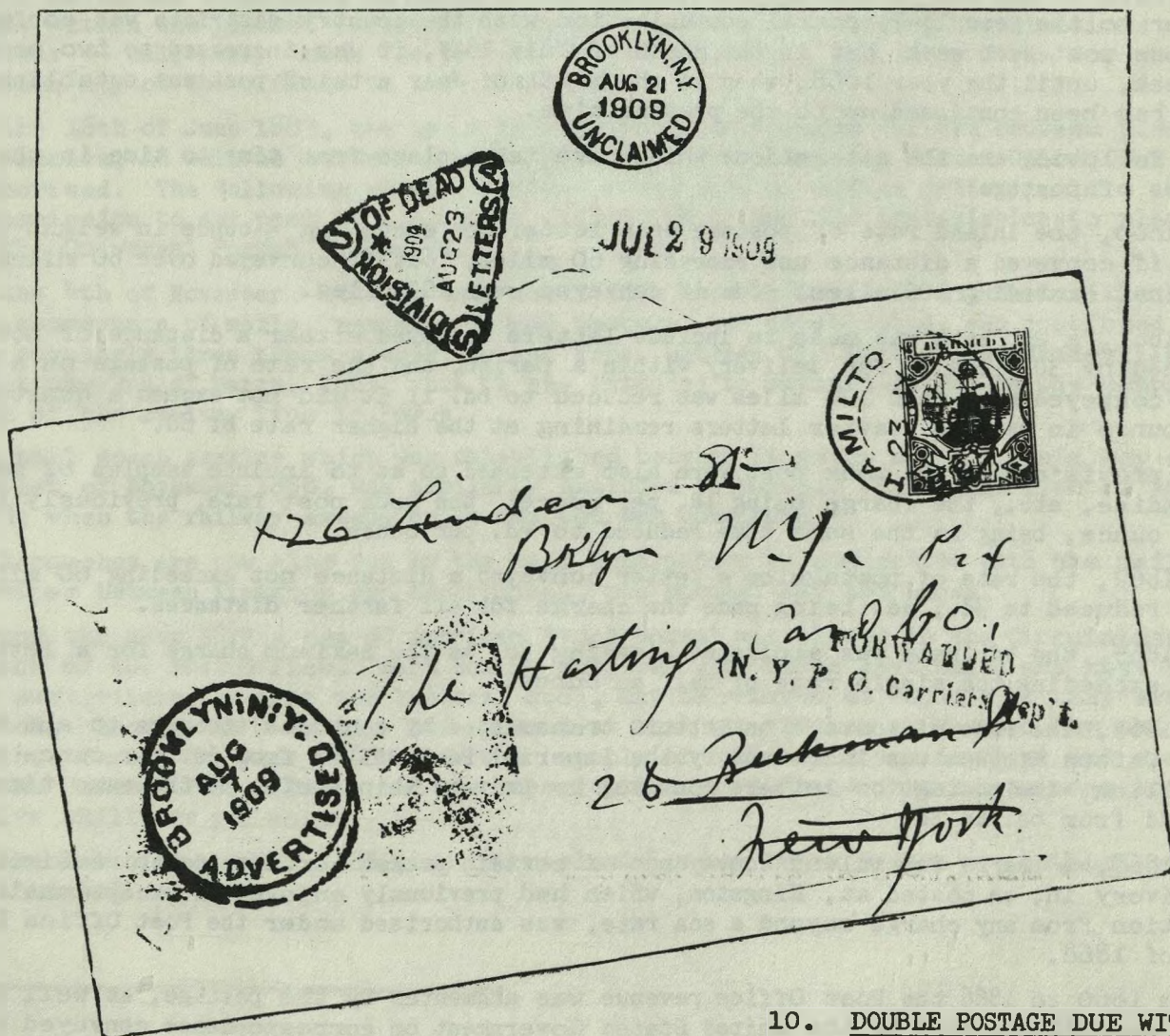


## 8. EARLY STAMP DEALER

Back in the early 1900's, Eugene Klein of Philadelphia was a prominent stamp dealer. He created the gummed and perforated advertising label illustrated at the left, using the "Dock" stamp of 1902 in full color.

## 9. "NOBODY CLAIMED IT"

This cover's journey started in Hamilton on July 23rd, 1909. It landed at New York City, where it was forwarded to Brooklyn on July 29th by the "N.Y.P.O. Carriers Dep't". Brooklyn could not deliver it either, so it was advertised on August 7th---late for an "advertised" cover. But, alas, the addressee---the Hastings Card Company---just "disappeared", so Brooklyn gave up and sent it on to the Dead Letter Office on August 21st, where it ended its journey on August 23rd.

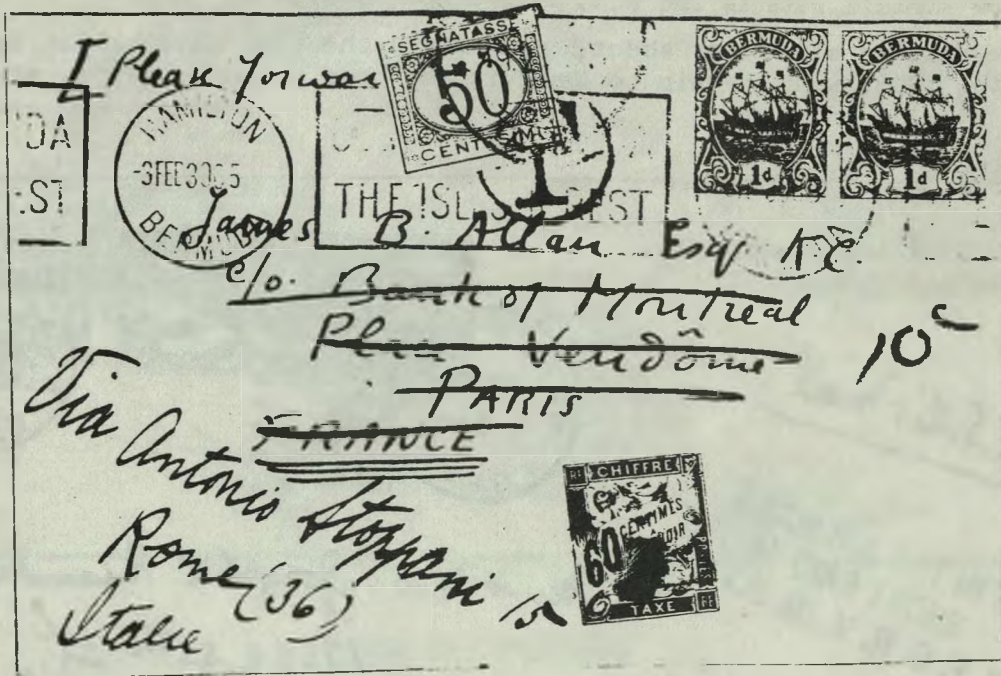


## 10. DOUBLE POSTAGE DUE WITH A TWIST

This nice cover to Paris was underpaid by  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at Bermuda, where the "T" handstamp was applied along with a 10¢ nota-

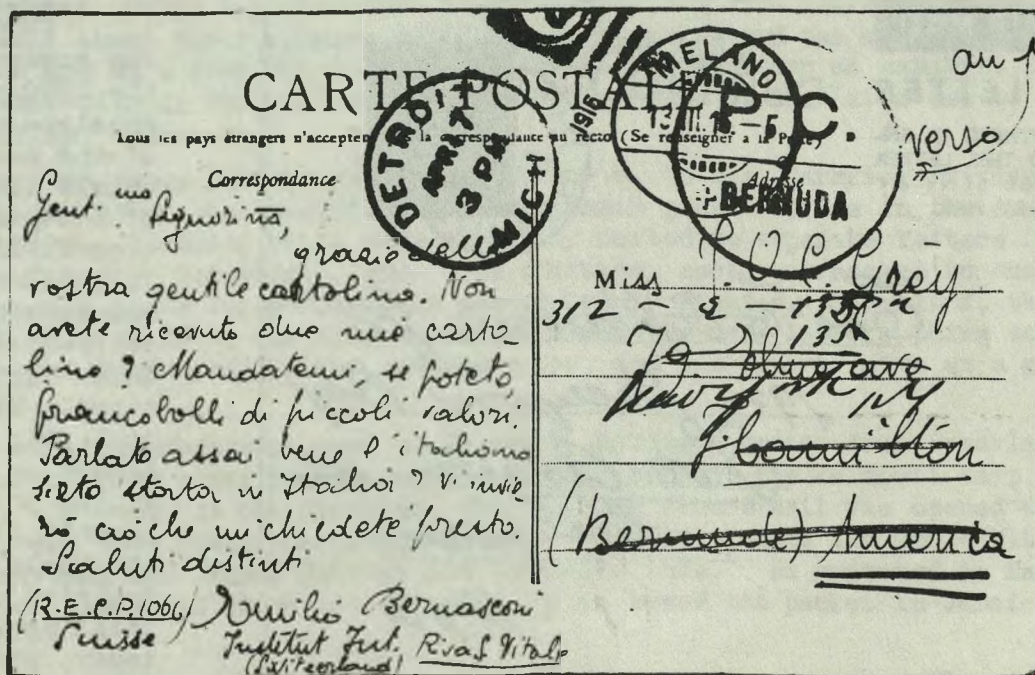


tion in blue pencil (10 centimes = twice 1/2d.). When it reached France a 60¢ due adhesive was affixed because it had to be forwarded to Italy (10¢ underpaid + 50¢ for forwarding). In Rome the Italians claimed 50¢ with their own stamp.



11. AND THIS WENT FREE, ALSO WITH A TWIST

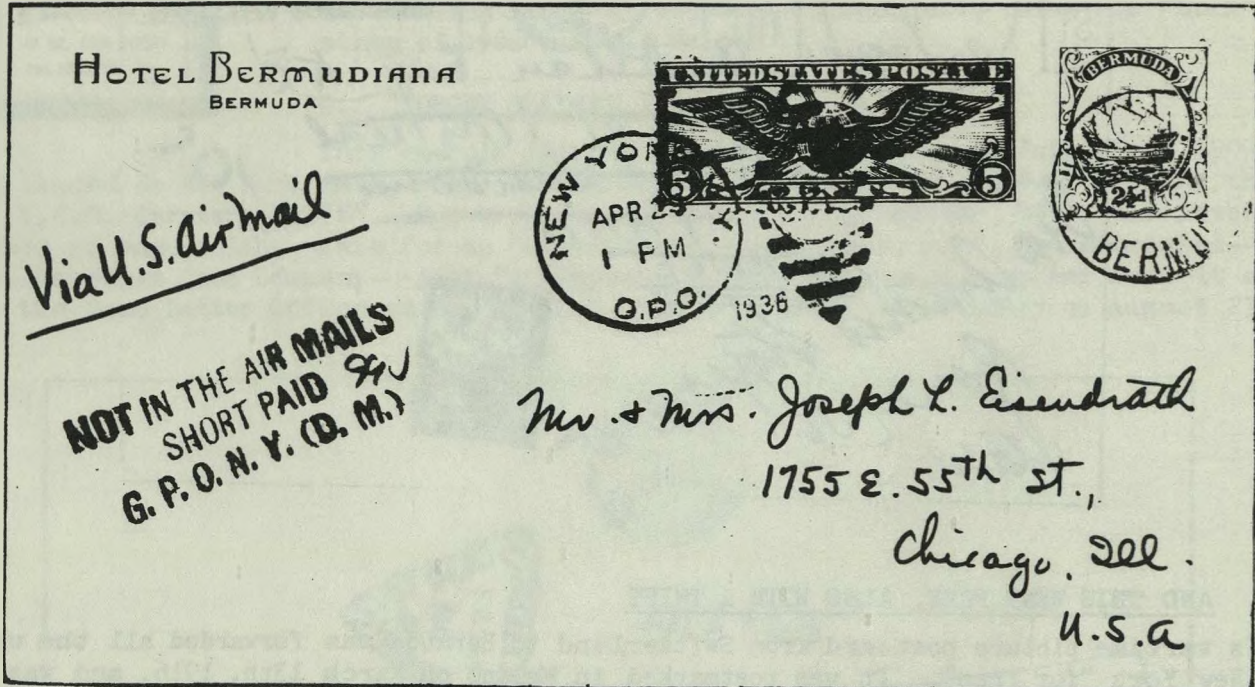
This wartime picture postcard from Switzerland to Bermuda was forwarded all the way to New York "for free". It was postmarked in Melano on March 13th, 1916, and was franked with a pair of 5¢ Swiss stamps on the picture side---a common practice in those days. Censored in Bermuda, it was re-addressed to New York City. But, of all things, it was missent to Detroit on April 17th. I trust it arrived in New York shortly thereafter, but there is no receiving mark.



12. AIRMAIL, OR WAS IT?

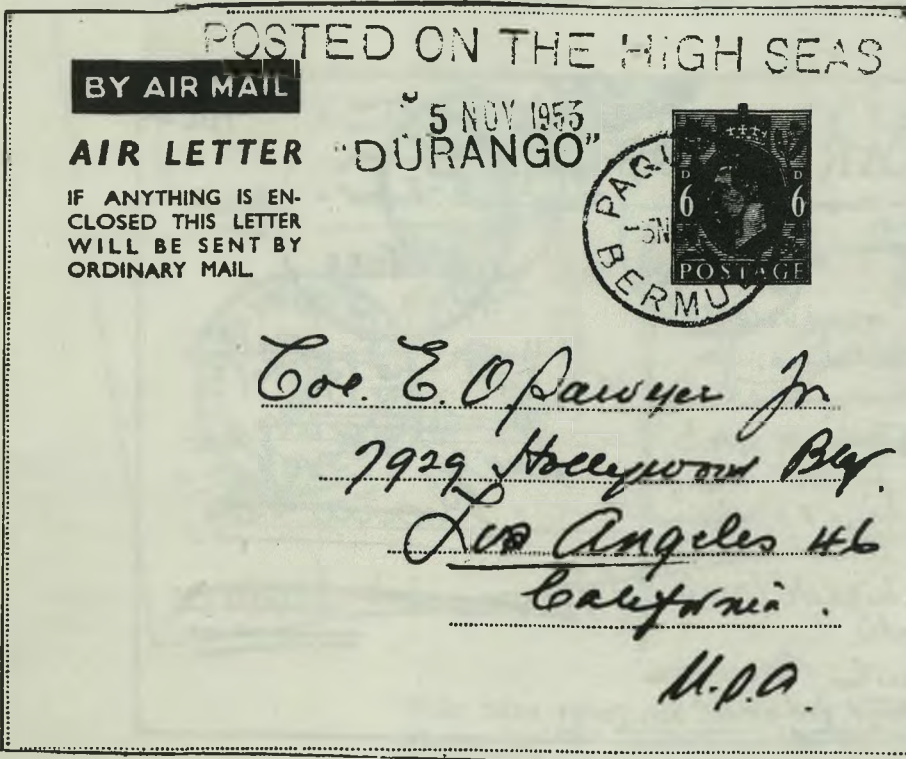
The 1936 cover to Chicago (Item A) went by ship to a port in the United States, but never made it by air to Chicago because the sender was not aware that, two years previously, the airmail rate in the U.S. was raised to 6¢.

Item B, the British air letter sheet, used aboard the ship "Durango" at Bermuda on November 5th, 1953, went by ship to New York and then probably went by air to Los Angeles.



ITEM A

ITEM B

13. "MOST EQUABLE CLIMATE IN THE WORLD"

The reverse side of the 1890 propaganda envelope at the top of the next page extols the virtues of a winter vacation in Bermuda. It is addressed to New York City and is franked with a Queen Victoria 2½d. stamp. Beneath the oval ship agent's handstamp is printed the phrase "Most Equable Climate in the World". That description is still appropriate today, almost 100 years later!

**BERMUDA ISLAND**

700 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NEW YORK.  
CABLE AND STEAMER CONNECTION WITH N.Y.

**JAS. NEWYORK  
SHIPYORK  
& COMMISSION MERCHANT**

**BERMUDA.**  
MOST CLIMATE IN THE WORLD

SEA BATHING ALL WINTER.  
100 MILES STONE ROAD - NEVER MUDDY.  
GOOD HOTELS - FINE SHOPS - GOOD  
TAILORS - CHEAP LIVERY.  
DELIGHTFUL YACHTING - GOOD FISHING  
- BEST CYCLING.

**ARMY AND NAVAL  
STATION.**

WINTER 89-90						
SHOWING HIGHEST & LOWEST TEMPERATURE.						
	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MCH.	APR.
BERMUDA, ISL.	77-62	73-58	71-50	72-49	72-50	74-56
LOS ANGELES, CAL.	82-43	68-40	63-34	61-35	81-40	94-42
SAN DIEGO, CAL.	83-46	69-40	66-35	77-36	74-41	86-45
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	86-30	80-35	80-40	83-44	85-47	88-47
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.	84-38	76-43	79-43	81-45	82-47	86-51

WINTER 89-90						
SHOWING GREATEST MONTHLY & DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE.						
	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MCH.	APR.
BERMUDA, ISL.	19	11	18	14	21	14
LOS ANGELES, CAL.	38	23	28	21	32	25
SAN DIEGO, CAL.	37	34	20	19	34	22
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	58	27	45	30	40	34
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.	49	33	36	36	59	35

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## UNSTAMPED PACKET LETTERS

by Jack Arnell

The recent article by Rev. Peter H. Brooks (*BCPJ* April 1984, page 35) discussed the Falmouth packet office handstamps on stampless letters from Antigua. I had not concerned myself about their purpose until Robert Stone raised the matter with me a year or two ago at a show where I had a "JAMAICA F" datestamp on exhibit. At ROYAL '84 in Quebec City in May, we continued our discussion on the later use of the boxed "PACKET LETTER" handstamp.

With respect to these handstamps, Howard Robinson, in his "Carrying British Mails Overseas", described the operation of the Falmouth packet office in the early nineteenth century. Incoming mails were carefully sorted to separate letters for London from those for the cross-roads, etc. In addition, each was checked to ensure that it was properly taxed for postage and appropriately stamped. Saverland, the packet agent from 1810 to 1821, was also concerned about the many letters being smuggled to avoid the high packet and inland postage rates, and his reports give us a glimpse of that period.

As to the various handstamps used at Falmouth, Robinson quotes from Saverland. Any letters arriving by other than a packet were struck with the Falmouth Ship Letter handstamp. However, on one occasion, when a trunk from Brazil was opened and a number of letters were found, Saverland noted: "I have stamped the whole with the Brazil handstamp and inland postage and forwarded them." He reported in March 1813 that a great number of loose letters were put on board the packet in Jamaica and

To page 27

# B.V.I. "Q"s - Quests, Queries, and Quotes

by J. L. FREDRICK

## THE "1868" 1-PENNY COMPOUND-PERFORATED STAMP (SCOTT NO. 3a, SG NO. 5a)

Included in a recently-completed survey of auction catalogues and price lists was a number of examples of the above-noted stamp, most of which were illustrated and/or bore certificates attesting to their genuineness.

As a result of this effort, which included a detailed analysis of the available descriptions and illustrations and a review of the available reference literature (Yardley, Melville, Brown, etc.), I have come to the following "conclusions":

1. All genuine Scott 3a's are from the first printing stone (November 1866, Scott 1), from which the 1866-delivered stamps were perforated 12 in sheets of 25 (5 x 5).
2. All genuine Scott 3a's are perforated 12 vertically---left and right sides (except for imperforated-margin copies which do exist)---and, almost without exception, are characterized by poor horizontal centering and/or by the fact that the "12" perfs are rather ragged. On the other hand, the horizontal "15" perfs (top and bottom) are clean and generally produce better vertical centering.
3. Therefore, the genuine Scott 3a's were produced from sheets of 25 of Scott 1's that had been partially perforated 12 vertically in 1866, but then rejected for completion and issuance at that time for the reasons cited in 2. above. Specifically, when the need for additional copies of the 1-penny stamp arose in 1868, for reasons unknown, to make up the required total shipment of 1,000 stamps, some of the previously-rejected first-issue part-perforated sheets of 25 were resurrected, perfed 15 horizontally, and submitted in June 1868, along with those of the second printing. This latter printing was perforated 15 in sheets of 20 (5 x 4).
4. While we will never know the exact number of sheets of Scott 3a included in that second shipment, the mathematics of the situation---sheets of both 25 and 20, plus a total of 1,000 stamps---yields the fact that the larger sheets had to be in multiples of four, i.e., either 4 or 8 or 12 or 16, etc., 4 being the minimum.
5. From the present survey, the compound perfed stamps are known used (at least two copies off-cover, but none on-cover) and, therefore, were most likely on sale in the BVI post offices. In fact, the Gibbons catalogue does price the stamp used, while Scott does not.

Question: Can anyone provide information that contradicts or amends the above scenario?

## BWI PACKET LETTER RATES

(Ed: Although Jay has published this article as part of his BVI "Qs", it should be of considerable interest to collectors of all BWI material.)

In 1978, while doing an analysis of packet letter rates between Falmouth (Great Britain) and the British West Indies, I discovered a discrepancy with other published sources, and an inconsistency, in the late Leonard E. Britnor's then new book "British West Indies Postal Rates Up to 1900", published by the British West Indies Study Circle in 1977.

Subsequently, upon visiting the London 1980 show, I discussed this matter fully with Britnor and feel that I should state for the record both my findings and his explanations.

In an attempt on my part to accurately summarize BWI packet letter rates for the period 1786 to 1813, I reviewed Robson Lowe's "The Codrington Correspondence", "Hand-struck Postage Stamps of the Empire" (1940-41 Edition), and the "Encyclopaedia of

British Empire Postage Stamps" (Second Edition); Alan W. Robertson's "The Maritime Postal History of the British Isles"; and Britnor's book on BWI postal rates.

The result of this analysis was a consistent set of single-letter packet rates from Falmouth to the BWI, as follows, with but one exception:

1786 to 11 March 1805	1/-
12 March 1805 to 8 July 1812	1/1
9 July 1812 to 1813	1/3

The one exception was that the 1812 packet rate change did not appear in the listings on pages 6 and 19 of Britnor's book.

Further study of the book showed that the 1817 entry on page 19 had been obtained from a copy of P. O. Notice No. 1, dated January 1817, found by Britnor in the GPO Record Office, London. (This notice is reproduced in Robertson's book following page C.14/B.) Unfortunately, this was a meaningless revision to an earlier 1815 notice that also had no bearing on the BWI packet rates. And the 1815 version was, in turn, probably a revision to an even earlier P. O. Notice No. 1.

While I was puzzling over this problem, I chanced to turn to Britnor's frontispiece. Imagine my surprise when I saw that it was the original P. O. Notice No. 1, dated July 1812, and contained the specific 1812 rate change cited from the other sources in my rate tabulation. At that point my question was, of course, if the notice was illustrated in the book, why wasn't the data therein contained in the book's tabulations?

My conversation with Britnor in 1980 supplied an answer to this inconsistency. When he was gathering data in the GPO Record Office, prior to the publication of the rate book, the 1817 document came to light, but not the 1812 or 1815 ones. Consequently, the 1812 data were omitted from the book's text. However, during the book's publication process, the 1812 notice was brought to his attention. (How, I do not know.) Unfortunately, according to Britnor, it was too late to change the text of the book, but he was able to include it as a frontispiece.

Now, as far as correcting Britnor's book is concerned, one merely has to change the date of the 1817 entry on page 19 to July 1812, and move it up to its proper chronological position. And, on page 6, the corresponding 1812 data from the frontispiece have to be inserted date-wise.

The most puzzling and frustrating aspect of this whole matter was yet to come! The fact was that Britnor had published an article on BWI packet letter rates in the February 1966 issue of The Philatelist (pages 141-143), in which he cites and illustrates the original 1812 notice and quotes from it in the article. (This I discovered only after his demise.)

Epilogue: It was the very thought---that we can now never know all of the answers to our questions in this matter---that prompted me to try to fill in some of the "blanks" before it was too late again. I can only hope that I have succeeded. At least, I'm in time!

## This and That...

JACK HARWOOD advises that a significant error appeared in his article "Jamaica Dead Letter Markings", published on page 74 of the July 1984 BCPJ. He states that the post cards discussed therein are "penitentiary cards". This is not true; they were printed locally by a George Henderson and are known as "Floriate" cards. The actual "penitentiary cards" contain lozenges in the borders. Jack (and your Editor) apologize for the mistake!

\*\*\*

BOB SWARBRICK continues to provide us with details of interesting Jamaican material. Figure 1 shows the "sender's" portion of a KGVI ½d. reply postcard from his collection overprinted SPECIMEN. Figure 2 shows the "reply" half of the card, which is most interesting in that it bears the perforated words SPECIMEN / OF NO VALUE. In addition, Bob owns a ½d. reply card, presumably issued at about the same time, and containing the same SPECIMEN overprint on the sender's portion as is found on the ½d. However, on this card there is no SPECIMEN notation, punched or otherwise, on the reply half (see Figures 3 and 4).

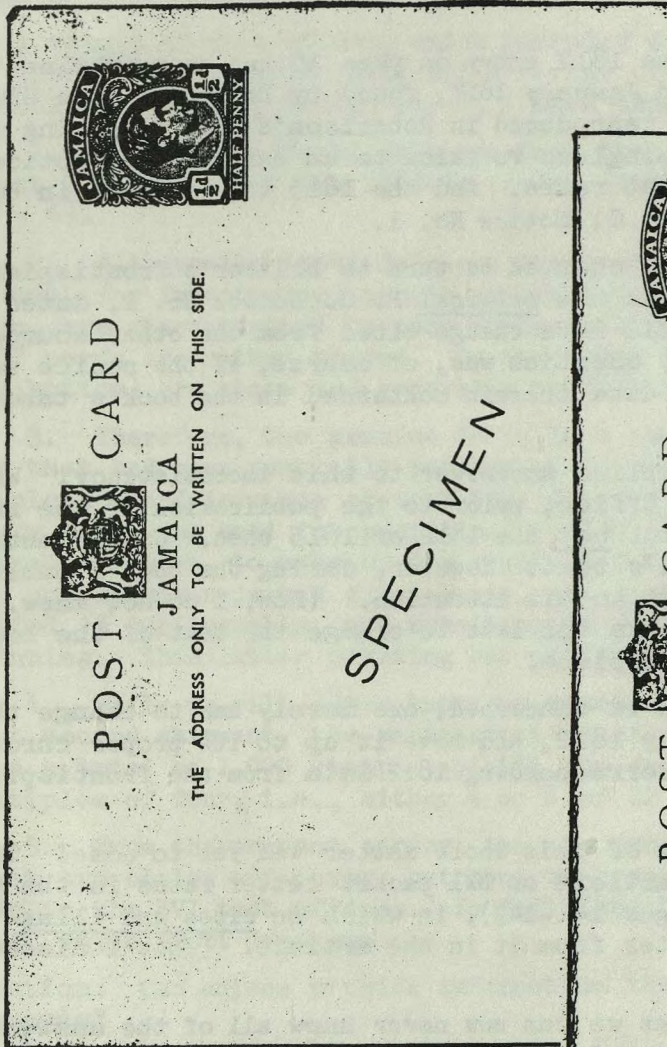


FIGURE 1

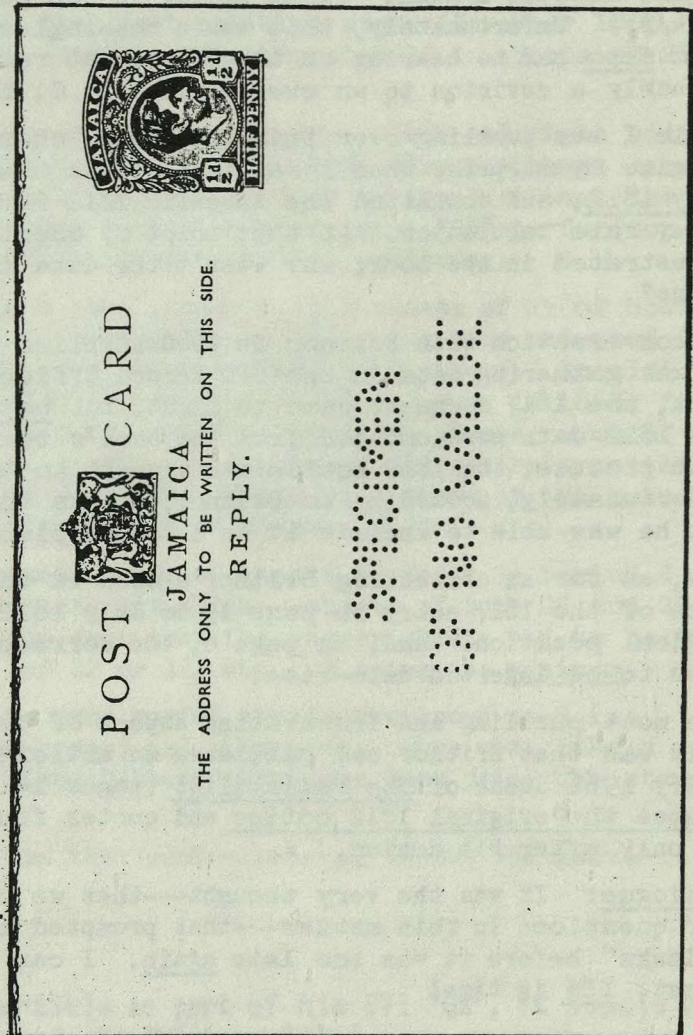


FIGURE 2

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## Secretary's Report

### DECEASED:

AUSTIN, Raymond H. (18 September 1984)

McCLURE, Walter J.

SCHMID, Dr. Ernest W., Jr. (7 August 1984)

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FIGURE 3

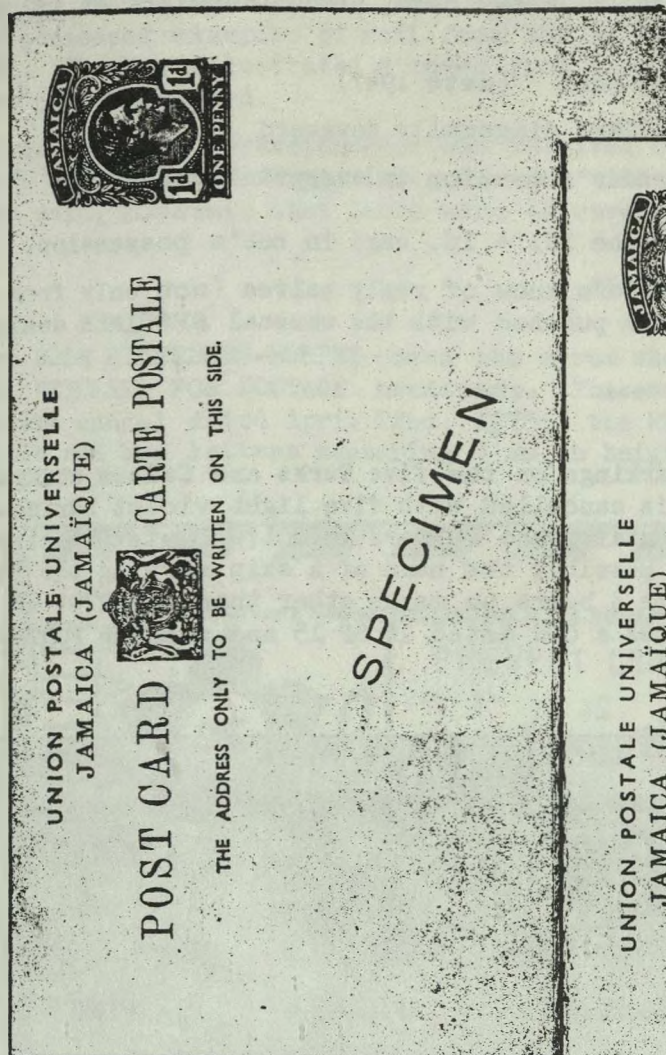
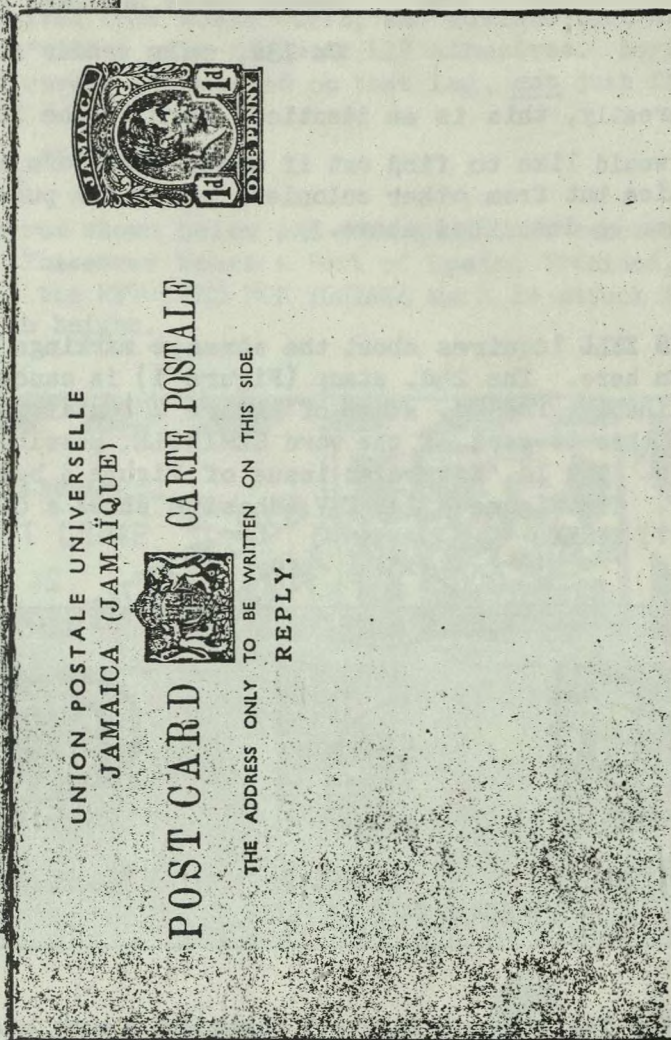


FIGURE 4



Bob states that the normal cards of this era measure 114 mm by 89 mm. However, the items he describes in Figures 1 through 4 are longer, with dimensions of 139 mm by 89 mm.

In describing the above cards, Bob mentioned that he had made copies of some of the late TOM FOSTER's thoughts on the subject. Tom's notes, which refer to cards measuring the "standard" 114 mm by 89 mm, are summarized as follows:

"1938 KGVI Definitive Issue

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| RPC 11 | $\frac{1}{2}$ d. + $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow green on buff |
| 11a    | Overprinted SPECIMEN diagonally downward                 |
|        | On 11a, only sender's portion is overprinted SPECIMEN    |
| RPC 12 | 1d. + 1d. red on buff                                    |
| 12a    | Overprinted SPECIMEN diagonally downward "               |

Tom's notes do not specify whether the 1d. + 1d. card has only the sender's portion overprinted SPECIMEN, as is the case with the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. +  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

His notes contain a second example of the ld. + ld. card, with dimensions of 139 mm by 89 mm:

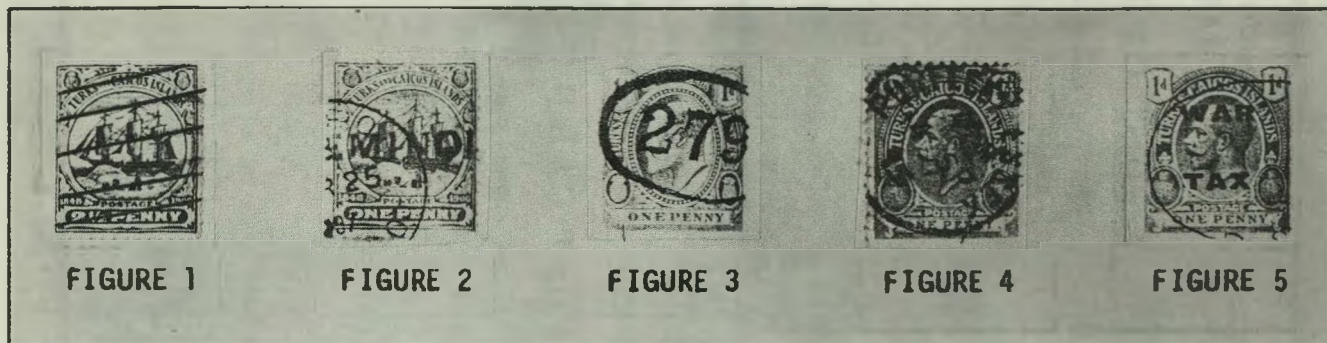
"RPC 13      ld. + ld. red on buff      (date 194?)  
           13a      Overprinted SPECIMEN diagonally downward  
                   On 13a, only sender's portion is overprinted SPECIMEN "

Apparently, this is an identical card to the ld. + ld. card in Bob's possession.

Bob would like to find out if other BCPSG'ers know of reply halves (not only from Jamaica but from other colonies) which are punched with the unusual SPECIMEN designation as described above.

\*\*\*

LOUIS ZELL inquires about the strange markings on the five Turks and Caicos stamps shown here. The 2½d. stamp (Figure 1) is cancelled with five light violet horizontal lines. The ld. stamp of Figure 2 contains the letters EMINOL; Louis theorizes that this is part of the word SEMINOLE, possibly the name of a ship serving the islands. The ld. Edwardian issue of Figure 3 bears no marks other than the 279? in an oval. The Figure 4 ld. KGV adhesive shows a CDS dated 14 SP 15 and reading PORTE-LEE(?) ESSEX.



The WAR TAX item of Figure 5 contains a most odd cancellation. There is nothing inside the oval except a portion of apparently Arabic script, barely visible on the lower edge of the stamp.

Louis concludes his note with..."My thought is that these cancellations may be of interest to other members, and they may be able to provide appropriate comments."

\*\*\*

DR. LUIS ESCALANTE writes to draw readers' attention to a significant error appearing in the February 1984 BCPJ: On page 25, MICHAEL WATMAN quotes a press release from the GPO, Belize City, which reads: "...a tradition which goes back as far as 1864 when our first postage stamp was issued." Luis says "As stated in the (Robson Lowe) Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, on 28 March 1863, the House of Assembly in the Colony sanctioned the expenditure of 500 dollars for the first postage stamps for British Honduras, but it was not until 11 October 1865 when dies and plates were invoiced by De La Rue & Co. The stamps were received in Belize on 28 November 1865 and went on sale at the Belize Post Office in December 1865. (It is) generally accepted that January 1866 was the date of issue of the first stamps from British Honduras."

It is surprising that the postal authorities in Belize responsible for preparing and publishing philatelic releases would permit a factual error such as this to slip through.

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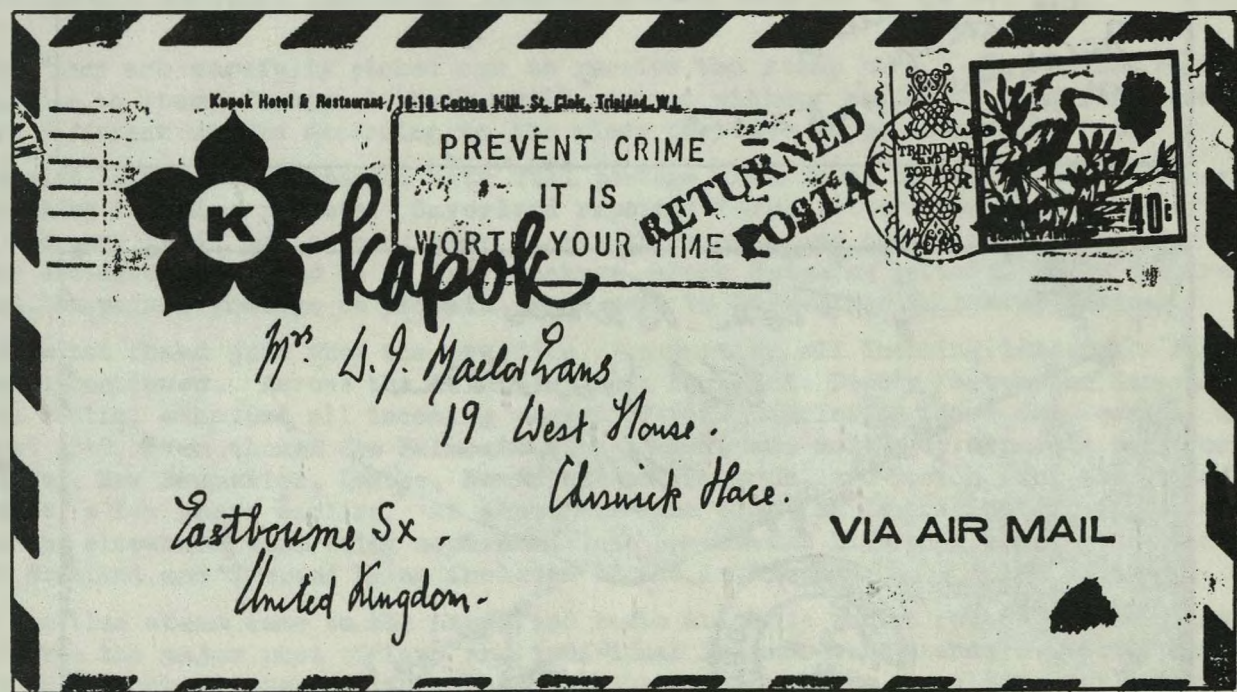


On page 125 of the October 1984 Journal, CHARLES FREELAND inquired whether any readers possessed examples of mail from the Belize-Merida first flight of 5 December 1931. Charles illustrated a cover from that flight, of which he stated that only five covers existed.

In mid-November correspondence was received from BORIS JOFFE, who advised that he owned a cover from this flight, franked with a pair of Scott 132 adhesives. Boris also said, however, that there were 48 covers despatched on that leg, not just five.

\*\*\*

From COLM HINNEBURG-MURPHY comes the xerox shown below and some questions concerning the RETURNED FOR POSTAGE handstamp. The cover bears a Port of Spain, Trinidad, machine cancel dated April 22nd, 1975; the RETURNED FOR POSTAGE mark is struck in purple and has letters measuring 4 mm in height.



Colm requests readers to advise him of identical markings in their own collections, and of data concerning similar marks from other colonies. He would appreciate any information on colors, dates of usage, etc. His address is c/o The Abbey Junior School, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent, England.

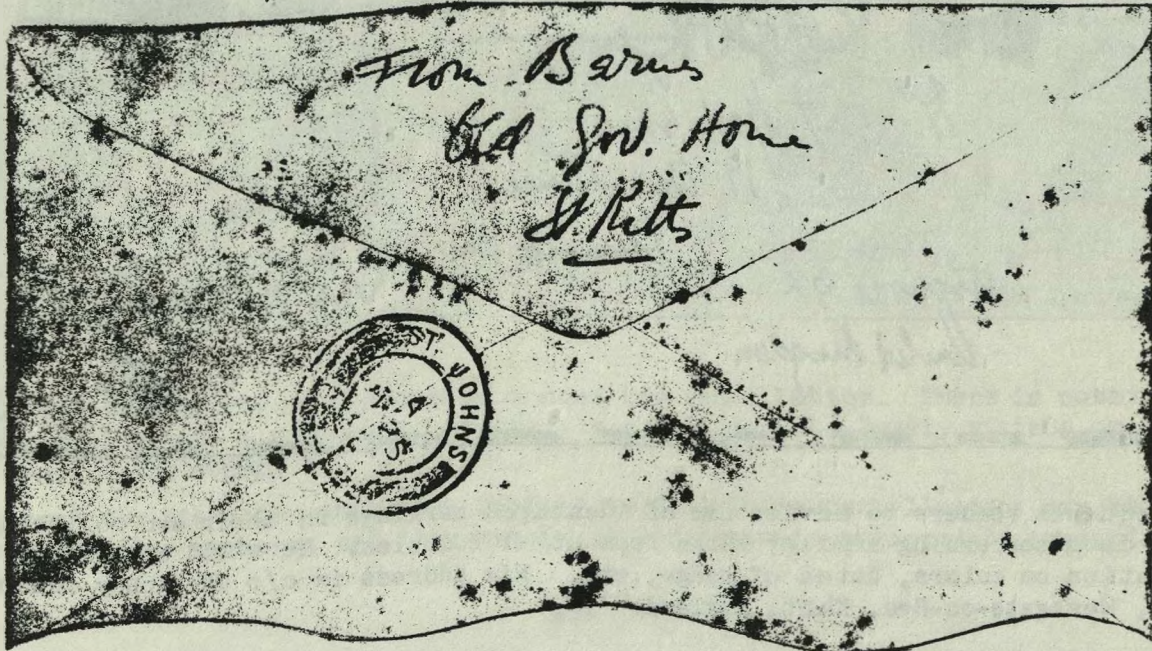
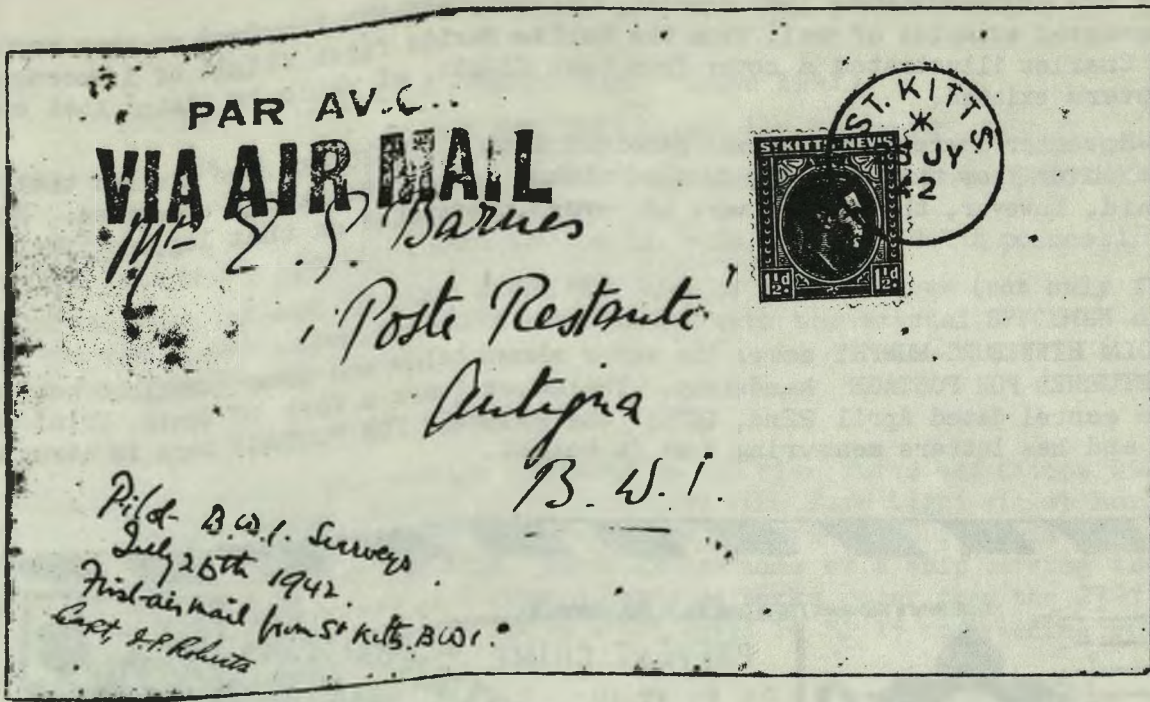
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BORIS JOFFE writes:

"Readers of our magazine might be interested in the cover shown on the next page, which illustrates a flight never mentioned before. As can be seen from the manuscript inscription, this cover was carried on a survey flight made on July 25th, 1942, from St. Kitts to St. Johns, Antigua. Both the departure and arrival postmarks are on July 25th.

"If any of our readers could give me more input on this cover, I would be really pleased to receive it, inasmuch as I have been unable to find anything with respect to these survey flights, or even the first regular flight out of St. Kitts."

(Ed: Boris' address is 367 Starin Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14216.)



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BCPSG thanks go to MICHEL FORAND, who provided your Editor with a complete index, in reduced photocopy form, of all articles published in the BCPJ from 1960 through 1982. Any reader may obtain a copy of this listing by sending a self-addressed legal-size envelope (with two ounces' worth of first-class postage) to the Editor. The index is not an original effort by Michel, but rather a compilation he has made of indexes appearing in previous Journals.

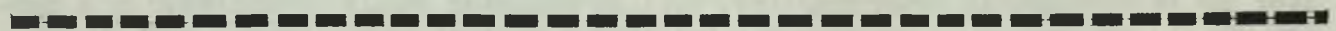
In correspondence accompanying the index, Michel stated that the National Postal Museum in Ottawa, Canada, has a complete collection of the BCPJ, the bulk of which was apparently donated by, or purchased from, Dalhousie University in Halifax. At the present time the NPM receives Journals on automatic distribution.

\*\*\*

A letter from BILL BREW advises that this year's exhibit of the Nevada Stamp Study Society, NEVPEX '85, will take place on June 21-23 at the Pioneer Theater in Reno. The show, a "200-framer", will be the site of the annual meeting of the American Topical Association, and will be referred to as---naturally!---NEVPEX-TOPEX '85. Any reader wishing further data about the show should write to Bill at 2333 Rodney Circle, Reno, NV 89509.

A dedicated stamp enthusiast, Bill keeps busy these days not only as President of the Nevada Stamp Study Society but also as Editor of Post Boy, the NSSS's monthly publication.

### ...from Here and There



#### UNSTAMPED PACKET LETTERS (Continued from page 19)

that "they are carefully picked out to receive the stamp here." It was his regular practice to stamp foreign letters which arrived without markings, "and for these I have different stamps according to the place they are supposed to come from."

Smuggled letters were charged with full postage when found by the Customs Officers searching incoming packets. Saverland reported three letters found in a box of candy in February 1812, and a year later ninety-three outgoing commercial letters for Spain were accidentally found in an Army package. Such outgoing letters, which required that the packet postage be prepaid, were sent to London for follow-up action.

I have not found just when the practice of examining all incoming letters at Falmouth was discontinued. Across the Atlantic, John Howe, the Deputy Postmaster General for Nova Scotia, examined all incoming packet letters, including those for Bermuda, until about 1840, even though the Falmouth packet agent was making up separate bags for Halifax, New Brunswick, Quebec, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and Boston (for the United States) a few years earlier. At about the same time, mails originating in the Canadas and elsewhere were being separated into London and Liverpool bags, with bundles for Scotland and Ireland being included in the latter bag.

By the time steam came to the north and south Atlantic packet routes, closed bags to and from the major post offices and individual islands were standard. Notwithstanding this, loose letters, either late for the mail or being smuggled, continued to arrive in England and were struck with the boxed "PACKET LETTER"---not, however, at Falmouth, but at London, probably Liverpool, and possibly elsewhere.

This subject warrants further study!



### Editor's Message

Stamp Collector newspaper has enlisted the services of Everett L. Parker, of Cocoa, Florida, to write a regular column on the subject of British Caribbean stamps and postal history. However, as Everett put it in a letter to me, that part of the plan is not part of his "area of expertise". He asked me to let BCPSG'ers know that he is looking for journalistic inputs, and would be happy to hear from collectors able to supply articles and/or anecdotes about "Bee-Wee" philately.

I have, of course, put Everett on automatic distribution for BCPJ's as they are published, but he specifically inquired whether readers would be willing to part with any earlier copies of the Journal which he could utilize for background information. He mentioned that in his second column in SC (a copy of which, unfortunately, I did not receive), he made known the existence of the "'Modernistic' Cayman Islands Registration Label" discussed by Tom Giraldi on page 91 of the July 1984 BCPJ.

This is the type of publicity that can be of tremendous advantage to the BCPSG, and we wish Everett continuing success in his column. You may write to him---and please do!---at 4100 James Road, Cocoa, Florida 32926.

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As many of you already know, I intend to step down as your Editor as of 31 December 1985. Any BCPSG Officer or Trustee would be happy to hear from any member interested in taking over the position, beginning with the March 1986 issue. There will be a not-inconsiderable transition period required to work the details (e.g., establishment of a new bulk mailing permit, cleaning up the membership lists, coordination with printers, physical transfer of typewriter and other equipment, etc.), so the sooner we get a loud and definite "I'll do it!" from somebody, the better. Being Editor can be a tough but rewarding job, but the position should be accepted by a person who (1) preferably is retired and has plenty of time on his hands, and (2) has plenty of enthusiasm to burn.

(1) above isn't a requirement, of course, but it helps. (2) is an absolute necessity.

GEORGE

PERSONAL MENTION (Continued from page 12)

Congratulations to the following BCPSG'ers who won awards at the noted shows!

At BALPEX '84:

Gold: PAUL LARSEN, "German Togo"

Vermeil (plus German Philatelic Society Vermeil): HORST AUGUSTINOVIC, "Baden: The Early Postal History"

Vermeil: JOHN C. ARNELL, "BNA Transatlantic Stampless Mail"

Bronze: RUPERTA S. WATERS, "Physical Fitness: Sports and Olympics in Scandinavia"

At the Boston Philatelic Show '84 (12-14 October):

Vermeil (plus BCPSG Gold Medal and Byron Cameron Award): MICHAEL N. OLIVER, "Leeward Islands - De La Rue's General Key Plates"

Silver (plus BCPSG Silver Medal): HAROLD G. GOSNEY, "Bahamas George VI Definitive Issues"

Silver (plus BCPSG Bronze Medal): C. KILBOURNE BUMP, "The Victorian One Penny Issues of Bermuda"

At CALPEX '84, San Francisco (12-14 October):

Grand Award (plus Show Gold): KING PARKER, "San Francisco Postal History"

At CANADA '84, Montreal (25-28 October):

Silver-Bronze: MICHEL FORAND, "Fanning Island - Eight Decades of Postal History"

At NOJEX '84, Secaucus, New Jersey (26-28 October):

Silver: BRAD ARCH, "World War I Military Post Offices in New Jersey"

Bronze: BRAD ARCH, "Faroe Islands"

At SOPEX '84, La Grange-Countryside, Illinois (24-25 November):

Silver: BEN RAMKISSOON, "Postal History of Independent Guyana"

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BILL ASHLEY took a run down to Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica, and Trinidad last November. He spent a week in Dominica, where he visited a few new postal agencies and offices. He also spent a few days visiting JOE CHIN ALEONG in Trinidad.

THE BERMUDA 1950 KING GEORGE VI PROVISIONAL NEWSPAPER WRAPPER

by Robert W. Dickgiesser

The Bermuda King George VI provisional newspaper wrapper of 1950 does not normally appear in collections, as most collectors are not interested in postal stationery. Those that do collect this material usually do not collect used newspaper wrappers, let alone try to acquire one from each parish post office.

I have been trying that for several years, and have not been able to progress beyond the information given here. I have bid on occasional lots of such material, only to find no new ones but only duplicates.

The purpose of this article is two-fold. On the one hand, I hope it to be the most definitive compilation of known wrappers yet presented. This should be of interest to those who do collect them. On the other hand, I would imagine that it is highly likely that others may have some information that could be added to that presented here. I ask any readers who do have further information to write me at P. O. Box 475, Derby, Connecticut 06418. Those who respond will be sent a compilation of all responses. My thanks go to George Ulrich and Alex Benn for their help.

<u>H&amp;G #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unused</u>	<u>Used or CTO</u>
E9A	1/4 d. black, small 4		
E9B	1/4 d. purple, small 4 (CTO is #E9C)	Yes	Yes
E9D	1/4 d. black, large 4		
E9E	1/4 d. black, large 4 (CTO is #E9F)		Yes
E9G	3/4 d. black (CTO is #E9H)	Yes	Yes
E9J	3/4 d. purple (CTO is #E9K)	Yes	Yes
E9L	3/4 d. purple on Grenada wrapper (only two used are known).		

<u>Cancelled:</u>	<u>E9C</u>	<u>E9F</u>	<u>E9H</u>	<u>E9K</u>
Hamilton	Yes		Yes	Yes
St. Georges	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bailey's Bay	Yes			Yes
Harrington Sound	Yes		Yes	Yes
Crawl	Yes			Yes
Flatts	Yes		Yes	Yes
Devonshire South	Yes			Yes
Paget	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warwick	Yes			Yes
Somerset Bridge	Yes	Yes		Yes
Southampton	Yes	Yes		Yes
Mangrove Bay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland Island	Yes			Yes

## SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from page 22)

## NEW MEMBERS:

All applicants listed in the December 1984 BCPJ have been admitted to membership.

## ADDRESS CHANGES/CORRECTIONS:

HIGGINS, Paul C., 327 Greenwood Drive, West Palm Beach, FL 33405.

HARVEY, Cdr. Norman C., 350 North 190th St., # 328-C, Seattle, WA 98133.

MATTHEWS, William H., 9710 El-dridge Road, Spring Hill, FL 33526.

WYNNS, John P., Star Route 1, Box 174D, Rosamond, CA 93560.

SPOSTA, Roger H., Plains Road, RR #1, Box 426, Pittsford, VT 05763.

MESSECAR, William C., 21 Lutheran Drive, Nashua, NH 03063.

LEWIS, Howard F., #40 Westminster, 500 Spanish Fort, AL 36527.

SWETLAND, Mark W., 32 Cat Brier Lane, Hilton Head Island, SC 29928.

DORAN, Marjorie A., Box 715, 8 Cannon St., Mattapoisett, MA 02739.

KABEL, Don, 01-09 Western Grove, 253 Poser Ponyang Road, Singapore 0511, Malaysia.

FOSTER, Robert S., 9824 162A Avenue, Edmonton, T5X 5M7, Alberta, Canada.

In the Secretary's Report in the previous BCPJ, the post code for MICHEL FORAND should be K1P 5V6, not K1N 8L2.

The status of PETER BYLEN, listed as a New Applicant in the July 1984 BCPJ, remains as "pending".

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Due to lack of space, the next page from Rob Wynstra's "Leewards Ledger" will be postponed until the June Journal.

**NEW APPLICANTS:**

- LANGABEER, James Selwyn, 175 Fisher Parade, Pakuranga, Auckland, New Zealand.  
Retired. Interested in Bermuda stamps, postal history, and first flights. By Thomas E. Giraldi.
- WEINSTEIN, Louis, 35 South Street, New Providence, New Jersey 07974.  
Optician. Collects airmail, space topics, and general. By Thomas E. Giraldi.
- BALTULIS, Richard F., P. O. Box 367, Waltham, Massachusetts 02254.  
Retired. Interested in Antarctica and Cayman Islands. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

**ANTIGUA MONOGRAPH (Continued from page 8)**

- ((5)) Brooks, Rev. Peter, private communication to Mark W. Swetland, 12 January and 10 March 1981.
- ((6)) Swetland, Mark W., Antigua Collection, September 1984.
- ((7)) Stanley Gibbons British Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue, 1981, Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., London, 1980.
- ((8)) Scott 1979 Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Volume I, Scott Publishing Company, New York, 1978.
- ((9)) De La Rue Records, Colonial Stamp Books, Volumes 9, 10, 11, and 12.
- ((10)) De La Rue Records, Day Books, Volumes U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, and AC.
- ((11)) Armstrong, D. B., The Edwardian Stamps of the British Empire, Bright & Son, London, 1912.
- ((12)) Toeg, E. V., Antigua Exhibit at LONDON 1980.
- ((13)) Robson Lowe International Ltd., "Bermuda-3" Auction Lots 1130-1137, 27 January 1978.

NOTE: Table 6.1-2, referred to on page 7, will appear in the next Journal.

**MANUSCRIPTS NEEDED!!** I have no fresh articles available for the next Journal, only continuations of articles already started. Without more material from you members, the June issue will probably be pretty skimpy.

GEORGE

**BERMUDA 1950 KING GEORGE VI PROVISIONAL NEWSPAPER WRAPPER (Continued from page 29)****NOTES:**

1. Do not confuse black with dark purple.
2. CTO means "Cancelled to Order"; these are usually unaddressed or pencil-addressed to E. D. Bowie.
3. The small 4 usually has a larger "d" than the large 4.
4. The horizontal line of the large 4 is in line with the bottom end of the slash. The horizontal line of the small 4 is about 1 mm. above the bottom end of the slash.

## President's Message

By the time most of you read these words COLOPEX '85 will be history, and we will be looking forward to AMERIPEX '86 in Chicago. Tom Giraldi has kindly offered to coordinate the aspects of our meeting with the AMERIPEX Committee. We have tentatively scheduled our meeting for the first weekend of AMERIPEX, so if you are planning to attend the show please keep those dates in mind. Perhaps we will be able to have a joint meeting with the BWISC and the "Roses" Group.

Since this is my last message I wish to thank all the officers and trustees for their help during my term of office. They have been of great assistance and support, and the Group would not be able to function without them.

ED

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## Just before press time...

BEN RAMKISSOON quoted some "early warning" intelligence, emanating from the Chief of the Sorting Room at the Dominica GPO, explaining the decrease in the use of MISSENT marks in the islands' post offices:

"Since at least June of 1979 (and probably earlier), postal officials...have been sent to St. Lucia for training. The basic course there, run by a Mr. Walker from London (GPO?), stipulates, among other things, that the use of MISSENT marks is unnecessary---that a backstamp of the out-of-the-way location is sufficient.

"This Sorting Room Supervisor claims that the MISSENT marks' usage on various islands has ceased abruptly due to this 'indoctrination'."

---

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