

BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

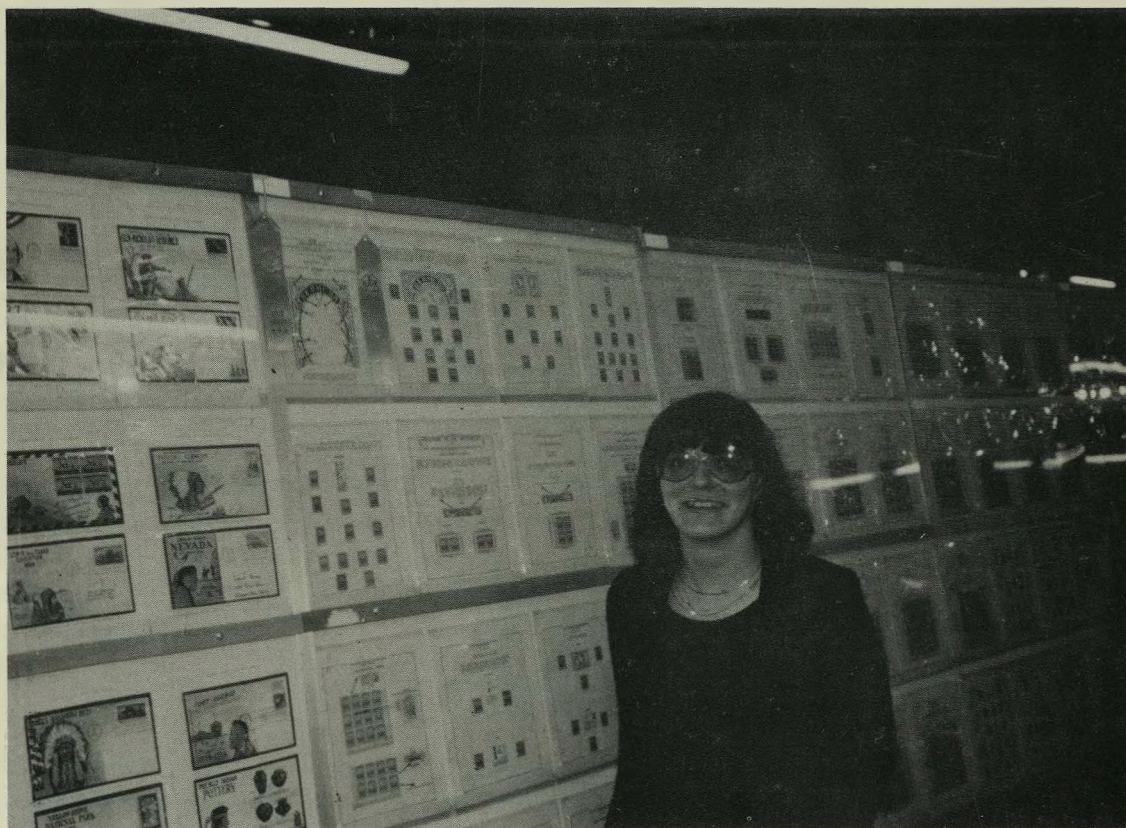
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EDITOR: George W. Bowman, 549 South
Helberta Ave., Redondo Beach, CA 90277

Phone: (213)-540-7079

JUNE 1985



At COLOPEX, new BCPSG'er DIANA MANCHESTER stands proudly by her Gold Award exhibit of Bermuda 1910-1936 Ship Type stamps (see page 53).

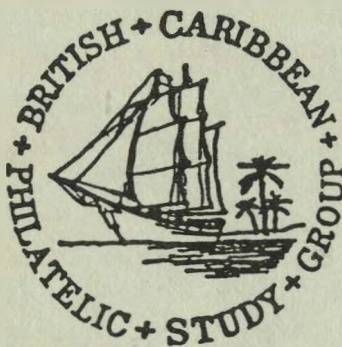
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Edward F. Addiss

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TREASURER: Dr. Reuben A. Ramkisson, 3011 White Oak Lane, Oak Brook, IL 60521.
MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN: Thomas E. Giraldi, 872 West Grant Drive, Des Plaines, IL 60016.
ADVERTISING MANAGER: Elaine K. Bowman, 549 South Helberta Avenue, Redondo Beach, CA 90277.

INTERNATIONAL DIRECTOR: Alfred J. Branston, 11 Patching Hall Lane, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 4DH, England.
INTERNATIONAL DIRECTOR (FINANCE): Bruce Walker, 21 Orchard Street, Aberdeen, AB2 3DA, Scotland.
PUBLIC RELATIONS: Mark W. Svetland, 32 Cat Brier Lane, Hilton Head Island, SC 29928.
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For September '85 issue: 15 July 1985
For December '85 issue: 15 October 1985

For March '86 issue: 15 January 1986
For June '86 issue: 15 April 1986

BCPSG Annual Meeting Minutes

The BCPSG held its annual meeting on Sunday, March 10th, 1985, in the Blue Room of the Sinclair Plaza, Columbus, Ohio. The meeting was called to order at 12:00 noon by President Pro-Tem Edward F. Addiss, with the following members and guests present:

Ed ADDISS, Bill ASHLEY, George BOWMAN, Bill CORNELL, James EVANS, Scott GALLAGHER, Tom GIRALDI, Jack HARWOOD, Dr. Peter McCANN, Gale RAYMOND, Col. Fred SEIFERT, Dr. Russell SKAVARIL, Ellen TAYLOR, and Dan WALKER.

Ed announced that Jack Harwood had accepted the position of BCPSG Auction Manager, succeeding Chuck CWIAKALA, who has served as Auction Manager so faithfully and well for many years. Jack had already proved that he is an ideal person for the job by conducting, in a most efficient and timely manner, the BCPSG auction which had taken place earlier in the day. His "Auctioneer's Report" is presented elsewhere in this issue. (Of the 467 lots in the sale, all but two received at least one mail or floor bid. A complete list of prices realized will be published in the Journal as soon as possible.)

Even though our Group was officially meeting at COLOPEX '85, very few British West Indies exhibits were on display at the show. It was decided that, in order to assure that the BCPSG is well represented frame-wise at AMERIPEX '86, where our next annual meeting will be held, the President should contact various BCPSG'ers and urge them to prepare exhibits for that show. It was also emphasized that members wishing to donate lots for the BCPSG auction at AMERIPEX should forward their material to Jack as soon as possible.

Tom Giraldi stated that any overseas member of the Group who is planning to attend AMERIPEX should make that fact known to him, in order that appropriate (and, hopefully, not too expensive) accommodations may be booked in advance. Since AMERIPEX is an "International", hotel space will be at a premium.

Dan Walker suggested that BCPSG publicity flyers and membership application forms be distributed to all members of the APS whose APS Directory listing specifies an interest in BWI colonies or subjects. This program would probably require a considerable outlay of postage, but might provide the Group a few dozen (perhaps as many as a hundred?) new members. Tom Giraldi, as Membership Chairman, will initiate steps to prepare such a mailing.

George Bowman announced that he will attempt to publish an updated BCPSG Membership List in the December 1985 BCPJ. He also stated that he would contact Ian WOODWARD to ascertain the status of xeroxing the copy of the Antigua history which was obtained last year through the efforts of Dan Walker and Mrs. John M. Willem.

To page 53

ANTIGUA MONOGRAPH

The following pages contain the second part of Antigua Monograph Section 6.1.1 (Edwardian Arms Type stamps), and is continued from the previous Journal. This section 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.

Numbers in parentheses (()) refer to similarly-numbered references at the end of this section. References ((1)) through ((13)) were listed in the previous Journal.

6.1 ARMS TYPE STAMPS

6.1.1 1903 ISSUE (Watermark Crown Over CC) (Continued)

WATERMARK VARIETIES

Only one value of this issue, the 6d., has been reported with a watermark variety. Several unused copies of this stamp with inverted watermark are known ((5)).

PAPER SHADES

There is a certain mystery to the varieties reported on bluish paper (Stanley Gibbons calls it "blue paper")---the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and the 1d. Little information has been written on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value, which has achieved catalog status in only one listing ((14)). Copies are known to exist in the Royal Collection and in at least three private collections. In 1980 Urch, Harris Co., Ltd., advertised the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for sale in mint condition. Simon Goldblatt ((15)) considers that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp on bluish paper is more common than the 1d. value. Since the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp has a grey-green frame, it is difficult to distinguish the bluish paper. The 1d. grey-black and rose-red stamp on bluish paper is also not easy to recognize. Quite likely there are more copies reported to be on bluish paper than actually exist, since several factors can influence the appearance of the paper.

De La Rue's records show that bluing of the paper brought a complaint as early as 1859 and was not yet corrected in the 1890's ((16)). Since these records show that only one printing of the bi-colored Arms 1d. stamp was made, it must be that the bluish paper was part of the paper used for the printing in 1903. Since the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp was printed twice, in 1903 and in 1904, the situation is less clear, but it seems reasonable that the bluish paper $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps also came from the first printing. Why then does Melville use the following words with regard to the 1d. stamp on page 31 of reference ((1)): "A very late printing of the penny black and carmine on Crown CC paper was on a distinctly bluish paper; supplies were distributed by Ewen's Stamp Market in July 1909 and the variety is said to have been otherwise practically unobtainable. It is quite a scarce item."

Stanley Gibbons first added the 1d. variety as No. 32a in the 1917 edition of the "Red Book". The edition showed a date of 1909 after the variety. In the 1944 edition the date was changed to 1903. Unfortunately, little of the appropriate Gibbons records prior to 1945 remains, so that it has not been possible to trace the reason for the change in the year date ((17)). Perhaps notice was taken of the fact that there was only one printing of the 1d. stamp.

An unused corner block of four exists of the 1d. grey-black shade on bluish paper, having a distinct reddish shade to the frame and a paler grey-black shade to the center. A used copy with the same shades is clearly postmarked 1907 ((18)). An unused top marginal copy with normal colors is known, as well as two used copies clearly postmarked ALL SAINTS, ANTIGUA, JA 18 04 and DE 20 04 ((19)). There is also a copy used on postcard and certified by the Philatelic Foundation which is clearly postmarked 1906 ((6)). These four used copies are the only ones yet recorded which clearly show year dates.

Comparing the various 1d. stamps reported to be on bluish paper shows that the paper shade is not uniform and is generally more grey than blue. An ultraviolet lamp has been used to examine half a dozen copies, but no conclusions can be drawn from this examination. Possibly the bluish paper appears darker than would be expected. However, the reds and blacks did not reflect uniformly, so more evidence is needed to be able to confirm or reject a certain copy as on bluish paper.

To add to the mystery of paper shades, one unused copy of the 2s. 6d. stamp has been found on a distinctly greyish paper ((6)).

Table 6.1-1

QUANTITIES OF STAMPS DISTRIBUTED BY DE LA RUE PER PRINTING
ANTIGUA, 1903 ARMS ISSUE, WATERMARKED CROWN OVER CC, PERFORATED 14

Colonial Stamp Book Page and Date	Bk. 9, p. 41 Dec 21, 1901	Bk. 9, p. 208 Mar 28, 1904	Bk. 10, p. 42 Oct 24, 1905	Total Number of Stamps Printed	
Day Book Page and Date	Bk. U, p. 260 May 30, 1903	Bk. V, p. 169 May 14, 1904	Bk. W, p. 129 Dec 13, 1905	Ordinary	Chalk- Surfaced
Denomination					
½d.	59,160	60,960	--	120,120	--
1d.	243,720	--	--	243,720	--
2d.	12,600	12,240	--	24,840	--
2½d.	30,360	--	6,000	30,360	6,000
3d.	6,240	12,600	--	18,840	--
6d.	6,360	6,360	--	12,720	--
1s.	6,240	--	3,000	6,240	3,000
2s.	6,360	--	--	6,360	--
2s. 6d.	6,360	--	--	6,360	--
5s.	2,640	--	3,000	2,640	3,000

Table 6.1-2

DIE PROOFS OF 1903 ARMS ISSUE

ARMS VIGNETTE ONLY

6 FEB 02	Uncleared surrounds	BEFORE HARDENING	((20, 21))
6 FEB 02	Uncleared surrounds	BEFORE HARDENING plus in ink manuscript "Antigua Post Rev Orig Plate"	((18))
8 FEB 02	Uncleared surrounds	AFTER HARDENING plus in ink manuscript "Antigua Postage Revenue Orig"	((20, 21))
8 FEB 02	Uncleared surrounds	AFTER HARDENING, initialled GW	((6))
15.2.03	Cleared surrounds		((18))
18 FEB 03 manuscript	Cleared surrounds	Initialled GCG	((13))
18 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	BEFORE HARDENING	((12, 18))
19 FEB 03 manuscript	Cleared surrounds	Initialled GCG	((13))
19 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	BEFORE HARDENING, initialled GCG	((22))

28 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	AFTER HARDENING, initialled GCG	((12, 18, 21, 22))
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FRAME AND ARMS VIGNETTE, NO VALUE

7.1.03	Uncleared surrounds and value tablet		((13))
7 JAN 03	Uncleared surrounds and value tablet	BEFORE HARDENING	((12, 18))
22 JAN 03	Uncleared surrounds and value tablet	AFTER HARDENING, initialled GCG	((12))
7 FEB 03	Uncleared surrounds and value tablet	BEFORE HARDENING	((20))

FRAMES ONLY

½d., undated	Cleared surrounds		((13))
½d., 11 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	BEFORE HARDENING	((12, 18, 20, 21))
½d., 13 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	AFTER HARDENING	((12))
1d., 19 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	BEFORE HARDENING	((21))
2d., 19 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	BEFORE HARDENING	((21))
2½d., 19 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	BEFORE HARDENING	((21))
3d., 23 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	BEFORE HARDENING	((21))
6d., 16 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	AFTER HARDENING	((21))
1s., 23 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	BEFORE HARDENING	((21))
2s., 23 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	BEFORE HARDENING	((21))
2s. 6d., 16 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	AFTER HARDENING	((21))

Cut down examples of the die proof exist as follows: ((23))

Vignette with uncleared surrounds

Vignette with cleared surrounds

Frame and vignette with uncleared surrounds
and blank value tablet

½d. frame with cleared surrounds

5 SHILLING STAMPVIGNETTE ONLY

11 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	Initialled GCG	((13))
11 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	BEFORE HARDENING	((12))
13 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	AFTER HARDENING, in- initialled GCG and manuscript in ink "Antigua"	((12))

FRAME AND VIGNETTE

Undated on front	Uncleared surrounds and name tablet	On reverse, manuscript "Antigua Dec 20, 1902"	((13))
------------------	--	--	--------

Manuscript date	Uncleared surrounds and name tablet	Manuscript in ink Dec 22, 1902, and initialled	((18))
22 DEC 02	Uncleared surrounds and name tablet	Initialled in pencil	((13))
22 DEC 02	Uncleared surrounds and name tablet	BEFORE HARDENING	((12))
22 DEC 02	Uncleared surrounds and name tablet	BEFORE HARDENING, and manuscript in ink "Antigua"	((18))
22 JAN 03	Uncleared surrounds and name tablet	AFTER HARDENING and initialled GCG	((12))
<u>FRAME ONLY</u>			
22 DEC 02	Uncleared surrounds	BEFORE HARDENING	((12))
22 JAN 03	Uncleared surrounds	AFTER HARDENING, initialled GCG	((12))
11 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	BEFORE HARDENING	((12, 18))
13 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	AFTER HARDENING	((12))
13 FEB 03	Cleared surrounds	AFTER HARDENING, initialled GCG and manuscript in ink "Antigua"	((20, 21))

In addition to the above-noted die proofs for all ten values, the material sold from the De La Rue archives shows die proofs pulled from both vignettes and all of the frames together with dates and numbers of leads ((12)), as follows:

Arms vignette	Feb. 24	60 leads, 6 extra, 6 experiment
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. frame	Feb. 14	60 leads, 6 experiment, 2 Mr. Hackett, 2 extra
1d. frame	Feb. 23	60 leads, 2 extra, 2 Mr. Hackett
2d. frame	Feb. 25	Same as 1d.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. frame	Feb. 27	Same as 1d.
3d. frame	Feb. 27	60 leads, 2 extra
6d. frame	Mar. 5	Same as 3d.
1s. frame	Mar. 5	Same as 3d.
2s. frame	Mar. 11	Same as 3d.
2s.6d. frame	Mar. 11	Same as 3d.
Head vignette	Feb. 14	60 leads, 6 extra, 6 experiment
5s. frame	Feb. 13	60 leads, 2 extra, 6 experiment

There also exist cut-down examples of the 5s. vignette with cleared surrounds and the 5s. frame and vignette with uncleared surrounds, plus a full-size die proof of the 5s. frame

with a dark border. Further, there is a composite proof of the 5s. value in black with a head in green pasted over the oval, which is believed to have been printed in black also.

REFERENCES

- ((14)) "Commonwealth" Five Reigns Postage Stamp Catalogue, 14th Edition, 1980, Bridger and Kay, Ltd., 1980.
- ((15)) Goldblatt, Simon, Antigua, BWISC Bulletin No. 101, June 1979, Page 36.
- ((16)) MacMillan, M. B., Antigua, BWISC Bulletin No. 102, September 1979, Pages 57-58.
- ((17)) Stanley Gibbons Publications, Ltd., private communication to A. J. Branston, 4 December 1978.
- ((18)) Swetland, M. W., Antigua Exhibit at LONDON 1980.
- ((19)) Cornell, W. G., unpublished notes on Antigua, September 1984.
- ((20)) Surtees, V. N. F., "Antigua - 1903 to Date", British Caribbean Philatelic Journal, Volume 2, Number 3, May 1962, Page 42.
- ((21)) Thompson, E. K., Antigua Exhibit at LONDON 1980.
- ((22)) Robson Lowe, Ltd., Sale 1750, 29 October 1958, "The F. G. Marshall Antigua", London, Lots 97-111, 125, and 127-131.
- ((23)) Pearse, Stella, Antigua Exhibit at LONDON 1980.

CORRECTION: On Page 7 of the previous Journal, the paragraph beginning "The list if all known die proofs..." should read "The list of all known die proofs..."

(Conclusion)

Post Cards of Barbados Parish Post Offices

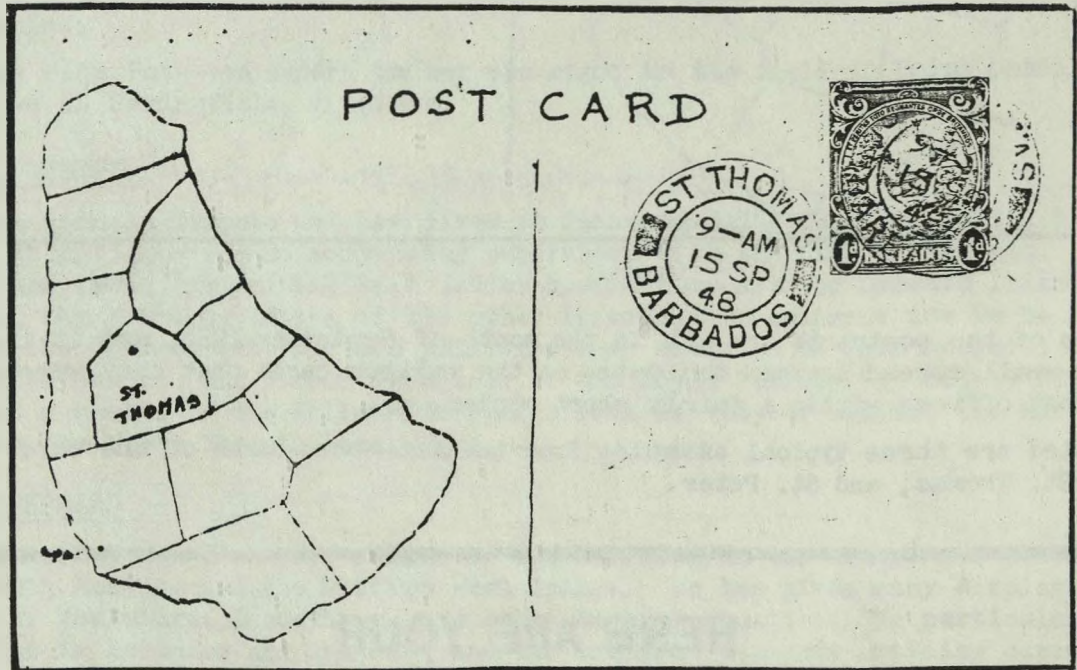
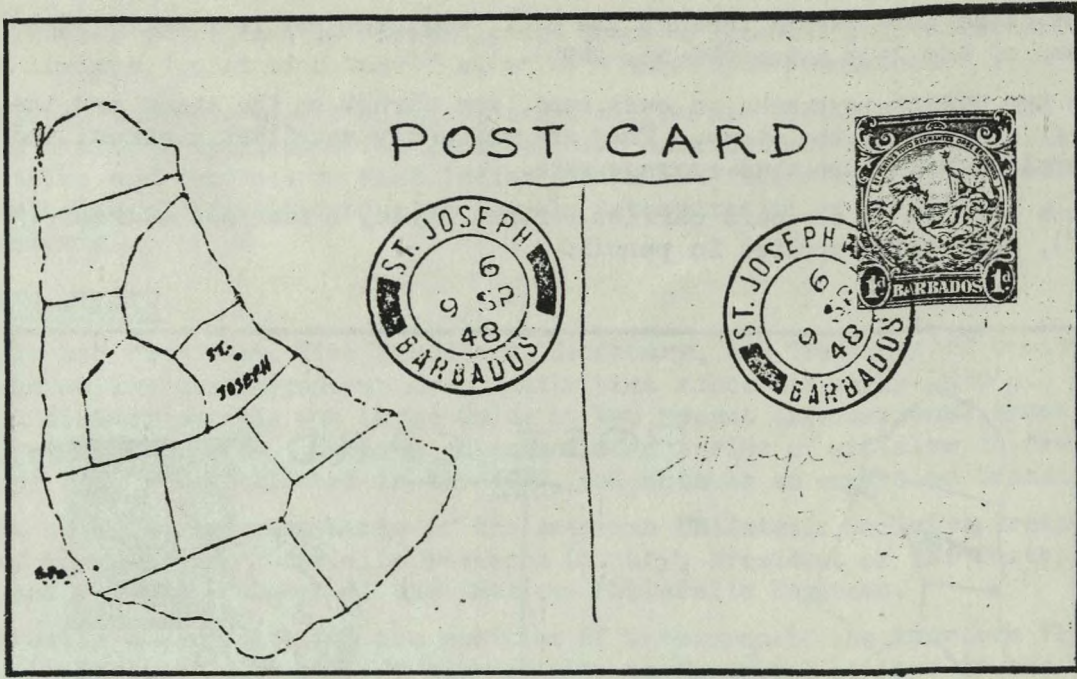
by COLIN H. BAYLEY, M.B.E.

This article was prompted by Tony Shepherd's article in the December 1984 BCPJ, which was based on a number of photographic negatives of Barbados parish post offices in the possession of Edmund Bayley, the well-known specialist in the philately of Barbados. Pictures printed from these negatives, each of which includes a picture of the postmaster/postmistress of the particular parish office, are reproduced in Tony's article.

Upon reading Tony's work I recalled that my collection contained a number of Barbados post cards showing parish post offices, and I found that these carried photos identical with those shown in Tony's article.

My cards include ten parishes, viz., Christ Church, St. Philip, St. George, St. John, St. Joseph, St. James, St. Thomas, St. Andrew, St. Peter, and St. Lucy, and one sub-office, St. Lawrence.

After Herbert Bayley's death, his philatelic holdings were sold at auction in England, and at that time I purchased some of this material which included these cards, which were obviously intended to be sold commercially. They show, on the reverse, the words "POST CARD" at the top middle, the words being underlined. There is a vertical line down the middle of the card; to the left of this line is



a line-drawing of the island of Barbados, divided into the various parishes, with the name of the one to which the particular post office photo on the card applies filled in by hand in red ink.

All of the cards show, on the map of the island, a small dot at what is supposed to represent the location of Bridgetown (St. Michael), with the letters "G.P.O." (General Post Office) in ink, addressed by hand.

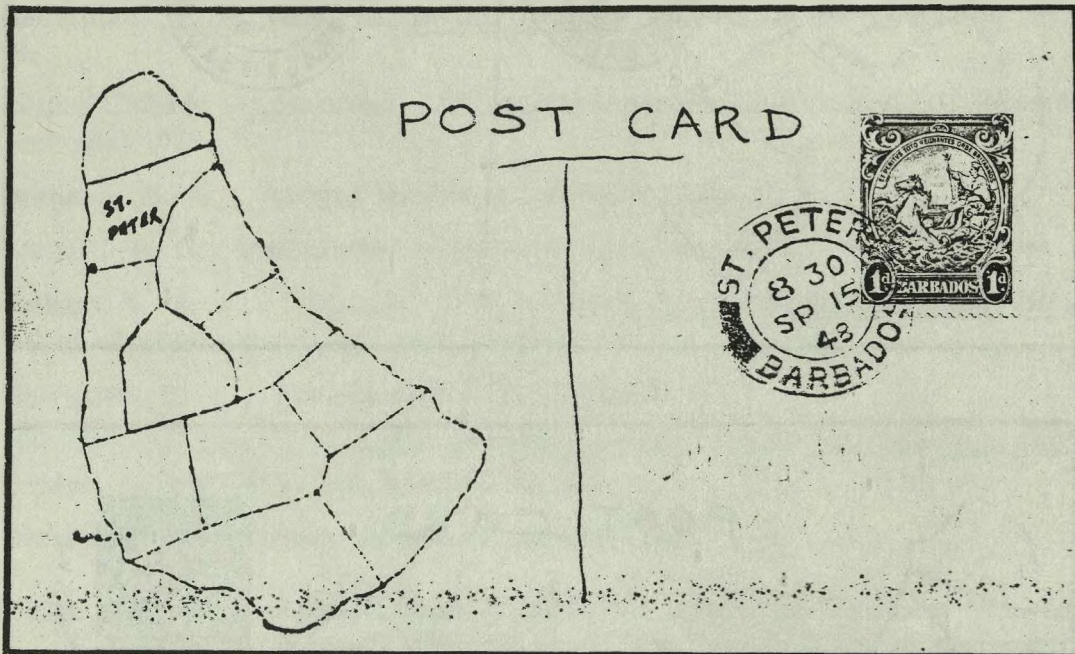
The above set-up on the message side of the cards seems to have been accomplished by hand, except for the outline of the parish map of Barbados. This could have been applied by means of a rubber stamp.

On each card, on the map of the island, the name of the relevant parish is printed by hand in red ink. The line beneath the words "POST OFFICE", as well as the line down the middle of the card are not straight and were obviously applied free-hand.

All of the cards have passed through the mail, and each one is franked with a 1d. green stamp of the 1938 issue (SG No. 249b).

There are two parish postmarks on each card, one struck on the stamp and the other to the left or just below the stamp. They are uniformly excellent strikes, and were obviously applied with more-than-average care.

The address portion of the card carries Herbert Bayley's name and address ("P. O. Box 61, City"), apparently applied in pencil.



The dates of the postmarks are all in the month of September 1938, and it is obvious from the small spread between the dates on the various cards that they were delivered to the post offices within a fairly short period.

Illustrated are three typical examples from the lot---the backs of the cards for St. Joseph, St. Thomas, and St. Peter.

HERE ARE YOUR CANDIDATES FOR TRUSTEE

Included with this issue of the Journal is a ballot listing the names of candidates for the position of BCPSG Trustee. Biographical sketches of these people are printed below.

Vote for whomever you please, but please---don't not vote!

ALFRED J. BRANSTON

Al, who resides in Chelmsford, Essex, is a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London and a long-time member of the BCPSG. He has collected the stamps of the British West Indies for forty years, with particular emphasis on the Bahamas and the forgeries of all the islands. He has served the BCPSG as its United Kingdom Representa-

tive for fifteen years, and is currently the Group's International Director. He was the BCPSG liaison "point of contact" with the LONDON 1980 Committee.

He has written numerous papers on classic BWI stamps and postal history and on general judging criteria applicable for international exhibitions, and has presented almost 150 talks and seminars on West Indian stamps and forgeries. He serves as consultant to national exhibition juries for the determination of recipients of awards for BWI material.

W. DANFORTH WALKER

Dan is a former President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the BCPSG, and has been an active participant at Group activities since the early 1970's. His Grenada Postal History exhibit won Large Golds at two recent international shows, BRAZILIA '83 and AUSIPEX '84. He is a co-author of a series of articles on Grenada postal history that were published in the BCPJ, and acts as an expert on Grenada stamps.

At present he is Director-at-Large of the American Philatelic Society, Treasurer and Trustee of the American Philatelic Research Library, President of the Postal History Society, and a Council member of the American Philatelic Congress.

He is currently a candidate for the position of Treasurer of the American Philatelic Society. In December 1983 he left his position as financial advisor to the U. S. Secretary of Transportation to assume the post of APS Insurance Plan Manager, where he manages all aspects of philatelic insurance for stamp collections, dealers, clubs, and societies.

He and his wife Pat---an expert in her own right in the field of Irish postal history!---live in Springfield, Virginia.

HAROLD G. GOSNEY

Harold was born in Toronto and now lives in Richmond Hill, Ontario. Until his retirement in 1975, he was an accounting supervisor with the City of Toronto. A collector since 1926, his British West Indies specialties are the Leeward Islands, St. Kitts, and the Keyplate issues of the other islands. He collects the De La Rue Keyplates of the Commonwealth and has published many articles on this subject. He is a Fellow, Life Member, and former Treasurer of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada; he is also a member of the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada, the Malta Study Group, and the North Toronto Stamp Club.

ANTHONY SHEPHERD

Tony is a well-known Yorkshire collector specializing in the stamps and postal history of South America and the British West Indies. He has given many displays of his material in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and other English counties. He particularly specializes in Barbados and Grenada, and has authored numerous articles concerning the postal history of these islands in specialist bulletins of Caribbean philately.

He is the author of The Postal History of the Chaco War, and has just completed The Postal Censorship in Barbados during the First and Second World Wars, which was published early this year.

He is a member of the Huddersfield Philatelic Society (currently in the position of Junior Vice President), and is a past member of the Halifax Philatelic Society. In the more specialized fields, he is a member of the Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society, serving as its Secretary from 1971 to 1977, and as its President from 1978 to 1980. He belongs to the British West Indies Study Circle, and served on that organization's Board of Trustees from 1977 to 1982. In connection with his interest in South American philately, he has been a member of The Spanish Main Society, contributing articles to that society's journal and to Stamp Collecting magazine. He recently was accorded the high honor of being requested to sign the Roll of Distinguished Yorkshire Philatelists. He lives at 3 Willowfield Road, Halifax, and is an administrator in the motor service industry.

MARIANO (MIKE) B. DE LISE

Mike, one of our comparatively newer members of the BCPG, is employed with the ADT Corporation, a supplier of fire and burglary protection equipment. He started collecting stamps as a boy, but became interested primarily in the BVI area in 1976. His serious collecting interests are centered on major varieties, shades, paper differences, watermark and perforation varieties, and constant flaws.

Married and the father of two, Mike is currently President of the Glen Ellyn Philatelic Club; he also belongs to the American Philatelic Society and the Suburban Collectors Club of Chicago. His home is in Riverside, Illinois.

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

by J. L. FREDRICK

One of the major measures of success of a regular column in a journal is the responses received from its readers. To date (mid-February), after the publication of nine items in three separate columns, I have received a total of five responses. These replies related to the following items:

1. Registration Marks Used at the Road Town Post Office in 1919 (July 1984 BCPJ)

Norman Brassler provided another cover "data-point" to that listing.

2. BVI Picture Postcards (October 1984 BCPJ)

William B. Ashley very generously supplied photocopies of the fronts and backs, as requested in the column, of 48 different BVI picture postcards.

3. Specialized BVI "Inventory" File (December 1984 BCPJ)

Two responses were received to this item. Richard Porter, a "pro" in the field, offered to aid with the development of an applicable computer program based on the data now "inscribed" on my 2,200 (up from 1,800) 3" x 5" cards. And Thomas F. Olson shared a two-level manual numbering system developed for the "catalogue listing or 'inventory' for material (primarily books and pamphlets) associated with my Bermuda collection". Most importantly, his system and its planned developments provided most constructive inputs to the solution of my problem of inventorying BVI philatelic and related materials. I might add that both Richard and Thomas own personal computers. (Ed: Tom has described his system in detail elsewhere in this issue of the BCPJ.)

4. The fifth response, from Dr. Keith Klugman of South Africa, provided a photocopy and information regarding an unusual usage of postal stationery in the BVI. Since he suggested my using this as an item in a future column, you will just have to wait to find out the details!

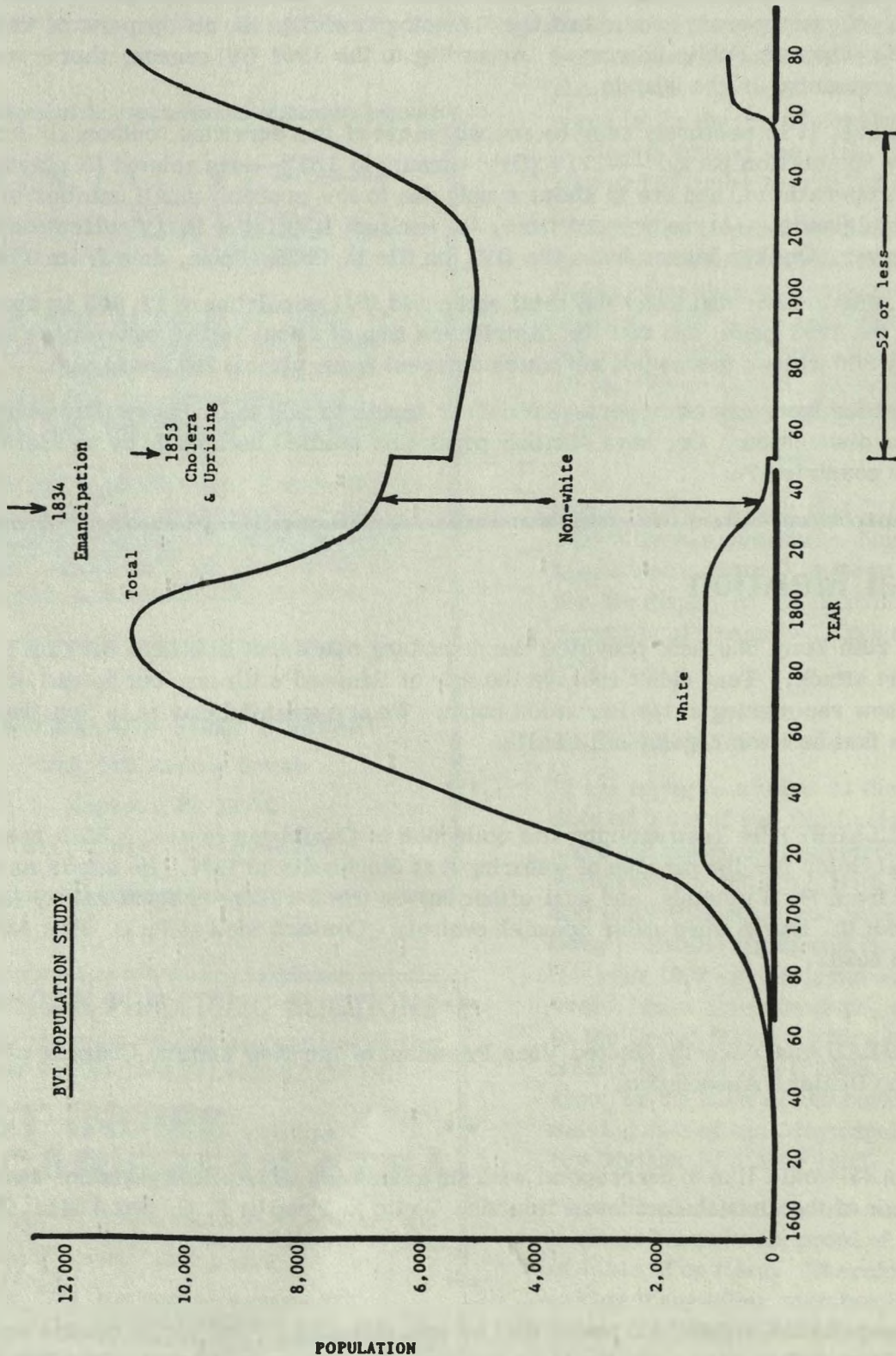
Let me take this opportunity to publicly thank these five gentlemen for spending the time to respond and sharing knowledge with me and, ultimately, you. Perhaps their example might inspire more of you to do the same!

Erratum time---on page 164 of the December 1984 Journal, under the item "Falmouth Mutiny Covers", the eighth line of text should be corrected to read "...during the 1810-1811 period ..."

Now, on with the "show"!

BVI Population Study

As a result of reviewing literally hundreds of documents and books, I have compiled a vast quantity of BVI population data over an almost 400-year period. Included in these data are the total numbers of whites, blacks, and/or colored from censuses, estimates, and historical publications, as of a given date. These data have been summarized in the graph shown below, in which all non-whites have been grouped together.



Prior to the British Emancipation Proclamation on August 1st, 1834, it can be assumed that the majority of the non-whites were slaves and that most were illiterate. Therefore, at the population peak of 10,900 in about 1793, approximately 1,200 whites were "supervising" the efforts of about 9,700 slaves and/or workers, most of whom were engaged in the production of both sugar cane and cotton on the steep slopes of the BVI. In 1853 (month unknown), a cholera epidemic struck the islands and 14% of the population died. In addition, in August 1853, the previously freed country negroes "rebelled" against what they considered an unjust cattle tax, and literally drove the remaining whites (less than 200) from the islands, some only temporarily. They also burned many of the plantation "Great Houses" to the ground and left them to the bush. (Contemporary records of the "uprising" exist in the newspapers of the period on file in the St. Thomas Public Library.) According to the 1901 BVI census, there were only two whites remaining in the islands.

From the above, it is relatively easy to see why most of the surviving "outbound" letters from the primary "plantation period"---1717 (first census) to 1853---are related to plantation and/or religious operations, and are in short supply due to the probably small number of literate whites in the islands. (At the present time, the earliest BVI letter in my collection is dated 1770. However, Quaker letters from the BVI, on file in Philadelphia, date from 1741.)

It is interesting to note that today the total estimated BVI population of 11,000 is about the same as at the 1793 peak, and that the distribution now of about 10,200 non-whites and approximately 800 whites is also not too much different from almost 200 years ago.

Does any reader have any other pertinent data or inputs to add to the above that would affect the previous discussion? Or, have similar population studies been made by readers for other West Indies countries?

Personal Mention

On January 20th Tony Shepherd provided the disturbing news that EDMUND BAYLEY had suffered a heart attack. Tony didn't specify the date of Edmund's illness, but he did state that Edmund is now recovering at his Barbados home. We are grateful that he is "on the mend", and we hope that he soon regains full health.

SCOTT GALLAGHER is restructuring his collection of Caribbean covers, which has won an International Gold, for the purpose of entering it at Stockholm in 1986. He needs an early cover to or from St. Eustatius, and will either buy or trade covers of equal rarity (e.g., an example from St. Barts when under Spanish control). Contact Scott at P. O. Box 42253, Cincinnati, OH 45242.

MICHAEL MEAD was recently elected Vice President of the New England Chapter of the American Stamp Dealers Association.

FRED MCGARY would like to correspond with any members who collect paquebot covers, especially those of the British Caribbean islands. Write to Fred at P. O. Box 10411, Midland, TX 79702.

In late January BASIL BENWELL wrote that he was planning to sell his Barbados collection in April or May of this year. (By the time you read this the sale will probably already have

taken place.) Basil stated that he is now concentrating on his favorite sideline collection--- the postal history of the British Post Offices in foreign ports in North, Central, and South America, and the West Indies. He asks that any BCPSG'er having similar interests correspond with him at 225 Worlds End Lane, Chelsfield, Orpington, Kent, BR6 6AT, England.

MICHAEL WILSON has published an historical volume entitled "Baltic Assignment---British Submariners in Russia: 1914-1919", a 208-page account of the British submarine force's activities in the Baltic Sea during the First World War. Mike states that his book, "the climax of about five years' work", describes the Royal Navy's efforts to harass German shipping---

an assignment not made any easier by the fact that Britain's Russian allies were in the throes of revolution. One reviewer termed the book "an enthralling and at times terrifying narrative."

The BCPSG is proud of members such as Mike who achieve distinction in fields other than philately and postal history. For more information about his book, write to him at "Del Mehari", 15 Mayflower Drive, Yateley, Camberley, Surrey, GU17 7RR, England.

Bruce Walker wrote that ROBERT TOWERS was awarded a Large Vermeil Medal and a special prize at AUSIPEX for his display of the Perkins Bacon printings of Grenada. Congratulations, Bob!

TERENCE HUTSON asks:

"I am trying to arrive at the correct date of issue of the St. Lucia King Edward VII registered envelope with the embossed 2d. stamp. Both the Higgins and Gage Catalogue and Roses Caribbean Philatelic Handbook No. 3 give the year 1907 as the issue date. However, I have this envelope, addressed to the United States, with a clear Castries CDS of 28 April 1905. There is also, on the back of the cover, a receiving date of the Minneapolis Registry Division of 9 May 1905.

"I realize that one cannot always take a single example as proof of the date of issue of an item. Therefore, I am asking if any other member has a King Edward registered envelope of this

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48 type with an earlier date than on mine or of the year 1907, as given in the Higgins and Gage Catalogue. Thanks very much."

(Ed: Terry can be reached at 37 Trosley Avenue, Gravesend, Kent, DA11 7QN, England.)

JACK ARNELL has sold his Bermuda stamp collection and is disposing of his holdings of Jamaica transatlantic stampless letters. He will continue to concentrate on U. S. transatlantic stampless mail.

A PARADE OF POSTAL MARKINGS

Over the past few weeks BCPSG'ers have submitted a variety of postal markings for mention in the Journal. Sometimes, however, due to lack of space these items, many of which could be considered under the "This and That from Here and There" category, have to be "held on the shelf" for a while.

Some of this information, received through the courtesy of PAUL RAYNOR and ERIC KING, is illustrated and described here.

Paul forwarded a number of interesting strikes from around the Caribbean, including a couple of Missent marks. The MISSENT TO/BARBADOS stamp (Figure 1) was found in violet on a cover from Canada to Jamaica and posted on 14 June 1984; the Figure 2 MIS-SENT TO BAHAMAS strike, also in violet, appeared on a Nigeria-to-Jamaica cover. The Nigerian date is unclear, but the item was received in Jamaica on 4 August 1983. (An example of this

MISSENT TO
BARBADOS

Figure 1

MIS-SENT TO BAHAMAS

Figure 2

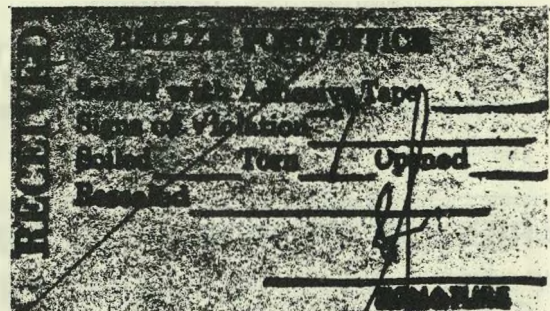
POST OFFICE
Found open or damaged
and officially secured

Figure 3

Initials

[Handwritten initials]

Figure 4



RETURNED TO SENDER
REASON SPEC.
UNCLAIMED
UNKNOWN
INSUFFICIENT ADDRESS
MOVER, LEFT NO ADDRESS
NO SUCH OFFICE IN COUNTRY
DECEASED

Figure 5

AIR FLORIDA FIRST
FLIGHT NO. QH 175
BELIZE-MIAMI
JUNE 1 1981

Figure 6

mark used in December 1982 is described by TOM GIRALDI on page 159 of the December 1983 Journal.) Figure 3 shows a cachet applied by the Belize Post Office advising that the item of mail was officially sealed after having been found open or damaged; this mark appeared on a package from Poland to Belize. The date is illegible, but Paul thinks that it was 1982 or 1983.

The BELIZE POST OFFICE "Received" mark of Figure 4 appeared on a cover received in Belize on 22 October 1983 from Yugoslavia. The "Returned to Sender" mark (Figure 5) is somewhat noteworthy in that the second line from the bottom specifies "No such office in country" (why the verbosity?). Another interesting feature is that this mark is exactly the same as that shown in MIKE WATMAN's notes on page 117 of the October 1983 BCPJ, with the exception of having the word "country" instead of "Belize" in the next to the bottom line.

Finally, Paul shows the four-line handstamp of Figure 6, applied on Air Florida first-flight covers from Belize to Miami on 1 June 1981. An inquiry made by Paul to Belize PMG E. E. Godfrey revealed that no record was kept of the number of covers carried on this flight.

Eric submitted a trio of items pertaining to the Belize area, the most significant of which was another locally-printed 10¢ stamp added to a 25¢ aerogramme. (The word "another" is used here, because Eric had previously shown us a locally-produced aerogramme revaluation on page 23 of the February 1984 BCPJ.) The additional stamp, in a dark brown shade and depicting native sea life, is reproduced in Figure 7. Like its "shell" predecessor in the noted Journal, it is badly designed and crudely printed. The basic aerogramme is the International Youth Year issue of 1985.



Figure 7

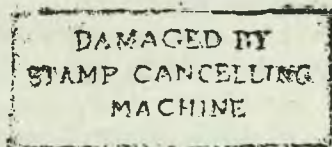


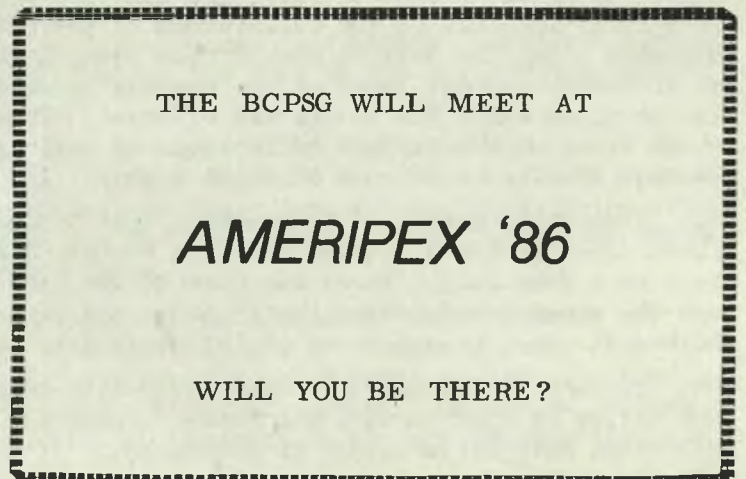
Figure 8

In Figure 8 Eric shows a boxed three-line DAMAGED BY / STAMP CANCELLING / MACHINE handstamp he found on a badly battered envelope posted at Belize on 1 February 1985. The Belize Post Office informed Eric, with profuse apologies, that such a mechanical malfunction had never happened before, but that if the letter were returned in a new envelope it would be handled as "postage prepaid".

Lastly, Figure 9 shows a two-line PLEASE INFORM YOUR CORRESPONDENT / OF YOUR CORRECT MAILING ADDRESS mark, which Eric noted on an intra-Belize cover having no date stamps.

PLEASE INFORM YOUR CORRESPONDENT
OF YOUR CORRECT MAILING ADDRESS

Figure 9



Jamaica in "L'Union Postale"

by Michael D.W. Vokins

History of the Posts of Jamaica

(CONTINUED FROM MARCH 1985 BCPJ)

Between the year 1866 and the 5th of February 1871, when the Government entered into a contract on the latter date with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose steamers were plying between New York and Colon and calling at Kingston, for the conveyance of mails between Jamaica and New York, there was not any direct mail service with the United States. On the termination of the contract with the Pacific Steamship Company, it was secured by the Atlas Company. The contract with the Atlas Company was, however, determined in the month of November 1884.

On the 1st of January, 1872, the island rates of postage were reduced as follows:

Letters from 3d. per half ounce, paid or unpaid, to 2d. per half ounce, if prepaid, double the prepaid rate of postage being charged on all letters or papers posted unpaid or insufficiently prepaid. This reduction, together with the system of charging double the prepaid rate on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid correspondence, introduced into the Colony for the first time, has tended more than anything else to place the revenue of the Post Office on a more satisfactory footing, for by far the great majority of letters are now prepaid, and as a consequence the loss to the revenue on unclaimed unpaid correspondence has been materially lessened.

On the 29th of April, 1884, by order of the Governor in Privy Council, the rate of postage on letters between Kingston, Up Park Camp, Gordon Town, Cold Spring, Halfway Tree, Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Port Royal was reduced to 1d. per half ounce if prepaid, if unpaid, double the prepaid rate; and on the 1st of February 1866 a similar reduction was made, by order of His Honour the Major-General Administering the Government in Privy Council, in respect of letters addressed to Linstead, Ewarton, May Pen, Four Paths, and Porus, which places have been brought into daily communication with Kingston as a result of the railway extension to Porus, and to Ewarton.

On the 1st of February, 1887, the postage on book packets was reduced to ½d. for each 2 ounces in weight, not exceeding a limit of 3 pounds, and on parcels to 1d. for each 2 ounces in weight, not exceeding a limit of 8 ounces.

On the transfer of the Department in 1860, there were only 49 district post-offices in existence; at the present time there are 94.

Until the month of October 1858, the district postmasters were remunerated at the rate of 15 per cent on the collections of their respective offices. In the month of November 1858, the British Post Office changed the practice, and fixed the salaries at an annual payment based on the average percentage for the three months preceding the month in which the change was effected. They are now paid in accordance with a scale based on the revenue collections of their offices, several of them being placed in high classes on account of night work.

The Circulation Branch of the General Post Office, Kingston, is maintained on the first floor of the old Court House in Harbour Street, the upper floor of which is now used as a Town Hall. Since the fire of the 11th of December 1882, the Control Branch and the Money Order Office, Mail Coach, and Parcel Post Booking Offices are all maintained at the premises known as 'Blundell Hall' in East Street.

The ordinary office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m.; but the office is open earlier and later, should the arrival or departure of packet or important ship mails render it necessary.

The Money Order Office is kept open from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. each working day.

Under the new contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which came into operation on the 1st of July, 1885, the steamers are timed to arrive at Jamaica from Southampton, via Barbados and Jacmel, on every alternate Monday at 8 a.m., and to leave Jamaica, via Barbados and Jacmel, for Southampton on every alternate Wednesday at 4 p.m., i.e., the homeward bound steamer leaves Jamaica two days and eight hours after the arrival of the outward bound if she arrives on Monday, the contract time; but she generally comes in on Sundays. The return packet expresses leave the terminal post offices for Kingston on each alternate Tuesday, and are due in Kingston on the morning of Wednesday, the day of the departure of the steamer. The outward bound steamer leaves Southampton on each alternate Thursday at 6 p.m., while the homeward steamer is due at Plymouth on each alternate Saturday at 10 p.m.

The mails for Great Britain by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers are made up at the General Post Office, Kingston, at the following hours when the arrival of the steamer admits of her leaving at the contract time:

Registered letters and parcels, noon; newspapers, 1 p.m.; ordinary letters, 1:30 p.m. Late letters may be posted at the General Post Office, on payment of a fee of 3d., up to 2:30 p.m. From that time until the steamer leaves the wharf a Post Office clerk is stationed on board the steamer to receive late letters. The late fee of 6d. in each case must be prepaid by means of stamps.

There is not at present any contract mail service between Kingston and New York, the contract with the Atlas Company having, as already stated, been determined in the month of November 1884; but mails for the United States, and the United Kingdom via the United States, are closed and despatched by every opportunity. The most frequent and regular opportunities are by the steamers of the Atlas Company and by those of Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co. The mails by the latter are closed in Kingston and sent overland to meet the steamer at the outport from which she may leave. Mails are also made up at such outports when the post-offices are approved 'Exchange Offices' with the United States, for transmission by Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co's steamers which leave, as a rule, every Wednesday.

The island of Jamaica is divided into fourteen parishes, viz., Kingston, with the General Post Office; St. Catherine, with 6 post-offices; St. Ann, with 11 post-offices; Trelawney, with 7; St. James, with 4; Westmoreland, with 7; St. Elizabeth, with 9; Hanover, with 6; Manchester, with 10; Clarendon, with 7; St. Thomas, with 7; Portland, with 5; St. Mary, with 7; and St. Andrew, with 8 post-offices.

A certain number of public officers, such as, for instance, the Governor, his Private Secretary, the Colonial Secretary, the Assistant Colonial Secretary, the Protector of Immigrants, the Attorney General, the Auditor General, the Chief Justice, the Collector General, &c., are entitled to send and receive their correspondence free of postage.

The delivery of correspondence by letter-carriers takes place three times daily from the General Post Office at hours varying according to whether the days are post days or non-post days. There are four pillar letter boxes in Kingston, which are cleared three times on ordinary days, and four times on the days of the fortnightly packet mails.

The following are the prepaid inland rates of postage: - Letters: 2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to places not within the 'Penny Limit'. Letters for town or office delivery, or exchanged between Kingston, Up Park Camp, Halfway Tree, Gordon Town, Cold Spring, Port Royal, Spanish Town, Linstead, Ewarton, Old Harbour, May Pen, Four Paths, and Porus, must be prepaid at the rate of 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Book packets: For each two ounces in weight, up to a limit of three pounds, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A book packet must not exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth. The following may be transmitted by book post: Old letters which have apparently passed through the Post before and have served their original purpose. Copies of letters which do not bear a present date, and which it is manifest are not serving the pur-

pose of original letters. Letters which are manifestly intended for publication in a newspaper or otherwise. The letters must not be closed in any manner, and must be so put as to admit of easy examination of their contents; otherwise they will be liable to the letter rate of postage.

Circulars, i.e., letters which, according to internal evidence, are being sent in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

Parcels: For each 2 ounces in weight, up to a limit of 8 ounces, 1d. A parcel may not exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth, except it be tendered for transmission by mail coach, and it must be fully prepaid.

Single post-cards for town or office delivery, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and for any distance inland, 1d.; local reply-post-cards 1d., and for transmission to any post-office in the island, 2d. Newspapers: $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. They may also be forwarded at the book rate of postage. The registration fee is 4d. Any letter, book packet or parcel, for delivery within the island, may be registered on prepayment of the registration fee and postage.

...

(Deleted - Money Order data.)

...

The international exchange of postal parcels with the majority of foreign countries and colonies is likewise effected through the medium of the British Post Office. There is, however, a direct exchange of parcels with the British Colonies in the West Indies, and the United States of America.

In connection with the above particulars, we give below a few items concerning the results of the postal service of the Colony, which we have extracted from the Report of the Post Office Department of Jamaica for the financial year ending on the 30th of September 1887.

The cash receipts during the year amounted to £20,750 12s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (as against £20,255 8s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in 1885/86), viz., £16,133 4s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. postages (£15,681 4s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in 1885/86), £374 18s. 10d. commissions on money orders (£313 18s. 4d. in 1885/86), £4,085 5s. 3d. telegraphs (£4,054 16s. 9d. in 1885/86), and miscellaneous £184 3s. 2d. (£205 8s. 4d. in 1885/86).

The postage on international correspondence amounted to £4,890 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (£4,623 17s. 6d. in 1885/86), and that on domestic correspondence to £11,242 7s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (£11,057 7s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in 1885/86).

The miscellaneous receipts consisted of the following items: - £53 14s. fines, £48 11s. 6d. rent of private letter boxes, £17 1s. 3d. conveyance of private letter bags, and £64 16s. 5d. commissions on mail coach transactions.

It appears from a comparative statement of the number of letters and post-cards exchanged by the several post-offices of Jamaica during the last three years, that this exchange was as follows:

	Number of letters and post-cards	
	Despatched	Received
1884/85	709,346	614,248
1885/86	717,173	642,063
1886/87	717,641	668,821

It is estimated that 494,280 articles of the Letter Post were exchanged in 1886/87 between the district post-offices in the Island, not including correspondence to and from Kingston.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

George thanked the members for the plaque presented to him at the previous evening's COLOPEX Awards Banquet. The award, a BCPSG Gold Medal beautifully mounted on a wood base, was given in appreciation of six years of Journal Editorship.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:30 P.M.

BCPSG Award Winners at COLOPEX '85

COLOPEX Gold, BCPSG Cameron Trophy, and Columbus Philatelic Club (CPC) 1st Place Ribbon

Diana Manchester, "Plating of the 1910-1936 Ship Type Stamps of Bermuda"

COLOPEX Vermeil, CPC 1st Place Ribbon, and Germany Philatelic Society Medal

Diana Manchester, "German Inflation - 1923"

Dr. Russell V. Skavaril, "St. Helena Cards and Covers, 1893-1962"

COLOPEX Silver, CPC Research Award, and CPC 2nd Place Ribbon

Dr. Russell V. Skavaril, "Research on the Modern Official Handstamps of St. Helena"

COLOPEX Silver, BCPSG Gold, and CPC 2nd Place Ribbon

Dr. Russell V. Skavaril, "Bermuda, the 1953-1959 Definitive Series"

COLOPEX Bronze and CPC 3rd Place Ribbon

Dr. Russell V. Skavaril, "The Christmas Stamps of St. Vincent, 1970-1983"

LITERATURE AWARDS

COLOPEX Silver

George W. Bowman, Editor, British Caribbean Philatelic Journal

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

COLOPEX Silver-Bronze

Diana Manchester, Editor, Inflation Study Group Bulletin

Auctioneer's Report

The annual auction at COLOPEX was called by our new auctioneer, Jack Harwood, as Chuck Cwiakala was unable to attend. Jack has volunteered to take over as auctioneer for future sales. By way of background, Jack is a postal stationery collector. His interests, in addition to the British Caribbean area, include postal stationery and postal orders of selected areas

The first part of the first line of the call number for my Bermuda collection consists of a choice of four digits:

1. Hardbound Book
2. Pamphlet or Paperback
3. Tear Sheet
4. Journal Issue

As you can see, this first part, in effect, segregates material "by location". Anyone who has ever tried it knows that pamphlets cannot be stored among hardbound books and expected to stay in good shape. Consequently, they need a separate number from hardbounds.

Thus, the first line of the catalogue or index number for Jay's note on "Specialized BVI 'Inventory' File" would be "4.19." The "4" refers to an item appearing as part of a journal issue, since I'm not going to tear up my BCPJ to make this a "Tear Sheet", or Item No. 3. The "19" is for "General", since nothing else seems to fit and I try to avoid a "Miscellaneous" category. But, if I had a lot of material about indexing, I'd add that to the subject matter index as Number "23", in which case the note would be "4.23." for the first line of its catalogue number.

After reading Jay's note, I plan to add an item "5." for "maps" and an item "6." for "picture postcards". I realized that these items are stored separately from other items in my collection and so should have different numbers.

The second line of the catalogue number in my system comes from the first two letters of the author's last name. So the complete catalogue number for the Fredrick note would be:

4.19.
Fr

I would put a sticker with that number on it in the margin on page 164 of the December 1984 BCPJ.

A couple of examples will show how this works in practice. Ludington's "The Postal History and Stamps of Bermuda" is:

1.20.
Lu

If I already had a hardbound book with that number by an author with "Lu" as the first letters of his last name (whether it was the other edition of Ludington or by another author named, say, "Ludwig"), my newly-acquired Ludington would be:

1.20.
Lu2

Palmer's "Printed Maps of Bermuda" is:

1.22.
Pa

And finally, N. C. Baldwin's 1967 pamphlet "Airmails of Bermuda", containing a check list of 71 first flights, is:

2.7.
Ba

I have found this catalogue system so flexible that I can use it for arranging a listing of auction lots or an index of articles appearing in journals, magazines, or newspapers. This would obviously work well with the "tried and true" 3 by 5 cards we all know so well. The illusion to 3 by 5 cards in Jay's note is followed by the wistful desire for a personal computer. The 1,800 handwritten 3 by 5 cards he mentions boggles the imagination, but so does the thought of putting all that on a computer! It probably would be well worth the effort if the system were to be used frequently. But if auction lot or magazine article indexing is just getting underway, the attractiveness of a personal computer for managing this wealth of available information is, for me, irresistible.

For an adaptable computer program, I suggest reading the January 1985 issue of Compu-te!'s Gazette, which contains a simple "Magazine Indexer" program. It is so simple that even a novice like me can successfully type it into my own Commodore VIC20 computer and make it work! This program allows me to index magazine (or BCPJ) articles by magazine, date, title, or category. The latter is where my catalogue system comes in. I'd simply enter the Fredrick note as number 19 (or as "S" since I'm only allowed one character) under the "category" listing and forever after I could see the Fredrick specialized BVI "inventory" file note under any of the magazine, date, title, or category indices.

This would also work for auction lot indexing, as the "magazine" heading would obviously become the auction house's name, and the "title" could either be the Scott Catalogue number or the name of the issue, such as Victorians or Docks, to give a couple of common examples. Thus, I'd want to record Lot Number 249 in the September 7th, 1984, sale of B.W.I. Auctions, which read in that catalogue as follows:

249. 1903 QV 6d. dull mauve (S.G.10a), an attractive fresh and generally w/c l.m.m. block of 4 stamps.
Cat. £72.00. Estimated value £40.00. (The lot realized £30.00.)

To enter this lot in the "Magazine Indexer" program, I'd enter "B.W.I. Auctions" under the heading "Magazine"; the "Date" heading would be "09/84"; "Title" would be "8" (the Scott Catalogue number) or, alternatively, "Victorians" (since I'm allowed ten characters); and the "Category" heading would read "B", the alphabetical counterpart for number "2." in my catalogue system, for a definitive. (Of course, this category could be broken down even further.)

I am sure that someone else would make different categories for his own collecting interests. I have found that this system is highly personalized. It needs to be, as I don't want a lot of categories for subjects with but few items in my collection. On the other hand, another collector may have a great many items in the categories in which I have few, and will want different subject headings. However, the general idea is certainly valid and the flexibility to which I've referred is one of its main strengths. In addition to adapting to magazine indexing and auction lot listing, it obviously fits the familiar "author, title, subject" method of indexing a collection of books or other publications.

I think simplicity is another strength, as I can resurrect the system from my memory if I lose my written guide, which I've done. This "resurrection" is not possible with a number of more arbitrary systems.

Obviously, any system is going to have faults and also needs to be hand-tailored to the individual. But this one is mine. I hope that this explanation stimulates interest and, hopefully, demonstration of a better system.

ANTIGUA "STARTER" COLLECTION FOR SALE - Collection of complete sets and souvenir/miniature sheets, all mint never-hinged, between 1937 Coronation Issue and 1982 Christmas Issue. Total of 117 different sets, 64 souvenir/miniature sheets, and 2 unexploded booklets. From Scott Numbers 81 through 646, only numbers missing are 84-95, 96-97, 100-103, 104-105, 107-121, 136-145, 153-154, 155-156, 165-166, 167-182 (perf. 11½ x 11), 241a-257a (upright watermark), 287a, 333a, 365-368, 514, and 622. Total catalogue value (per 1983 Scott) = \$829+.

Linn's Trend Values have been published for catalog numbers through Scott 585 (see 6 December 1982 issue of Linn's Stamp News). Total Linn's Trend Value for numbers represented in this collection = \$548+.

If you're thinking of starting a collection of Antigua, here's your chance. First check for \$450 takes it. Sent postpaid and insured. George W. Bowman, 549 South Helberta Avenue, Redondo Beach, California 90277.

This and That...

In a letter dated 21 January 1985, ARTHUR GARDNER stated that he had recently returned to England from a trip to the West Indies. While on St. Lucia, he attempted to locate some of the island's sub-post offices and obtain their cancellations. He said that many of them, e.g., DERNIERE RIVIERE, were pretty well "off the beaten track". He continued:

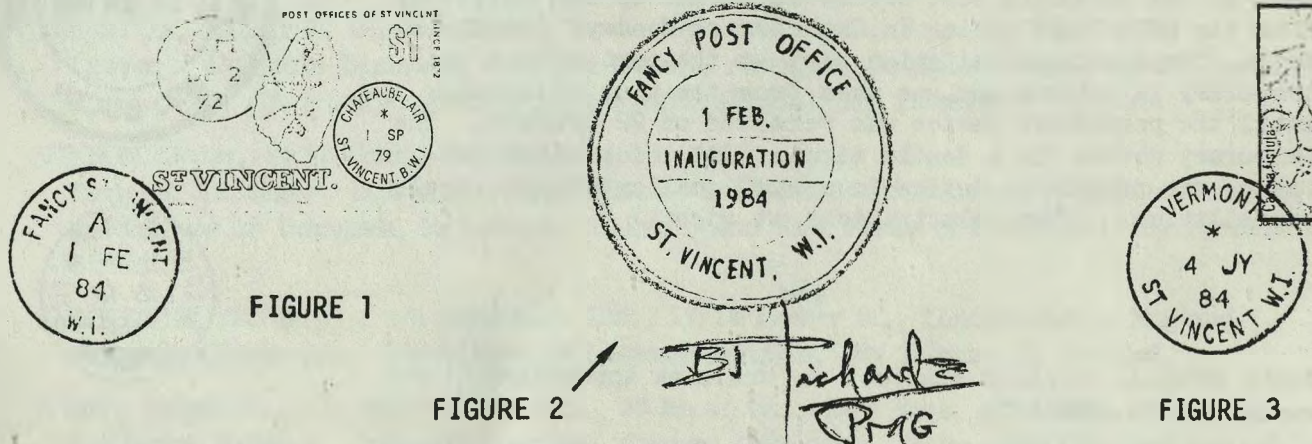
"One of the fairly modern post offices from which I wished to obtain a cancellation was MORNE ROAD, which I knew was just outside Castries. Upon making inquiries in the area, I eventually found a small wooden building which appeared to have been closed for some time. The local residents told me that this had been the post office but that it was now closed. Officials at the Main Post Office in Castries later confirmed that the Morne Road Office had been closed, but I was informed that it was supposed to re-open 'sometime in 1985', probably at a new location."

Arthur also submitted a xerox of a partial CDS he found in an accumulation of modern cancellations he acquired on St. Lucia. The item in question is to the left of the adhesive (the other CDS---on the stamp itself---is obviously a different mark due to the larger size of the letters of LUCIA). He asks for help in identifying the office, whose name apparently ends with one of the four combinations of letters HUE, IUE, MUE, or NUE. No such facility appears in Harry Whitin's tabulation of St. Lucia Post Offices printed on page 111 of the July 1981 BCPJ. This CDS was obviously used in March 1980...but where?

(Ed: My only thought is that the word might be REVENUE. Who has the answer? Write to Arthur at "Staddles", Station Road, Cheddar, Somerset BS27 3AH, England.)

From BEN RAMKISSOON comes a number of observations pertaining to recent British Caribbean postal markings:

1. A new sub-post office was established at FANCY, St. Vincent, on 1 February 1984. The CDS is shown in Figure 1. A large cachet in red, signed by the Postmaster (Figure 2), was also applied to inauguration day covers.



2. Similarly, a new office was inaugurated at VERMONT, St. Vincent, on 4 July 1984. There appear to be periods after the W and I in the CDS, but no period after ST (Figure 3).



FIGURE 4



FIGURE 5

UNCLAIMED

FIGURE 6

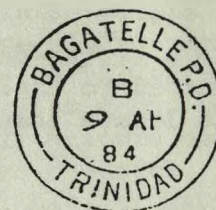
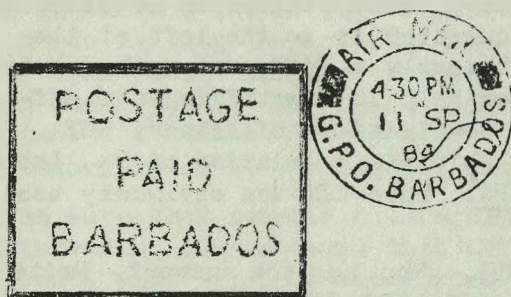


FIGURE 7

3. Two new offices in Trinidad, LA HORQUETTA and LAS CUEVAS, are utilizing the Type X "skeleton" CDS (see Figures 4 and 5).

4. The UNCLAIMED mark of Figure 6 is being used at the BAGATELLE, Trinidad, office. Ben found this handstamp on a cover bearing the old double-ring CDS shown in Figure 7.



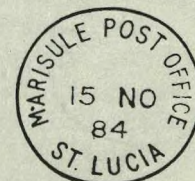
TONY SHEPHERD found the boxed POSTAGE / PAID / BARBADOS handstamp, shown at the left, applied in purple on a cover posted at the Barbados GPO on 11 September 1984 and addressed to Georgetown, Guyana. Tony remarked that he had never seen this stamp before, and wondered whether anyone else had.

BRAD HATHAWAY writes:

"During a vacation at East Winds Inn on St. Lucia in November, I called at the MARI-SULE Post Office nearby. The office is located in one room of a new home being built for the Prospere family. Henrietta Prospere is the Postmistress.

"She said that the post office was opened on 24 September 1984. Prior to that date mail had to be picked up at Grande Riviere, four miles away, or at Gros Islet, about five miles away.

"Mail at the Marisule Post Office is picked up and delivered from the Main Post Office in Castries on Mondays and Thursdays. The first cancellation used at the post office was temporary in nature and was used from the time of opening until the permanent device was received on 22 October. The temporary device is a double circle with thick block letters; the permanent device is a much smaller single circle cancellation. (See illustrations at right.)"



BASIL BENWELL provided comments on articles appearing in the December 1984 Journal:

"I read Michael Vokins' most interesting work concerning the 'History of the Posts of Jamaica', and I think that he would find considerable additional information on the postal history of Jamaica in the following two books, among others: 'The Postal History of Jamaica, 1662 to 1860', by Thomas Foster, and 'The British West Indies Postal Rates up to 1900', by Leonard E. Britnor.

"I found the photos of the old Barbados post offices which accompanied the article by Tony Shepherd extremely fascinating, especially as they included the names of the Postmistresses in many cases. I think I may be able to add some information to his article which has been gleaned from the 'Barbados Post Office Guide, 1935, Third Edition'.

St. Johns P. O. was situated at Parris' House, near the Pool, and the Postmistress was Mrs. P. Leslie.

Postmaster at St. Andrew was Mr. Gavan D. Hope.

Postmistress at St. Thomas was Miss E. Hutchinson.

St. Lucy P. O. was at Benthams, and the Postmistress was Miss E. W. St. John.

St. Joseph P. O. was at the Dispensary, at the foot of Horse Hill, and it is believed that Mr. S. A. Durant was succeeded by Mr. A. D. Blackman.

St. George P. O. was situated at Fair Cottage, Rectory Hill, and it is believed that Mr. J. G. Odle was succeeded by Mr. W. W. St. Hill. "

...from Here and There

Secretary's Report

NEW MEMBERS:

All applicants listed in the March 1985 BCPJ have been admitted to membership. In addition, Peter BYLEN, whose status was listed as "Pending" in that issue, has been admitted to membership.

NEW APPLICANTS:

WENBORN, Colin Michael, Fairways, Beech Avenue, Effingham, Surrey, KT24 5PJ, England.

Chartered accountant. Collects Bermuda, St. Helena, Poland, and France. By Bruce Walker.

HIERONS, Barry C., 21 Cedar Chase, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks., SL6 OEU, England. Philatelist. Interested in KGVI issues. By George W. Bowman.

MARSTON, Edgar J. III, 2900 South Tower Pennzoil Place, Houston, TX 77002.

Lawyer. Collects Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Leeward Islands, St. Christopher, and British Virgin Islands. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

VINSON, John, 88 Orchard, Hazel Park, MI 48030.

Regional Manager, Edison Brothers Shoes. Collects British America (except Canada); specializes in Bermuda, Bahamas, "Saints", and Key Plates of Bermuda. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

de KEYSER, T. R. A., c/o Argoross Ltd., 17/18 Dover St., London, W.1, England.

Company Chairman. Specializes in Leeward Islands. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

WOOD, Hugh W., c/o Hugh Wood, Inc., 30 Broad St., New York, NY 10004.

Insurance Broker. Collects Jamaica, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta, and GB used abroad. By J. L. Fredrick.

MANCHESTER, Diana, P. O. Box 3128, Columbus, OH 43210.

Accountant. Collects Bermuda postmarks and Caraval Issues. By George W. Bowman.

MARTIN, William K., 581 Heatherstone Drive, Orange, CA 92669.
Vice President, DEFT Inc. Collects British Colonies, especially Bermuda and Cayman Islands. By Gale J. Raymond.

BAADSGAARD, Henry, Adalshaven 7, 6710 Esbjerg V, Denmark.
Buyer. Interested only in used stamps and covers pertaining to birds from countries outside of Europe. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

DECEASED:

Our Group is shocked and saddened by the death of BCPSG'er John M. G. (Tom) ADAMS, Prime Minister of Barbados. Deputy Spokesman Edward Djerejian called Adams, who had been a member of the BCPSG for many years, a popular and respected statesman not only among his countrymen but also with people throughout the Caribbean.

Adams passed away on Monday, March 11th, at his home in Bridgetown.

ADDRESS CHANGES/CORRECTIONS:

The correct address for Bradford A. HATHAWAY is 87 Aucoot Road, Mattapoisett, MA 02739, not Avcoot Road as listed in the October 1983 Journal.

HOLT, W. Clary, P. O. Drawer 59, Burlington, NC 27216. (Zip code changed from 27215.)

CUTLER, Samuel J., P. O. Box 1052, Philadelphia, PA 19105.

CASSIDY, Lt. Col. Mark M., R. R. 71, Box 365, Camdenton, MO 65020.

RAYMOND, Gale J., P. O. Box 35695, Houston, TX 77235.

ROWAN, Hugh, Rowan and Temple, 64 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, M5R 1B4, Ontario, Canada.

BELL, Cyril F., c/o CYLIX, Inc., 4886 Candlewood Lane, Stone Mountain, GA 30088.
(Zip code was erroneously listed as 30008.)

POWERS, Dr. Lawrence W., Medical Technology Department (SHRP), University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS 39216.

CLARK, Dr. Michael B., 25 Franklin Avenue, White Plains, NY 10601.

SHARP, Evan, 7601 SW 135 Avenue, Miami, FL 33183.

ALLSOP, James B., 1560 6th Avenue, West, #102, Owen Sound, N4K 5H8, Ontario, Canada.

OTT, Russell E., P. O. Box 157491, Irving, TX 75015.

The address for Don KABEL, given in the previous Journal as 253 Poser Ponyang Road, should be 01-09 Western Grove, 253 Posir Panyang Road, Singapore 0511, Malaysia.

RE-INSTATED:

SHAW, Reid L., 50 Holly Lane, Darien, CT 06820.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS: SLEDZIK, Alexander; WILMOT, Vincent S.

RESIGNED IN GOOD STANDING (effective 1 January 1985): DINSMORE, C. S.; FLETCHER, W. F.; HOPPE, J. M.; KEEFE, E. L.; McVICKER, Dr. F. A.; MINSKER, J. H.; PHILLIPS, D. P. J.; PLANT, J. H.; POLLOCK, E. L.; SIMPSON, P. R.; THWAITES, G. J.; UZNANSKI, J.; WASHINGTON, T.; WATERS, R. S.; WOOD, Rev. B.; ZEMAITIS, L. B.

CHANGES IN COLLECTING INTERESTS:

WATTS, Malcolm D. - Delete Bahamas; NOTTINGHAM, Douglas W. - Add Anguilla and Leewards used in Antigua; WALKER, Bruce - Add Tobago (S, PH, C), add BWI General (C), delete Bahamas, Barbados, and Bermuda; NEIL, Nigel R. J. - Add Barbados (S, PH); REGO, Michael R. - Add general BWI maritime mail.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY (as of 31 December 1984)

Members at end of 1983	386	
Add: New members	28	
Re-instated	8	
	<u>36</u>	422
Subtract:		
Resigned	14	
Dropped non-payment of dues	29	
Deceased	4	
	<u>47</u>	
Members at end of 1984		375

CARIBBEAN AIRWAYS INAUGURAL FLIGHT TO FRANKFURT

by R. A. Ramkissoon, M.D.

An inaugural flight of the Barbados airline Caribbean Airways between Bridgetown and Frankfurt, West Germany, took place on 30 June 1984. First flight covers were given an oval cachet, in purple, depicting the Barbados flag and the words CARIBBEAN AIRWAYS to the left of a large flying fish (Figure 1). Around the oval are the words FIRST DC10 FLIGHT BARBADOS - BRUSSELS - FRANKFURT; the date 30.6.84 appears directly beneath the word BARBADOS. The covers were backstamped at Frankfurt on 1 July.

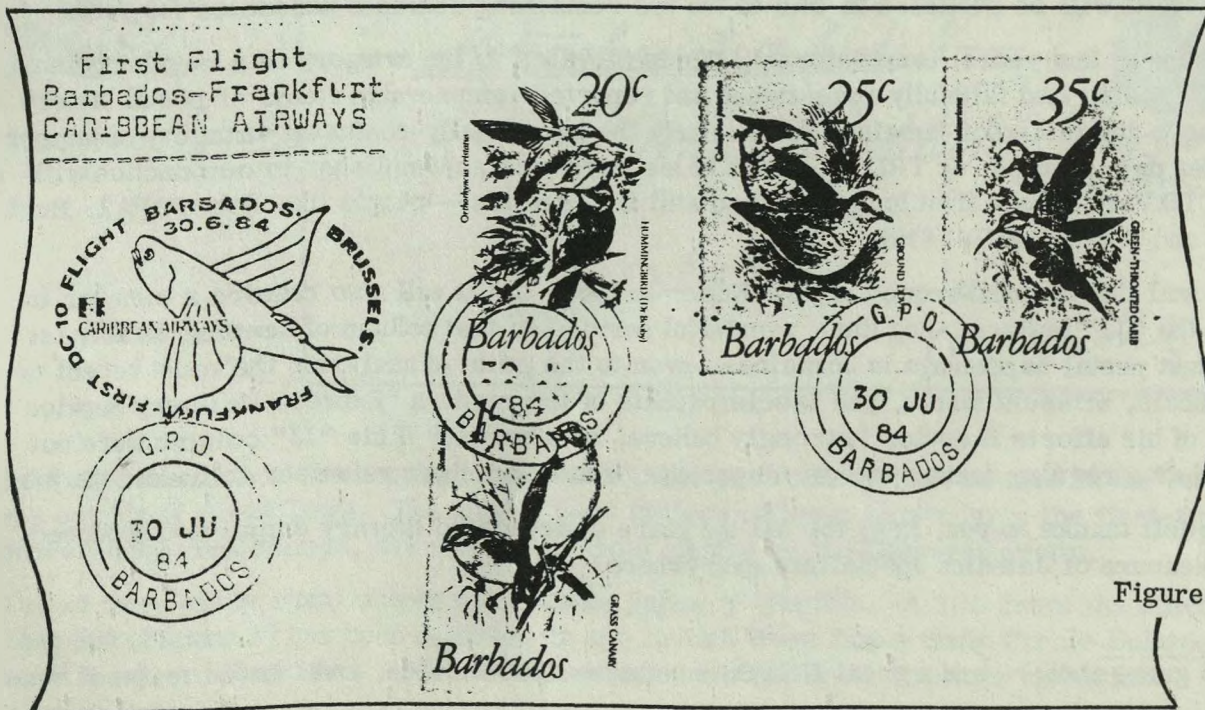


Figure 1

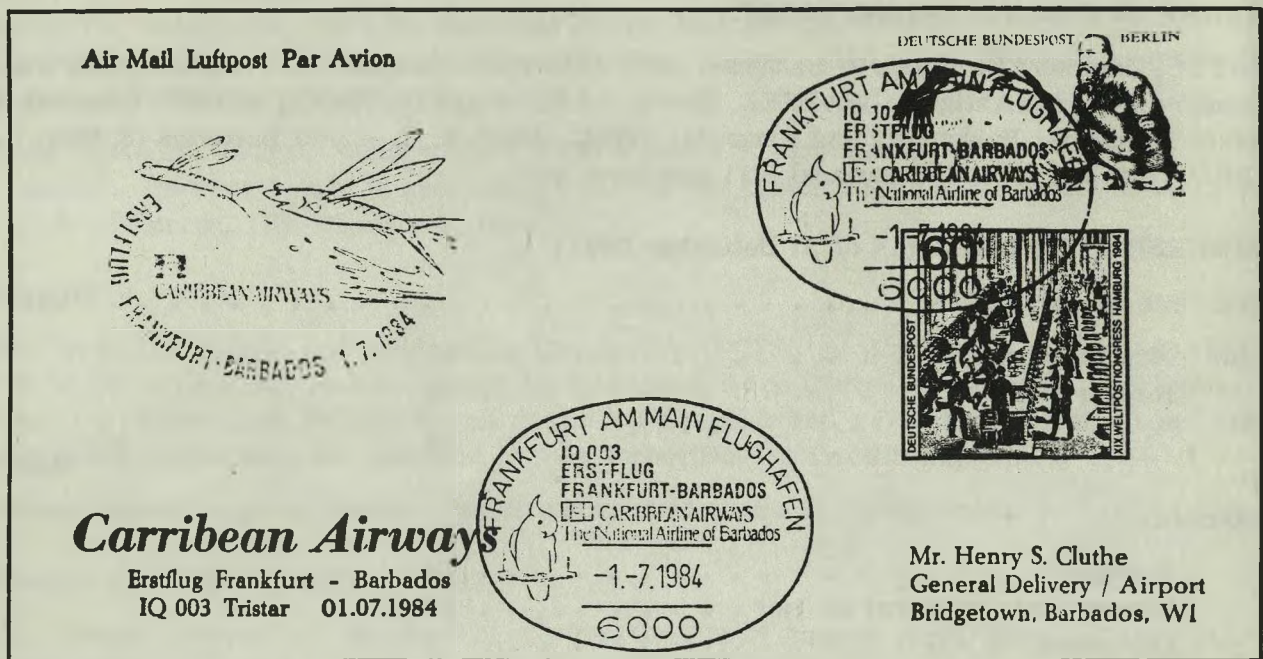


Figure 2

Covers on the next-day return flight to Barbados carried an oval blue cachet, shown in Figure 2, featuring two flying fishes leaping from the water; the text around the oval reads ERSTFLUG FRANKFURT - BARBADOS 1.7.1984.

The exact number of covers carried on this inaugural has not yet been determined.

Editor's Message

I recently received a letter from Reg LANT, advising that he will not be able to continue writing his popular column "Jamaica Jottings" for the BCPJ. Reg has prepared one final offering of "JJ", which will be published in one of the two remaining Journals scheduled for 1985.

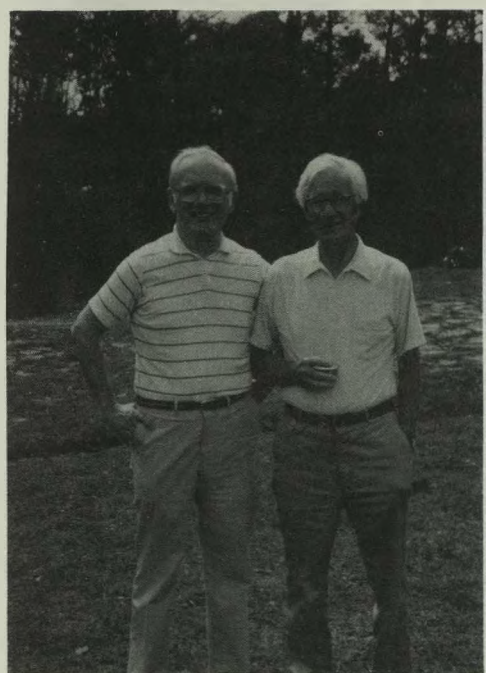
During the past few years, even before "JJ" was elevated to the category of a regular column in the BCPJ, Reg had faithfully researched and reported innumerable items of postal history pertaining to the island of Jamaica, particularly the perpetually-confusing category of temporary rubber date stamps, or TRD's. Much of his work was accomplished in conjunction with other BCPSG'ers whose first love was (and still is) Jamaica---people like Bob TOPAZ, Hugh JAMES, and "Scriv" SCRIVENS.

Not only will this Journal require a new Editor in 1986, but it will also require a member to continue the "JJ" feature. Reg did a wonderful service in that column of keeping us abreast of the latest postal happenings in Jamaica---even to the point of analyzing the most recent machine cancels, missent marks, and labels/cachets of the modern "Express Delivery Service". Because of his efforts it would, I strongly believe, be a tragedy if his "JJ" column were not continued as a regular feature in this magazine. Won't somebody volunteer to handle the job?

Our heartfelt thanks to you, Reg, for all the years of dedicated literary output you produced for the pleasure of Jamaica specialists everywhere!

We had a great show---and a great BCPSG meeting---in Columbus, and I hated to see it come

to a close. I met many members for the first time, and talked with old friends whom I'd first come to know years earlier. From Columbus Elaine and I continued our long-planned vacation through the Southeast, eventually flying back to Los Angeles on March 26th. En route we visited Orlando, Florida; the new Walt Disney EPCOT Center; Mobile; and New Orleans.



In Mobile I took a short side trip up to Spanish Fort, Alabama, where I met member Howard LEWIS, who had moved from Chicago six months earlier. He and his charming wife Beverly treated me to a perfectly wonderful afternoon. (In the photo, Howard's the white-haired gentleman with the glasses.)

LEEWARDS LEDGER by Rob Wynstra

For a long time I've been frustrated by the lack of available information on many of the cancelers used in the sub-post offices of the Leeward Islands. A recent conversation with Jay Fredrick has, however, helped clear up a number of my questions on those in use in the sub-post offices of the British Virgin Islands.

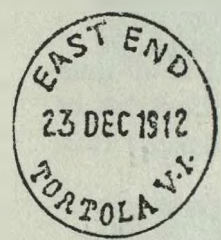


Figure 1

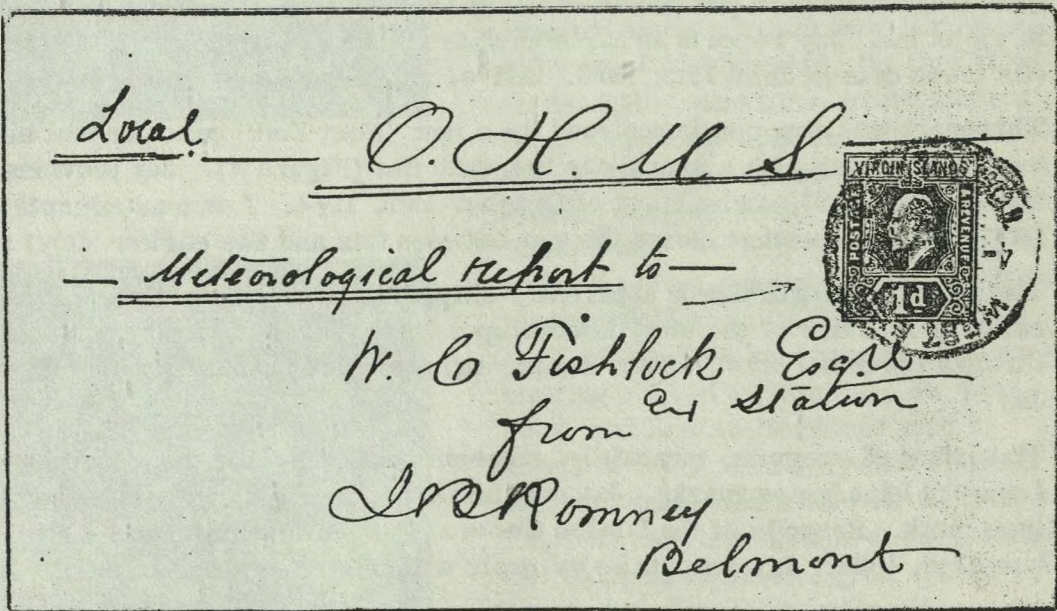


Figure 2 ➤

Just after the turn of the century, several smaller post offices were opened in the rural areas outside of Road Town. The marks used in these offices, particularly the first-type temporary rubber datestamps, are among the most elusive in the Leewards group.

Two of these early rural offices were on the Island of Tortola. A TRD from the office of East End (Figure 1) has been reported in the British West Indies Study Circle Bulletin. This mark is extremely scarce. Almost all examples are reported struck in violet ink.

Jay reports an earliest date of 1906 for this canceler. My lone example is dated in 1908. Jay has confirmed use of this mark as late as December 23rd, 1912. Some reports indicate that it may have been in use through 1914.

During that same period, the office known as West End began using a similar TRD mark (Figure 2). Jay gives an earliest recorded date of July 13th, 1906. His latest example is dated March 26th, 1910.



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

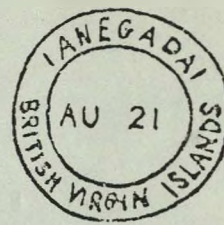


Figure 6

Soon afterwards, this office apparently began using a steel datestamp measuring 25.5 millimeters in diameter with two short curved bars (Figure 3). Jay has recorded two distinct periods of usage for this mark, possibly indicating that the office was closed during the time gap.

He reports examples struck in black ink during the period from March 26th, 1910 to November 22nd, 1911. This usage in black ink has not been widely reported. Indeed, Jay's report was the first I had heard of any usage of that mark at such an early date.

This mark was again put into use around 1921. This is the more commonly reported usage in violet ink. Jay reports an earliest date for the violet strikes as February 19th, 1921. His latest date is June 19th, 1926. All of my examples fit within that time frame.

This mark was apparently replaced by a new "West End" canceler that measured 25 millimeters in diameter with a star above the date line (Figure 4). Jay provides an earliest date of March 28th, 1927, and a latest of October 18th, 1944. I own an example dated January 10th, 1927, which somewhat closes the gap between this and the earlier violet mark.

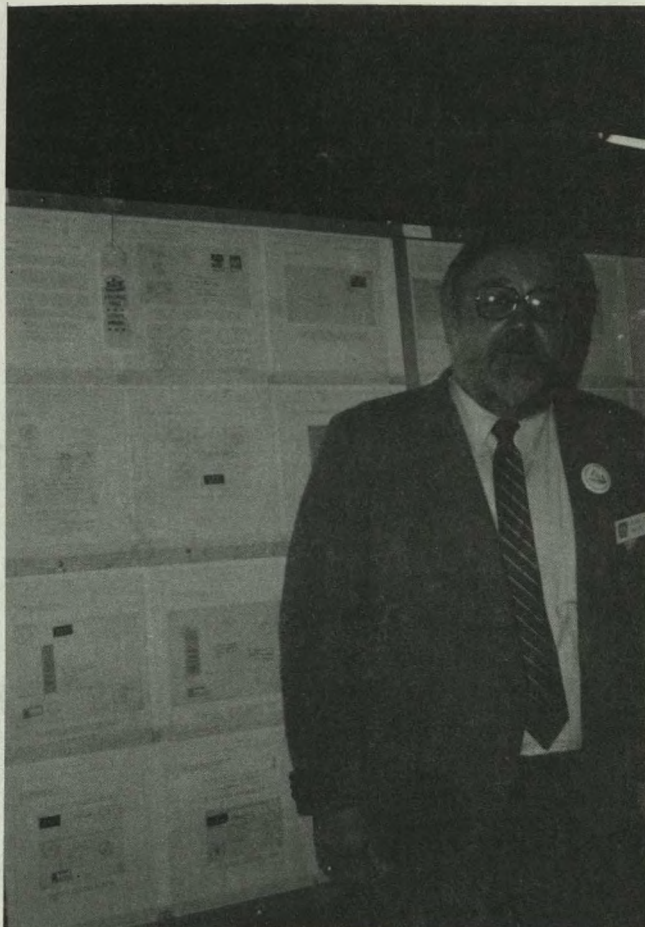
The Island of Virgin Gorda apparently skipped over the TRD stage. Examples recorded as early as 1902 are of the steel datestamp variety (Figure 5). Jay provides dates from 1902 through November 21st, 1930. Again, my examples fit easily within the dates provided by Jay.

The Island of Anegada, meanwhile, presents one of the toughest challenges to collectors of Leeward Islands postmarks. Jay confirms that the Anegada post office did indeed use a TRD-type mark. Records of the London General Post Office indicate that it was sent out on November 22nd, 1906. Jay reports an example with this mark used on March 31st, 1908.

After that, there was a long philatelic silence from the Island of Anegada. The next recorded example of an Anegada mark is dated in 1939. This is quite different from the earlier TRD mark (Figure 6). It is a double-ring canceler measuring 27.5 millimeters around the outside. The inner ring is 18 millimeters. Jay gives a range of dates from May 22nd, 1939, to sometime in 1944.

That rundown takes us at least through the first major period of sub-post office usage. Several gaps in the sequence of recorded dates would indicate that there were probably frequent openings and closings of these offices. I would appreciate hearing from anyone who can fill in some of the gaps with new examples.

And, most of all, I would like to thank Jay for passing on a small part of his accumulated wisdom on BVI postal history.



At COLOPEX...

As pointed out on page 53, Russ SKAVARIL took home awards for three separate stamp exhibits. The top picture shows Russ standing by one of them---his Silver-winning research effort into the official handstamps of St. Helena.

In the bottom photo, Bill ASHLEY, Ed ADDISS, and Jack HARWOOD (from left to right) are shown conducting the BCPSG auction.



BWI STAMPS "USED ABROAD" IN EGYPT

by DR. IAN A. MATHESON

Few philatelists would deny that W. G. Aikman, Paul Kiderlen, the Sheriff of Southampton, and others have made a most significant contribution to philately, although we all strive instead to obtain "non-philatelic" items for our collections. We are thankful to these collectors that examples do exist of so many philatelic curiosities. Figures 1, 2, and 3 show photocopies of covers bearing stamps of Jamaica, St. Vincent, and British Honduras used in Egypt in 1941. The perpetrator of all of these items was a Mr. H. T. Laughlin, who used the stamps of many British Colonies while in Egypt. I also enclose an explanatory letter (Figure 4) sent to Mr. Laughlin from the Union Defence Force Headquarters in Pretoria. Without Mr. Laughlin's efforts this aspect of postal history may only have survived on the stamps of Australia, South Africa, and one or two other nations. Whether the items shown are significant or not is another matter!

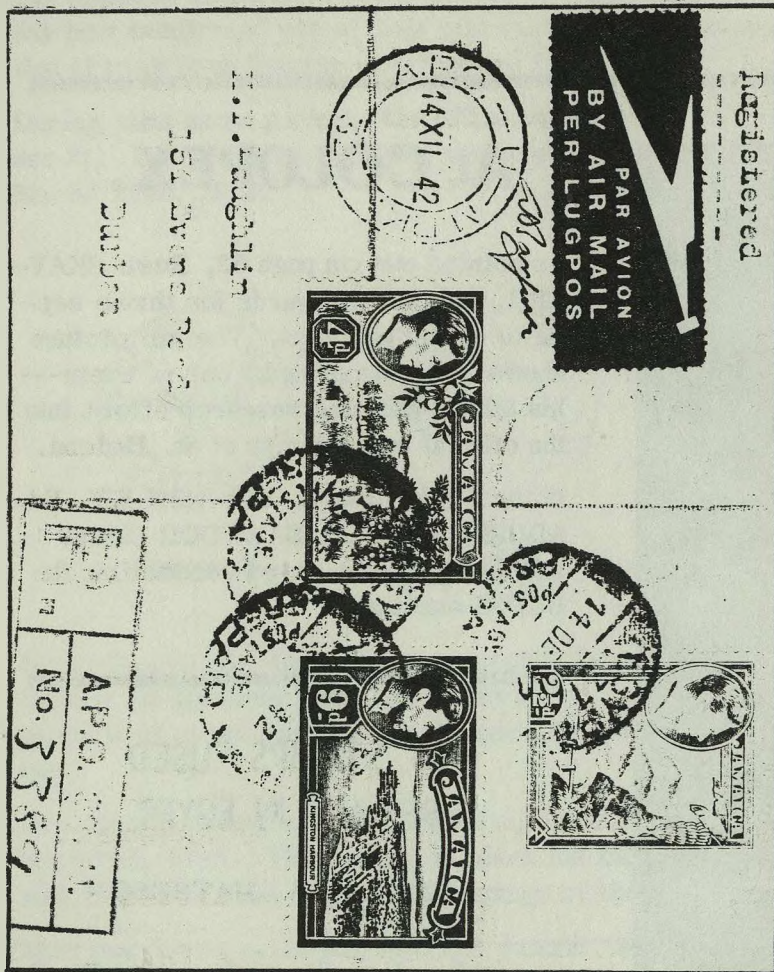


FIGURE 1

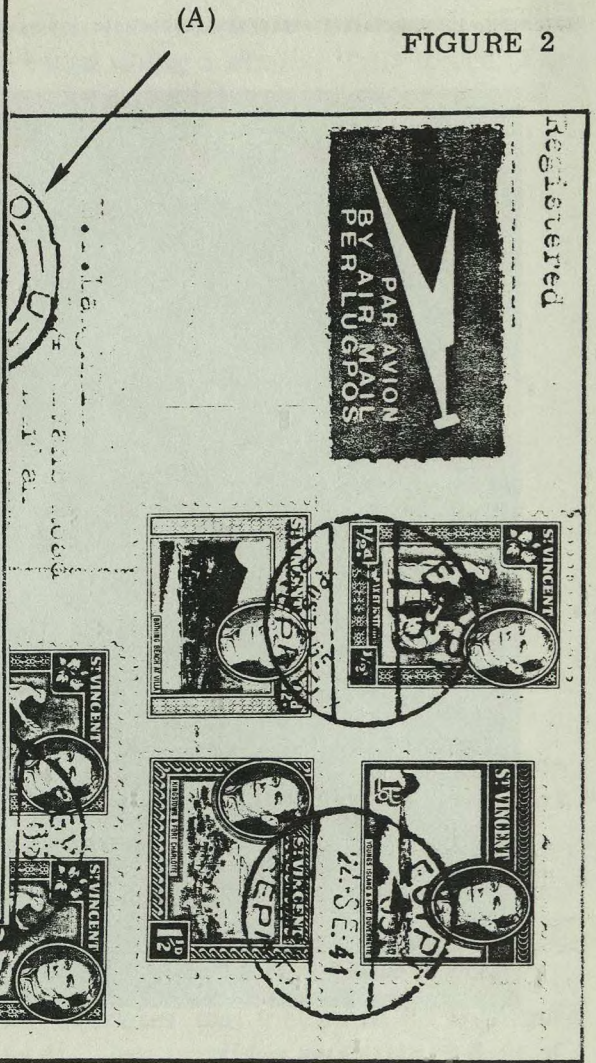
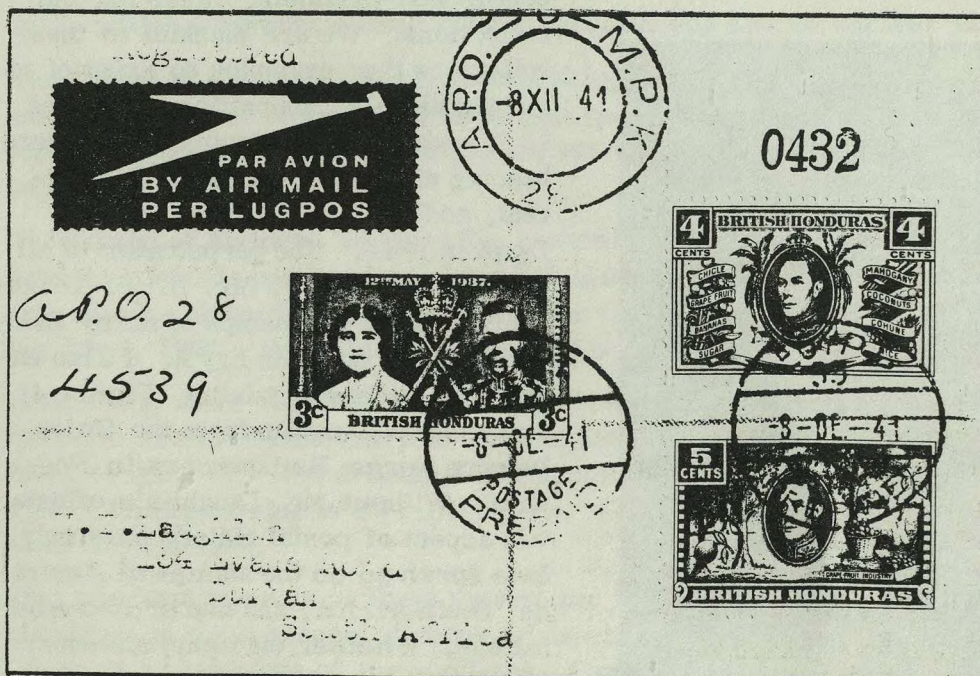


FIGURE 2

(B)



Mark (A) is identical to Mark (B), except for being dated 22 IX 41.

FIGURE 3

D.D. 125

Telegramadres } "DEAON."
 Telegraphie Address }



Wes as goed om onderstaande nommer in
 antwoord te vermeld
 In reply please quote

No. A.P.O. 4/5

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA — UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

HOOFKWARTIER,
 UNIE-VERDEDIGINGSMAG,
 HEADQUARTERS,
 UNION DEFENCE FORCES,

PRETORIA.
 28th. May, 1942.

Mr. H.T. Laughlin,
 "Olsenlock",
 154 Evans Road,
 DURBAN.

Sir,

In reply to your letter dated 7th May addressed to the Postmaster General, I have to advise you that by arrangement with the Egyptian Government, Imperial soldiers are permitted to use the postage stamps of the Dominions having troops in that area, in respect of letters etc., posted through Army Post Office channels.

Yours faithfully,

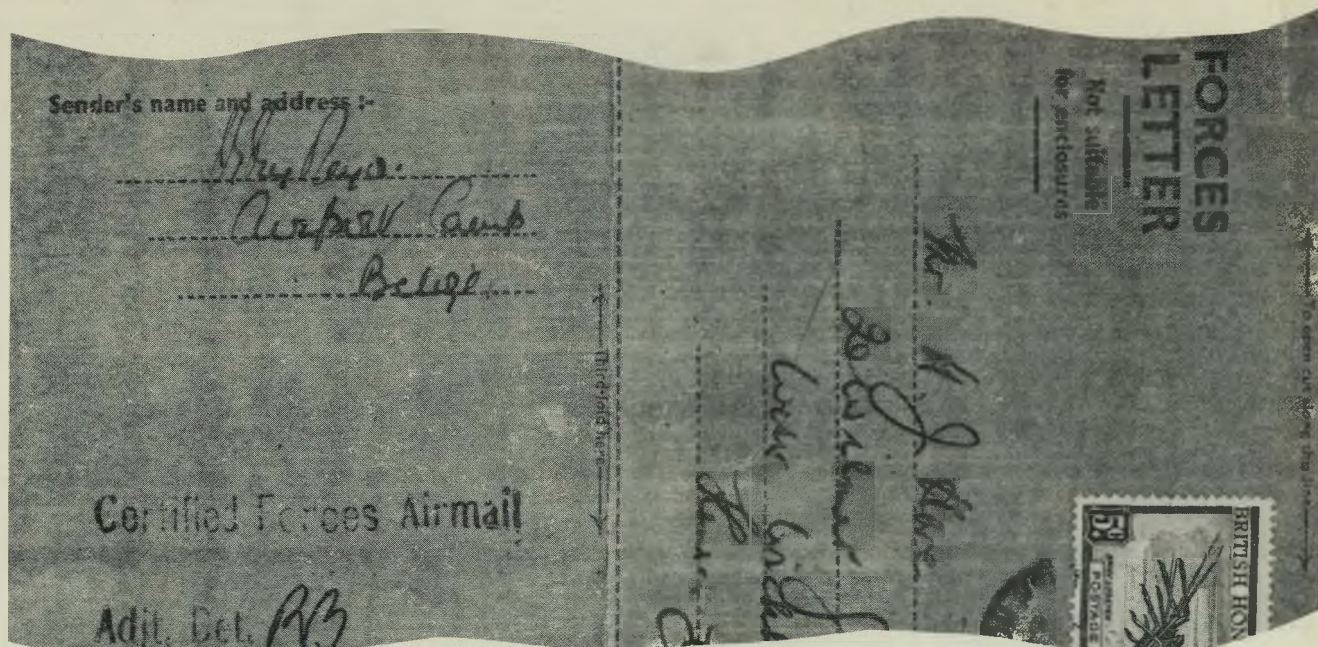
Lt. Colonel.
 for SECRETARY FOR DEFENCE.

FIGURE 4

BRITISH HONDURAS FORCES AIR LETTER

In the same letter in which he provided the above "Used in Egypt" article, Dr. Ian Matheson submitted the xerox of the British Honduras aerogramme pictured on the back cover. He remarked: "Fellow BCPSG'er Bob Swarbrick recently drew my attention to this Forces air letter used in Belize. It is printed in brown on buff, and bears a 5¢ adhesive cancelled in 1954. The letter is stamped 'Certified Forces Airmail/Adjt. Det.' in violet on the reverse. The aerogramme rate to the UK at that time was 10¢, so I presume the 5¢ to be a Forces rate. Can any reader supply me with further information on this service? Was this air letter type used in other countries? When was it introduced? I have not seen another like it."

(Ed: Contact Ian at AECI Ltd., P. O. Box 1938, Johannesburg 2000, South Africa.)



JULY AUCTION PROGRAMME

- 4th - BOURNEMOUTH GENERAL SALE with Foreign and Empire collections, covers, one country collections and strong in Europe and Great Britain. Catalogue \$4.
- 9th - POSTAL HISTORY - Fine and rare stamps from many countries including 1801 Surinam datestamp, Barbados Crowned Circle, Falkland Islands, Missionary correspondence to Fernando Po and Jamaica and strong G.B. with Ship Letters, the Charles Mackenzie Smith Travelling Post Offices, K.J.A. Smith Nottingham, Brighton Crown and airmails with 1907 Balloon and 1912 Brighton-Eastbourne waterplane. Catalogue \$5.
- 16th - GREAT BRITAIN - Penny Black imprimaturs including V.R.; 1d. Dickinson Silk Thread, line engraved proofs and essays, pictorials and a fine Channel Islands collection. Catalogue \$5.
- 17th - BRITISH EMPIRE - including extensive Canada, Tristan da Cunha covers, G.B. overprints with Morocco Agencies and Ireland, Gibraltar £5, St. Kitts Nevis Tercentenary, Rhodesia and Malaya including Japanese Occupation covers. Catalogue \$5.

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