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# BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

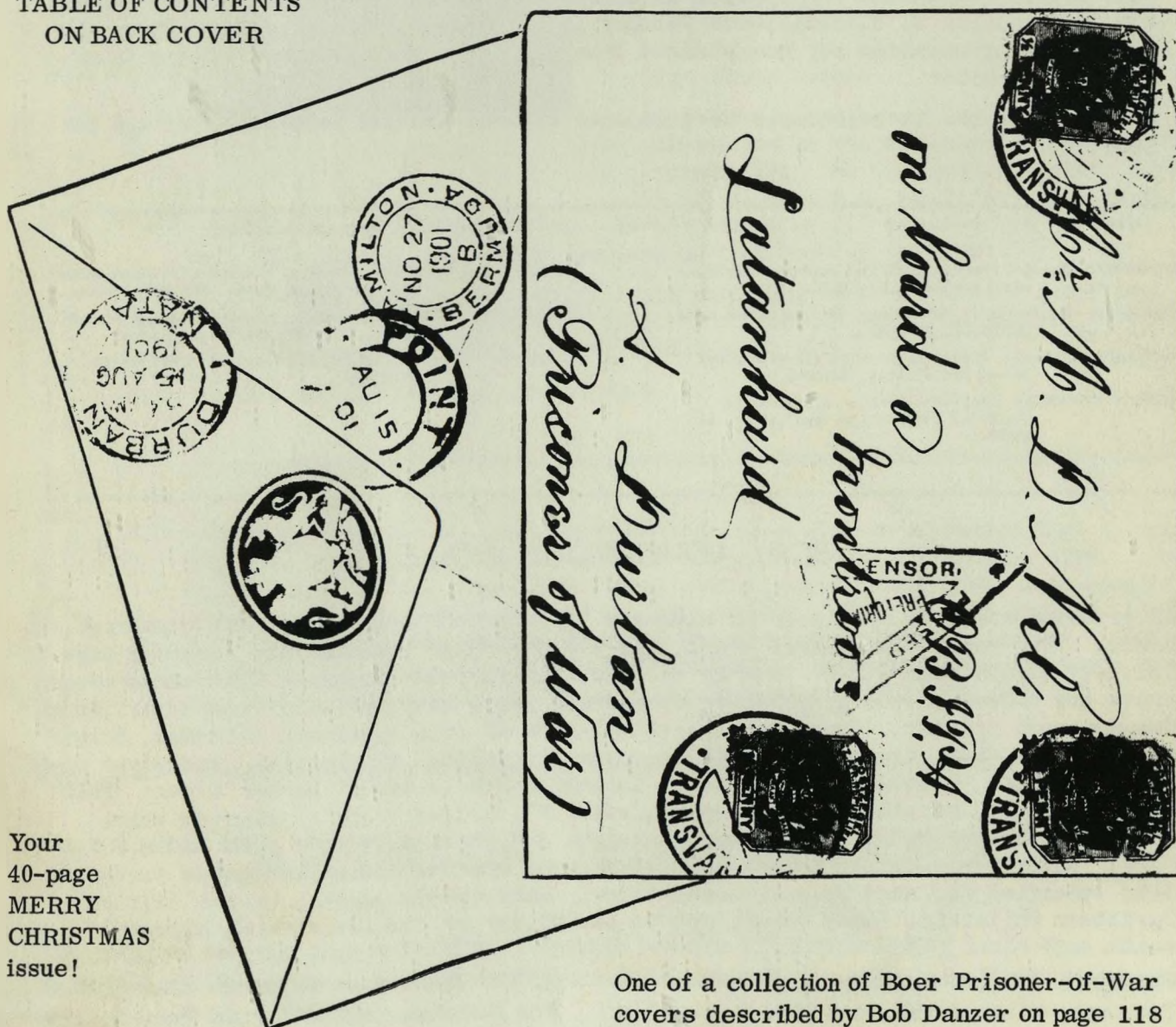
VOL. 25, NO. 4  
W/N 137

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DECEMBER 1985

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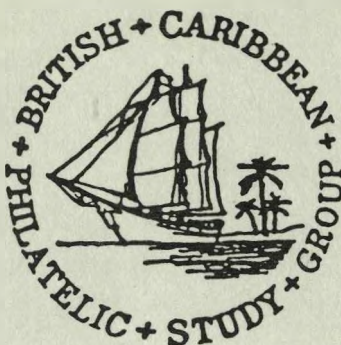


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Edward F. Addiss

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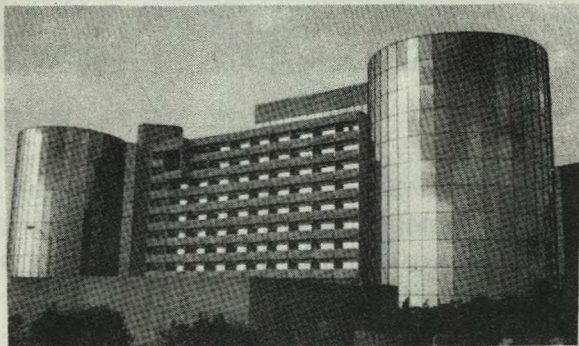
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For December '86 issue: 15 October 1986



# BCPSG/AMERIPEX UPDATE

BEN RAMKISSOON and TOM GIRALDI report that the BCPSG Annual Meeting at AMERIPEX '86 will be held in the TWA Room, a set-up theater style location, in the Hyatt Regency O'Hare Hotel, from 1:00 to 5:00 P.M. on Friday, May 23rd. If needed, the hotel will provide a Kodak Carousel slide projector, screen, one slide tray, and a remote unit at no charge.



It is anticipated that BCPSG'ers JAY FREDRICK and AL BRANSTON will speak at the meeting on their favorite subjects, British Virgin Islands (Jay), and BWI Forgeries (Al).

Letters of invitation to attend a joint meeting of BWI enthusiasts at AMERIPEX have been sent to the BWISC, the Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society, "Bermuda High", and the King George VI Specialist Study Group.

A reception and cash bar have been scheduled at the Holiday Inn, across the street from the Convention Center, from 5:30 to 7:30 P.M. on Friday, May 23rd,

immediately following the Group meeting. Here's where we all can see old friends, meet new ones, talk stamps, and toast everyone and everything in sight.

If you haven't already done so, please fill out and send in the AMERIPEX questionnaire that was inserted in the June 1985 BCPJ. We need to hear from you and listen to your ideas! Remember, AMERIPEX is only five months away!

Thanks to Ben and Tom for keeping us informed.

.....

SPECIALIZED SALE OF JAMAICA -- Christie's/Robson Lowe wish to announce that a specialized collection of JAMAICA is being offered in London on 22-23 January 1986. The sale includes strength in the Pines Issue with plate proofs, specimens, mint blocks including the largest known multiples of the 3d. and 4d. Later issues include the \$1 varieties mint and used on all issues, a small study of the "SER.ET" variety, 1920 1/ with FRAME INVERTED and 1921 Slavery 6d. UNOVERPRINTED. Send \$6 for a catalogue to Louise Burman, The Auction House, 39 Poole Hill, Bournemouth BH2 5PX, England.

.....

## ANTIGUA MONOGRAPH

Beginning on the next page is Antigua Monograph Section 6.1.2 (Edwardian Arms Type stamps with Multiple Crown CA watermark). This section was drafted by Bill Cornell with substantial support from Mark Swetland.

Numbers in parentheses ((24)) through ((28)) refer to similarly-numbered references at the end of the article. Numbers ((1)) through ((13)) were listed on pages 8 and 31 of the March 1985 BCPJ; numbers ((14)) through ((23)) were listed on page 40 of the June 1985 BCPJ.



## 6.1.2 1908 ISSUE (Watermark Multiple Crown CA)

Only eight of the ten values issued in 1903 on Crown over CC paper were issued later on paper watermarked Multiple Crown over CA. The Edwardian Arms Type design remained unchanged. At the same time the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. values were changed from bi-colored to mono-colored. The color changes to the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. occurred with the initial printing which was actually made at the end of 1906. The 1d. was changed with its first printing in June 1909. In 1906 the Universal Postal Union confirmed and made obligatory from October 1st, 1907, the 1897 recommendation for uniformity in the colors of the stamps in most general use on international correspondence. These colors were green for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red for the 1d., and blue for the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. and their equivalents in foreign currencies. The Colonial Authorities complied with this regulation in the release of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. mono-colored stamps. These three stamps were printed with singly-fugitive inks on chalk-surfaced paper, according to Armstrong ((11)).

The reason for assigning a date of 1908, 1908-12, or 1908-17, as done by Gibbons ((7)), to this issue of stamps is unknown. The first values on the MCA paper were sent out to Antigua in 1906. The last printing of these stamps was sent out in October 1918. Eleven printings of various values were made over the span of nearly twelve years. The largest number of values in any one printing was five.

Due to the irregular manner in which these stamps were printed and released, it has been difficult to explain this issue. With the aid of copies of the pertinent pages from the De La Rue Colonial Stamp Books ((10)) and Day Books ((9)), it has been possible to correlate the printings with the dates given by Melville ((1)) when various color shades were first seen on the island. A study of covers bearing these stamps suggests that Melville's dates require some adjustment. The shipment dates, together with the dates of appearance from Melville, are given below for each value in the sub-section on Quantities and summarized in Table 6.1-3 at the end of this section. With the printing dates ranging from 1906 to 1918, the release dates given by Melville show that the span begins in January 1908 with the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine and ends in September 1919 with the 1d. in dark red aniline ink.

Proof that catalog status is determined by the eye of the editor can easily be seen from the listing of this issue by Stanley Gibbons ((7)). One major color shade, that of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue, has been given a minor variety "a" number, while the 1d. dark red shade is unrecognized. Both colors are easily spotted and merit major catalog number listings which the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue-green and the 1d. scarlet have received. There is even strong justification for recognizing both the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. dull green and the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. deep green by major listings.

## CHECK LIST

<u>Value</u>	<u>S. G. Color</u>	<u>S. G. Number</u>	<u>Scott Number</u>
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Green	41	31
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Blue-green	42	-
1d.	Red	43	32
1d.	Scarlet	44	32a
2d.	Dull purple and brown	45	33
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Ultramarine	46	34
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Blue	46a	-
3d.	Grey-green and orange-brown	47	35
6d.	Purple and black	48	36

1s.	Blue and dull purple	49	37
2s.	Grey-green and violet	50	38

The mono-colored stamps were printed on white wove paper, while the bi-colored stamps are on chalk-surfaced paper ((1)). See also discussion of this paper in Section 6.1.1 above. In the case of the bi-colored stamps, the first color given is that of the center and the second color is that of the frame ((7)). All stamps were perforated 14 ((7, 8)).

#### SHEETS

The sheet structure is the same as that discussed in Section 6.1.1 above for the 1903 issue on Crown over CC paper.

#### SUMMARY OF PRINTINGS

<u>C.A. REQN. NO.</u>	<u>REQN. NO.</u>	<u>DUTY</u>	<u>DISPATCHED TO ANTIGUA</u>
48/125	90/06	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s.	10 DEC 1906
50/24	83/07	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	31 DEC 1907
51/7	45/08	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s.	23 JUN 1908
52/59	23/09	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d.	10 JUN 1909
53/176	44/10	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d.	18 JUL 1910
55/47	33/11	1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d.	13 JUN 1911
56/71	106/11	2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s.	29 DEC 1911
58/12	80/12	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d.	11 NOV 1912
61/194	29/15	1d.	10 JUN 1915
64/116	13/17	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d.	19 MAR 1917
66/182	78/18	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d.	10 OCT 1918

The data above for the eleven printings is based on the De La Rue records of ((9, 10)).

#### QUANTITIES PRINTED

<u>DUTY</u>	<u>QUANTITY ((9, 10))</u>
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	155,880
1d.	304,800
2d.	30,480
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	45,600
3d.	29,820
6d.	18,300
1s.	19,680
2s.	6,240

The total quantities in stamps of each value dispatched to Antigua are given above. From Table 6.1-3 at the end of this section one can obtain an idea of the quantities of each shade,



but with the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. values this cannot be conclusive in the case of certain shades and colors.

### COLOR TRIALS

Color trials of several, perhaps most, values exist in various colors ((24)), including those of the issued stamps. Although the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value on paper watermarked Multiple Crown over CA was issued as mono-colored stamps, color trials exist in over twenty bi-colored combinations. The following  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. imperforate color trials on gummed MCA paper have been recorded:

<u>COLOR TRIAL</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Issued color of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., center cut out	((22))
Issued color of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1903)	((21, 25))
Issued color of 1d. (1903)	((21, 22))
Issued color of 2d.	((18, 21, 22, 25))
Issued color of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1903)	((18, 21, 22, 25))
Issued color of 3d.	((21, 22))
Issued color of 6d.	((18, 21, 22))
Issued color of 1s.	((21, 22))
Issued color of 2s., center cut out	((21, 22))
Issued color of 2s.6d.	((18, 22))
Bronze and green	((22))
Bronze and purple	((22))
Grey-green and bright blue	((22))
Orange and purple	((22))
Purple and red	((21, 22))
Grey-green and red, center cut out	((22))
Mauve and blue-green, mss. "X" partially removed	((22))
Green	((22))
Black and purple	((25))
Green and grey	((25))
Brown and mauve	((25))
Chocolate and dull green	((12))

### PROOFS

No die proofs are known to have been struck after 1903, nor was there a need to do so. However, imprimaturs or plate proofs exist of all values, imperforate and in the issued colors, as follows:

<u>DUTY</u>	<u>EXAMPLES</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Horizontal pair	((12, 20))

1d.	Single (two copies)	((12, 18))
2d.	Horizontal pair, single	((12, 20, 21))
2½d.	Single	((12, 20))
3d.	Horizontal pair	((12, 20))
6d.	Horizontal pair, single	((12, 18, 20))
1s.	Horizontal pair, single	((12, 20, 21))
2s.	Horizontal pair	((12, 20))

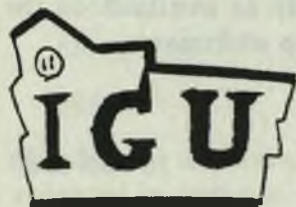
The 1d. red is also reported to exist imperforate with the center vignette cut out ((20)).

### SPECIMENS

The three mono-colored stamps, the ½d., 1d., and 2½d., were overprinted SPECIMEN in black at the times of the initial printings. Data on these will be found in Section 10, where SPECIMEN stamps of all issues are discussed.

### VARIETIES

Only one watermark variety has been reported, the ½d. value, with MCA watermark inverted ((26)). A single copy is known, used and cancelled with the ANTIGUA Code Letter A CDS (20 mm diameter), dated AP 14 --. This stamp is possibly from the first printing on thick paper ((27)). Color shades exist of all values except the 2s., of which only one printing was made. The shades are described below under Quantities.



A single used copy of the 1d. red (partial, dateless St. John's cancel) is known with a possibly constant printing variety. As shown in the sketch at the left, the G of ANTIGUA is joined by a "spur" at the upper right to the inner frameline of the ornate tablet containing the colony name. Additional examples would be required before constancy of this variety could be assured ((19)).

Single used copies of the 1d. red and the 1d. scarlet are known with irregular colorless spots obscuring parts of the inscription around the upper edge of the central circular medallion. On the red stamp the spot is on the "D" of "F.D.", while the scarlet example has a spot on the "P" of "IMP". Such spots would not be constant varieties on these recess-printed stamps, since they would be caused either by foreign material on the plate or by incomplete inking ((19)).

### QUANTITIES

The data given herein are taken from copies of pertinent pages of the De La Rue Colonial Stamp Books ((9)) and Day Books ((10)), which were supplied by Michael Vokins. In all cases but one, for a 1d. issue, the despatch dates correlate readily with the release dates given by Melville ((1)), but covers bearing the ½d. value suggest an earlier release date for one printing.

Table 6.1-3 at the end of this section lists all of the printings in tabular form and provides a convenient reference list. However, the mere listing of the printings in a table does not provide a complete story. It is useful for a study of these stamps to discuss each value separately, as done below.



<u>CA REQ. NO.</u>	<u>STAMPS</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>DISPATCHED</u>
		<u>½d. Value</u>	
48/125	3,120	Initial printing on thicker paper. Specimens 732, green.	10 DEC 1906
52/59	30,180	On thinner, ordinary paper.	10 JUN 1909
53/176	30,720		18 JUL 1910
58/12	30,720	On a thicker paper, deep green.	11 NOV 1912
64/116	30,480	Dull blue-green.	19 MAR 1917
66/182	30,660		10 OCT 1918

The six printings of the ½d. value total 155,880 stamps. If one assumes the colors were constant until a change is reported, the first 64,020 were green, the next 30,720 were deep green, and the final 61,140 were dull blue-green, using the names given to the shades by Melville ((1)).

Although the ½d. green was first printed in October 1906 and dispatched to Antigua on December 10, 1906, the stamps did not come on sale until April 1909 ((1)). The first printing was on a thicker paper which is explained by a note in the "Colonial Office Journal", April 1908, stating in part ((1))---"The paper referred to above is about 25 per cent thicker than the ordinary paper and it has been inadvertently used for printing the last two issues of the large Antigua stamps."

The second and third printings were on the ordinary thinner paper, but the printing of November 1912 in deep green is again described as on a thicker paper ((1)). Although Melville gives September 1915 as the date for the appearance of this shade, two covers postmarked 22 JAN 1914 and 4 JUN 1914 indicate an earlier release. No further information is available on the release date of the dull blue-green stamps which constituted the last two shipments.

		<u>1d. Value</u>	
52/59	29,940	Initial printing. Specimens 413, rose-red.	10 JUN 1909
53/176	30,480		18 JUL 1910
55/47	30,720		13 JUN 1911
58/12	61,860		11 NOV 1912
61/194	60,900	Bright scarlet.	10 JUN 1915
64/116	60,900	Deep scarlet.	19 MAR 1917
66/182	30,000	Dark red.	10 DEC 1918

The 1d. mono-colored stamp was first printed in April 1909, dispatched on June 10, 1909, and appeared in Antigua in July 1909. A total of 304,800 stamps appeared on the paper watermarked Multiple Crown over CA. Melville calls the initial shade rose-red and does not indicate a change in shade until the fifth printing. This would give a total of 153,000 stamps in the initial shade.

The printing dispatched 10 June 1915 Melville calls bright scarlet. The change to scarlet in 1915 is further confirmed in an article by G. B. Talbot ((28)) who wrote "On August 15th, 1915, in common with many other British Colonial 1d. stamps, the 1d. stamp (Ed: of Antigua), formerly printed in red, appeared in scarlet." However, there exists a 1d. stamp



used on postcard and clearly postmarked 20 DEC 1912 in a lovely bright scarlet shade, quite distinct from the initial rose-red. One example does not disprove the record, but creates a mystery to be solved.

The 1917 printing of 60,900 stamps was in deep scarlet. The final printing of 30,000 stamps in 1918 was in a dark red, but did not appear on sale until September 29, 1919 ((1)). Melville refers to the dark red as "sometimes described as aniline, as it appears to have saturated the paper and shows through to the back."

2d. Value

56/71	12,120	Initial printing, dull purple and brown.	29 DEC 1911
58/12	18,360	Dull purple and red-brown.	11 NOV 1912

Only two printings of the 2d. value were made, the first in 1911 of 12,120 stamps and the second in 1912 of 18,360 stamps for a total of 30,480 stamps, or 508 sheets. The initial printing first appeared in February 1912. The second printing, although dispatched in November 1912, did not appear until September 1915 ((1)). The red-brown frame of the second printing is quite distinct and copies can be assigned to each printing by the shades of the frames. Talbot gives a date of February 28, 1912, for the issue date of the initial printing ((28)).

2½d. Value

48/125	3,120	Initial printing on thicker paper. Specimens 732, ultramarine.	10 DEC 1906
50/24	6,300	On thinner paper.	31 DEC 1907
51/7	12,000		23 JUN 1908
55/47	12,180		13 JUN 1911
58/12	12,000	Deep blue.	11 NOV 1912

The 2½d. in ultramarine was the first of the stamps on Multiple Crown over CA paper to be released in Antigua. Five printings of this value were made, four in ultramarine totalling 33,600 stamps, and one in deep blue of 12,000 stamps. The first shipment of 3,120 stamps, dispatched in December 1906, was on the same thicker paper as the ½d. stamp. These stamps began to appear in January 1908 ((1)). A second printing of 6,300 stamps, dispatched in December 1907, was on the normal, thinner paper. The third shipment of 12,000 stamps, dispatched in June 1908, began to appear in 1909 ((1)). The fourth and final printing in ultramarine of 12,180 stamps was dispatched in June 1911.

Comparison of a number of unused ultramarine stamps indicates that there may be two shades, one lighter than the other. Paper toning has a pronounced effect on the appearance, so care must be taken to compare stamps on paper that has not been toned. There is insufficient evidence to relate the shades to specific printings. However, the use of deep ultramarine is reported on July 30, 1910, pale ultramarine in 1911 and 1914, and deep blue on May 15, 1921 ((27)). In November 1912 the final printing of the 2½d. stamp was sent to the colony, but the stamps were deep blue rather than ultramarine. There was apparently a suitable stock of 2½d. stamps on hand, since the deep blue stamps were not released until August 1918 ((1)).

The color designation above for the first four printings differs from that given by Melville in his text. He refers to the first two printings as blue, and does not mention the third and fourth printings. The last printing he calls deep blue (as above). Then, in his check list (Chapter XI), he lists the 2½d. stamps as follows: 2½d. ultramarine, thick paper; 2½d. blue;



2½d. deep blue (1918). It is impossible, except for the last listing, to relate to his text which never uses the word "ultramarine". Bridger and Kay ((14)) adds further confusion by listing these stamps as follows: E20, 2½d. ultramarine; E21, 2½d. blue, thin paper (11/09); E22, 2½d. deep blue (8/18). The present study does not yet have the information needed to resolve this uncertainty.

#### 3d. Value

56/71	12,180	Initial printing, grey-green and orange-brown.	29 DEC 1911
58/12	17,640	Deep green and bright orange.	11 NOV 1912

Only two orders were placed for the 3d. value on Multiple Crown over CA paper, the first in 1911 and the second in 1912, for a total of 29,820 stamps. The first printing of 12,180 stamps was sent to Antigua in December 1911 and began to appear in February 1912 ((1)). Talbot gives a date of February 28, 1912 ((28)). The printing is described as grey-green and orange-brown. The second printing of 17,640 stamps was sent to the island in November 1912, but did not appear until August 1918 ((1)). This printing was in deep green and bright orange. With these shade descriptions, it is readily possible to compare stamps from the two printings and assign them to the first or second printing.

#### 6d. Value

55/47	6,000	Initial printing, purple and black.	13 JUN 1911
56/71	12,300	Magenta and grey-black.	29 DEC 1911

As in the case of the 3d., there were only two printings of the 6d. value, totalling 18,300 stamps on the Multiple Crown over CA paper. Both printings were made in 1911, the first being dispatched in June and the second in December. The first shipment of 6,000 stamps made its appearance in August 1911 ((1)). Talbot states that "...the 6d. purple and black was issued on August 30th, 1911." ((28)). The second shipment of 12,300 stamps in magenta and grey-black began to appear in September 1915 ((1)). As with the other values of which there were only two printings, a comparison of examples of the two printings enables one to assign the stamps accurately to each printing.

#### 1s. Value

48/125	1,560	Initial printing, blue and dull purple.	10 DEC 1906
51/7	6,180		23 JUN 1908
56/71	11,940	Deep blue and dark purple.	29 DEC 1911

The three printings of the 1s. stamp, made between 1906 and 1911, total 19,680 stamps. Only 1,560 stamps were in the first shipment of December 1906. These stamps in blue and dull purple began to appear in February 1908 ((1)). A second shipment of 6,180 stamps was dispatched in June 1908, but apparently matched the colors of the first shipment closely. The third shipment of 11,940 stamps was sent in December 1911. These stamps in deep blue and dark purple began to appear in September 1915 ((1)), and can easily be distinguished from the earlier blue and dull purple stamps.

#### 2s. Value

56/71	6,240	Only printing, grey-green and violet	29 DEC 1911
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The 2s. stamp on Multiple Crown over CA paper had only one printing of 6,240 stamps. Dispatched to Antigua in December 1911, these stamps are described as grey-green and violet.



Talbot gives the issue date of this stamp as February 28th, 1912 ((28)). With only 6,240 stamps printed, the 2s. value merits recognition as the scarcest value of the issue.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS

It is interesting to note that a German catalogue printed about 1922 refers to the thick paper varieties of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. values printed in 1906 and quotes the quantities of 3,120 each. This catalogue lists two shades each for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., but does not recognize the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. deep blue or other shades.

There exists a used set of blocks of four of all values on piece, with each piece postmarked March 5, 1920. Each of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. through 1s. values is in the last shade noted in the above tables. These examples are suspected of being "favor" postmarks rather than from regular postal use. Since each shade is in the last issued notation, it is quite possible that these stamps were still on hand at the post office on this date. Recently, a similar block of four of the 2s.6d. stamp of 1903 has been found on piece with the same postmark of March 5, 1920. There is no clue on these pieces as to the "stamp collector" responsible, but this group of used blocks of four is thought to be unique.

The data from the De La Rue records are included in Section 6.1 through the efforts of Alfred Branston and Michael Vokins. Mr. Branston did the original searches through the Colonial Stamp Books and provided the starting point. Mr. Vokins took many hours from his research on Jamaica to photocopy the Antigua pieces in the Colonial Stamp Books and Day Books. With such information on hand, it has been a straightforward task to correlate this data with that given by Melville. Sincere thanks are due to these two dedicated men for making this possible.

The help of reviewers has made this section more complete than it otherwise would have been. Sincere thanks are due to Mrs. S. M. Pearse, G. W. Bowman, Reverend P. Brooks, W. G. Cornell, and V. N. F. Surtees.

Special thanks are due to E. K. Thompson and E. V. Toeg, who exhibited their marvellous Antigua collections at both PHYLIMPIA 1970 and LONDON 1980. Through a study of these collections much of the data in this section has been elaborated and strengthened.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR TABLE 6.1-3 ON NEXT PAGE:

1. Dates are given according to the following two-letter designations for months:  
January - JA; February - FE; March - MA; April - AP; May - MY; June - JU; July - JY; August - AU; September - SE; October - OC; November - NO; December - DE.
2. Colonial Stamp Book pages come from Volumes 10, 11, and 12.
3. Day Book pages come from Volumes X, Y, Z, AA, AB, and AC.
4. Opposite each duty:
  - a. First line is quantity shipped to Antigua.
  - b. Second line is month and year released according to Melville;  
e.g., 4/09 is April 1909.
  - c. Third and fourth lines give color as reported by Melville.
5. See text for discussion of paper thickness. The reference to the thicker paper for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps shipped in 1912 comes from Melville but is not further clarified by him.



TABLE 6.1-3

QUANTITIES OF STAMPS DISTRIBUTED BY DE LA RUE PER PRINTING  
ANTIGUA, 1908 ARMS ISSUE, WATERMARKED MULTIPLE CROWN OVER CA, PERFORATED 14

Colonial Stamp Book Page and Date	10 p102 18OC 06	10 p158 3DE 07	10 p187 20MY 08	10 p231 21AP 09	11 p45 25MY 10	11 p91 4AP 11	11 p125 16NO 11	11 p181 3SE 12	12 p51 7AP 15	12 p126 22JA 17	12 p199 18JY 18
Day Book Page and Date	X p25 10DE 06	X p233 31DE 07	Y p23 18JU 08	Y p201 10JU 09	Z p93 18JY 10	Z p275 13JU 11	AA p112 29DE 11	AA p333 14NO 12	AB p278 10JU 15	AC p144 19MA 17	AC p333 10OC 18
CA Requisition No.	48/125	50/24	51/7	52/59	53/176	55/47	56/71	58/12	61/194	64/116	66/182
Requisition No.	90/06	83/07	45/08	23/09	44/10	33/11	106/11	80/12	29/15	13/17	78/18
Duty											
1d.	3,120 (a) 4/09 green			30,180 (b) 11/09	30,720			30,720 (c) 9/15 deep green		30,480 /17 dull blue green	30,660
1d.				29,940 7/09	30,480	30,720		61,860	60,900 9/15 bright scarlet	60,900 /17 deep scarlet	30,000 9/19 dark red aniline
2d.							12,120 2/12 dull purple and brown	18,360 9/15 dull purple & red- brown			
2½d.	3,120 (a) 1/08 ultra- marine	6,300 (b)	12,000 (b) 11/09			12,180		12,000 8/18 deep blue			
3d.							12,180 2/12 gray- green & orange- brown	17,640 8/18 deep green & bright orange			
6d.						6,000 8/11 purple & black	12,300 9/15 magenta & gray- black				
1s.	1,560 2/08 blue & dull purple		6,180				11,940 9/15 deep blue & dark purple				
2s.							6,240 2/12 gray- green & violet				

(a) Thick paper      (b) Thin paper (normal)      (c) Thicker paper



## REFERENCES

- ((24)) Surtees, V. N. F., private communication to M. W. Swetland, 25 January 1981.
- ((25)) Harmer Rooke & Co., Ltd., Sale 4544, 14 February 1963, The H. Douglas Bessemer British West Indies, London, Auction Lots 105-111 and 115. H. R. Harmer, Ltd., Sale 3303, 15 March 1965, The G. W. Collett Collection of Jamaica and British Commonwealth, London, Auction Lot 308.
- ((26)) Freeland, Charles A., BWI - General, Watermark Varieties, BWISC Bulletin No. 110, September 1981, page 47.
- ((27)) Brooks, Rev. P., private communication to M. W. Swetland, 31 December 1981.
- ((28)) Talbot, G. H., The Georgian Stamps of Antigua, 1911-1922, Stamp Collecting, No. 464, Volume XVIII, No. 22, September 1922, page 472.

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## BCPSG WINNERS AT SESCOAL

The following BCPSG'ers earned awards at the 41st Annual SESCOAL Exhibit, held at Los Angeles' Ambassador Hotel on 25-27 October 1985:

GOLD (plus the U. S. Cancellation Club Award): KING PARKER, JR., "A Postal History of San Francisco".

SILVER: Dr. RUSSELL V. SKAVARIL, "Research on the Modern Official Handstamps of St. Helena".

LITERATURE:

SILVER: British Caribbean Philatelic Journal, Volume 24, 1984, George W. Bowman, Editor.

SILVER-BRONZE: St. Helena and Dependencies Philatelic Society Newsletter, Dr. Russell V. Skavaril, Editor.

BPONZE: Inflation Study Group Bulletin, Diana Manchester, Editor.

George Bowman was Exhibits Chairman of the show, which also hosted the 6th Annual Convention of the American Helvetia Philatelic Society.

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## MORE ON "MISSENT TO BAHAMAS" MARKS

by HORST AUGUSTINOVIC

In March 1985 I first noticed a new "MISSENT TO BAHAMAS" mark which is similar in size and type style to a previous type; however, the word "THE" has been removed from "MISSENT TO THE BAHAMAS". (Ed: See Horst's listing of "MISSENT TO BAHAMAS" handstamps on page 46 of the April 1984 Journal.) Applied in blue, this mark measures 7 by 55 mm (Figure 1).

Two months later, in May 1985, a similar mark in red made its appearance (Figure 2). It is 8 by 58 mm in size and I at first assumed that it was a distorted version of the first mark; however, both marks continue to show up---always in their respective colors! It would seem,

**MISSENT TO BAHAMAS**

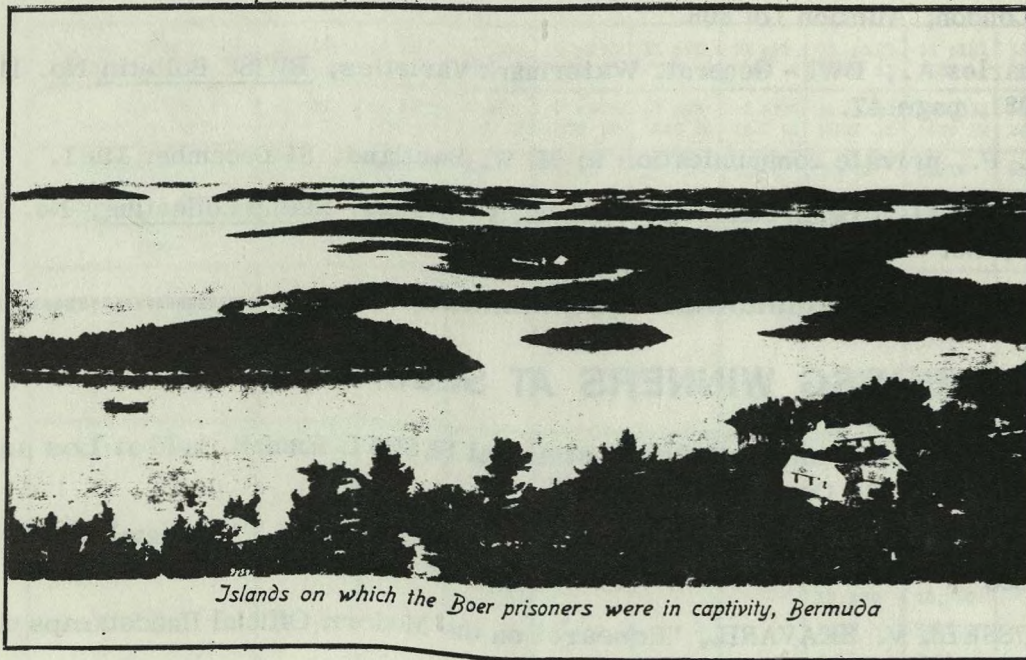
Figure 1

To page 143



# Bob Danzer's BERMUDA BRIEFS

BOER WAR PRISONERS HELD ON THE ISLANDS IN HAMILTON HARBOR, BERMUDA---  
A STUDY OF EIGHT LETTERS



*Islands on which the Boer prisoners were in captivity, Bermuda*

Figure 1

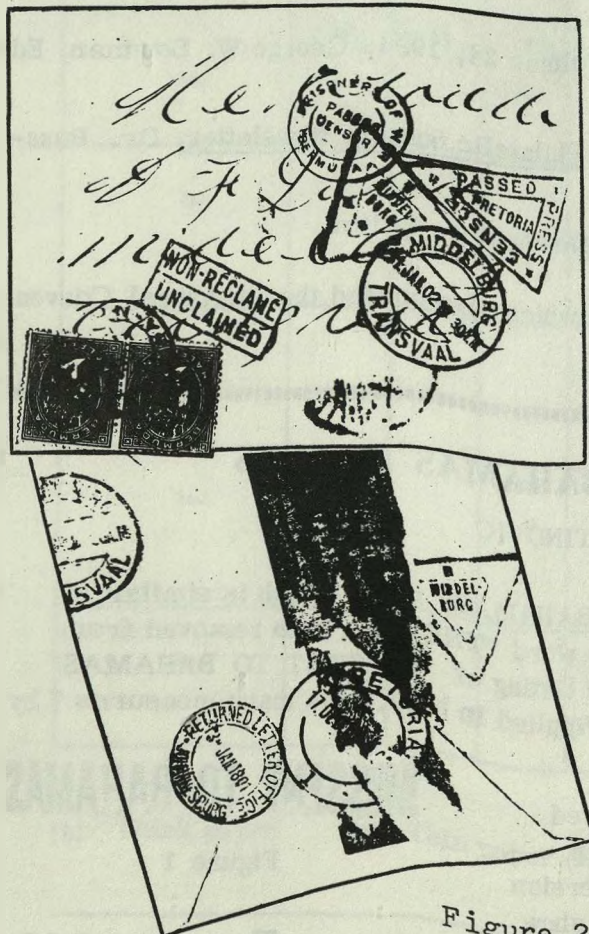


Figure 2

The postcard shown in Figure 1 was printed in the early 1900's, and shows all of the islands in Hamilton Harbor where Dutch prisoners of war were interned. (Ed: A short review of a book entitled "Boer Prisoners of War in Bermuda", provided to me by Horst Augustinovic, is printed on page 16 of the February 1983 BCPJ. In that publication are described P.O.W. covers similar to those discussed here by Bob.)

1. The item of Figure 2 was sent from a prisoner in Hamilton Harbor to Middleburg, Transvaal, where it remained unclaimed. It was censored in Bermuda in blue, then in black at Pretoria and Middleburg. Mailed on November 17th, 1900, it arrived in Pretoria on December 17th. It then took six weeks to get to Middleburg, after being detained at Johannesburg on January 3rd, 1901. I wonder whether it was ever delivered!

2. The official letter shown on the front cover of this journal is addressed to a P.O.W. on board a prisoners' ship bound for Bermuda. Sent from Pretoria on August 12th, 1901, it was censored there in red, backstamped at Durban and Point on August 15th, and finally at Hamil-



ton on November 27th---more than three months later.

3. The cover of Figure 3---my pride and joy!---is from a P.O.W. on St. Helena to a P.O.W. on Darrells Island in Bermuda. Censored in violet at Broad Bottom Camp on September 23rd, 1901, it arrived in St. Johns, Newfoundland, on November 4th and at Hamilton on November 16th, where it received a Bermuda censor mark in blue.

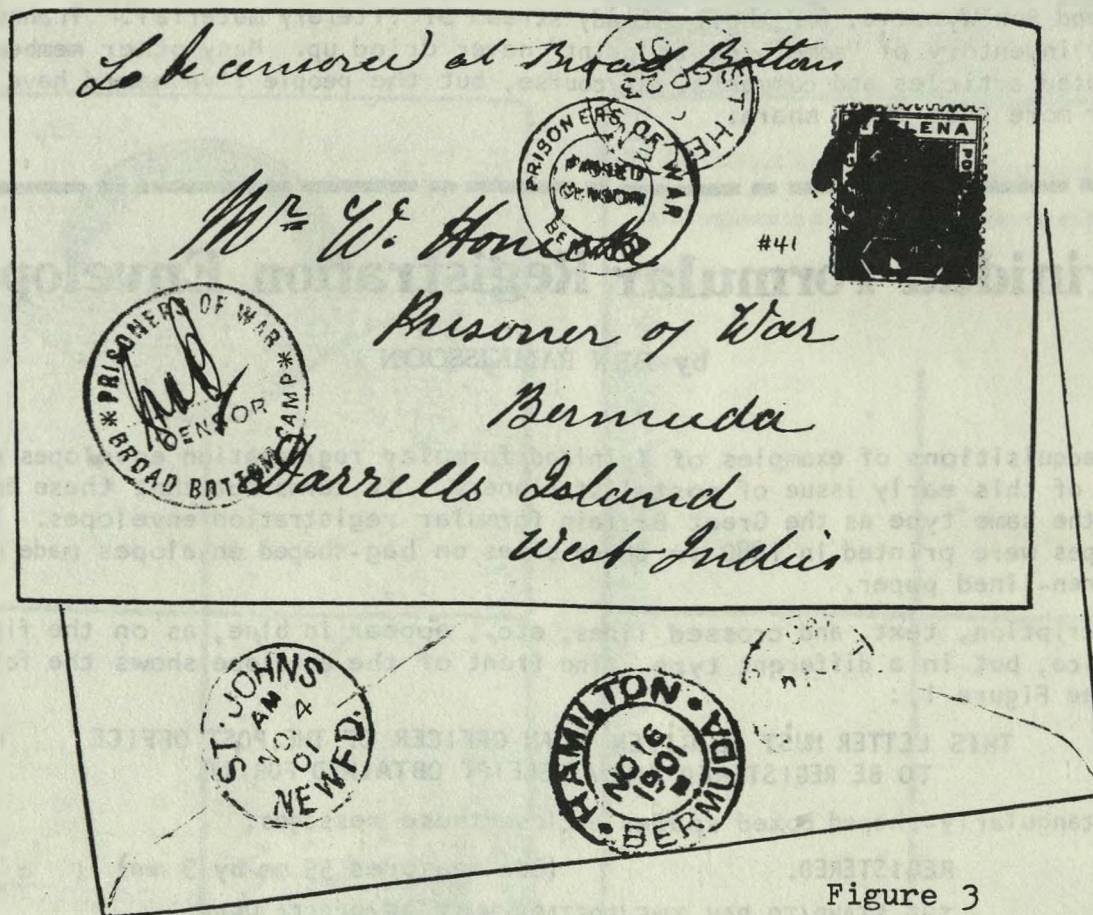


Figure 3

To page 123

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## Editor's Message

It certainly doesn't seem as if it's been six years since I edited my first issue of the British Caribbean Philatelic Journal. Frankly, I wasn't quite sure, back in early 1980, just what I was getting into. But now, half-a-dozen years and 28 magazines later, I realize that being given a major part in the production of this journal has been a most delightful and rewarding experience.

I'm sure that the entire BCPSG membership will give Mark the same enthusiastic support that was given to me during my term as Editor. The production of Journal pages by means of a computer/word processor, rather than by my banging away on an IBM Executive, is a major step in a different direction from that which my predecessors have followed since Al Johnson mimeographed his first issue back in 1960. Mark's equipment has the capability to give us a slick, neat magazine with a professional appearance of which we can all be proud. All he needs is material to work with, so please fill his in-basket with a steady flow of articles.



Thanks to each of you for your kind words and support these past years. I'd like to write a personal note of appreciation to each BCPSG'er who has made my life as an editor easier, but that would be impossible. I do wish to state here that I am particularly grateful to Ed Addiss, Jack Arnell, Horst Augustinovic, Colin Bayley, Edmund Bayley, Kil Bump, Bill Cornell, Chuck Cwiakala, Bob Danzer, Marge Doran, Jay Frederick, Tom Giraldi, Colm Hinneburg-Murphy, Reg Lant, Morris Ludington, Ian Matheson, Bill Matthews, Ben Ramkisson, Gale Raymond, Fred Seifert, Tony Shepherd, Russ Skavaril, Bob Swarbrick, Mark Swetland, Mike Vokins, Mike Watman, Mike Wilson, Malcolm Watts, and Ron Wynstra, for their steady stream of literary material. Thanks to them, my inventory of "something to print" never dried up. Many other members have contributed articles and comments, of course, but the people I've named have contributed far more than their share.

## Trinidad Formular Registration Envelopes

by BEN RAMKISSOON

Recent acquisitions of examples of Trinidad formular registration envelopes prompted a study of this early issue of postal stationery. It turns out that these envelopes are of the same type as the Great Britain formular registration envelopes. The Trinidad types were printed in 1880 in three sizes on bag-shaped envelopes made of white wove linen-lined paper.

The inscription, text, and crossed lines, etc., appear in blue, as on the first issue of Jamaica, but in a different type. The front of the envelope shows the following text (see Figure 1):

THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE  
TO BE REGISTERED AND A RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT.

Two rectangularly-shaped boxed spaces enclose these messages:

REGISTERED. (Box measures 55 mm by 9 mm)

THE STAMP/TO PAY THE/POSTAGE/MUST BE/PLACED HERE  
(Box measures  $21\frac{1}{2}$  mm by 24 mm)

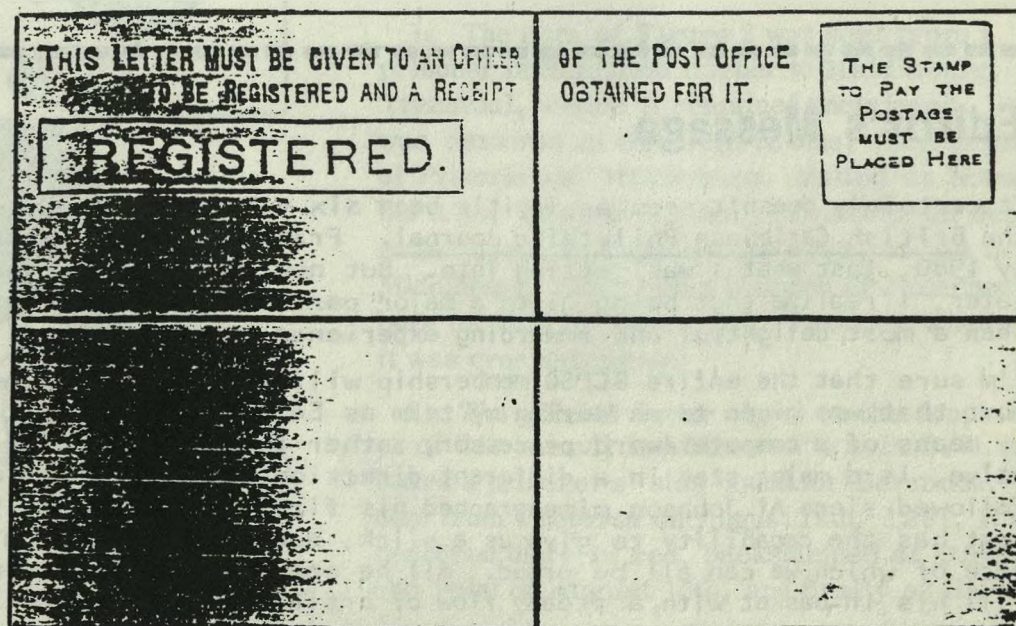
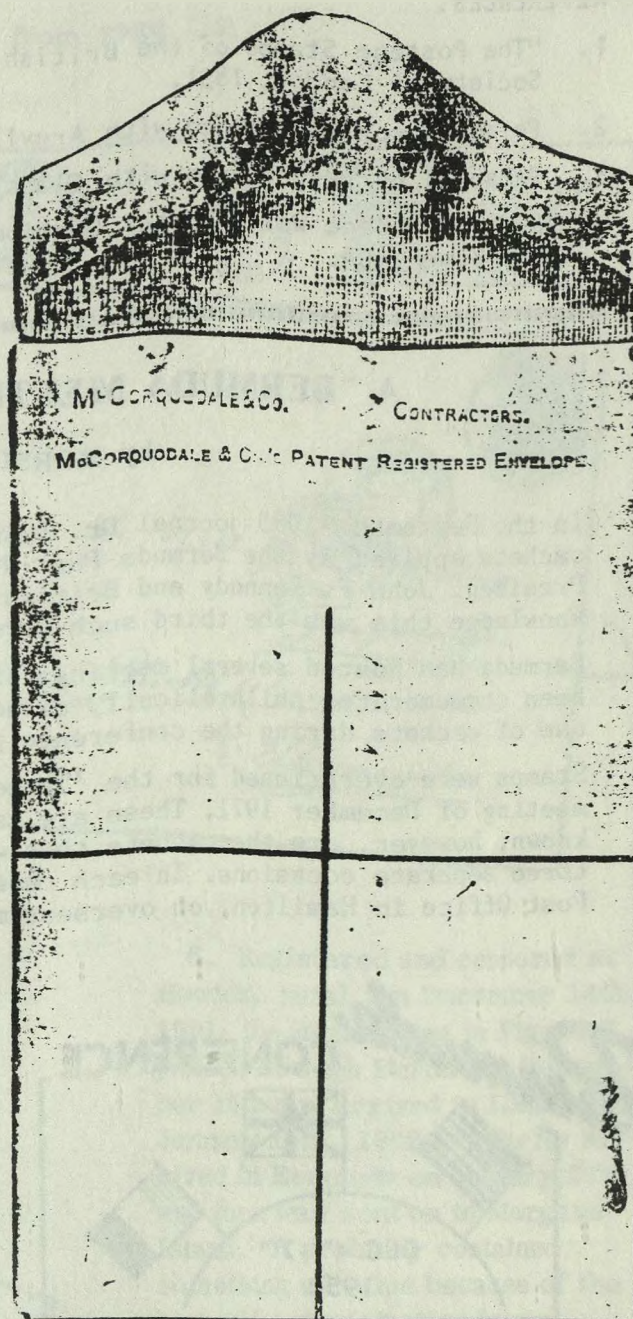
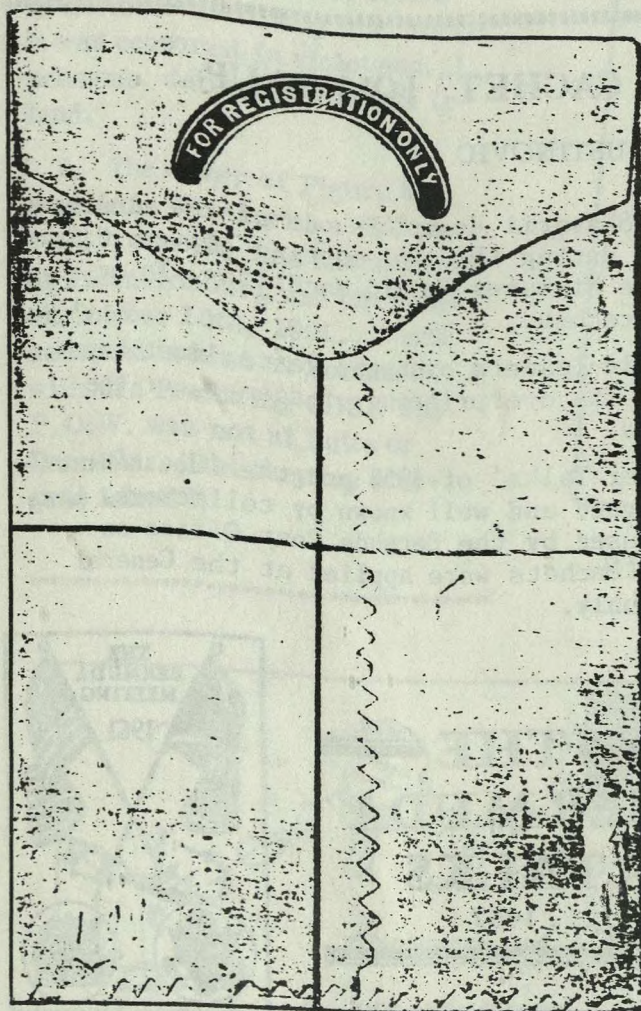


FIGURE 1



FIGURE 3

FIGURE 2



On the envelope flap the inscription **FOR REGISTRATION ONLY**, in block letters, appears in an arched label on a solid blue-green background (Figure 2).

Under the envelope flap the inscription **McCORQUODALE & CO. CONTRACTORS** is printed in blue block letters. Beneath this in a straight line in black block letters appear **McCORQUODALE & CO'S PATENT REGISTERED ENVELOPE** (Figure 3).

Without expressed value, the envelopes are:

- Green and blue, Size F (illustrated)
- Green and blue, Size G
- Green and blue, Size K

These envelopes are extremely rare, and used examples have not as yet been seen by this writer. Collectors with similar or related formular registration envelopes are invited to share information and comments with this writer at 3011 White Oak Lane, Oak Brook, IL 60521.



## REFERENCES:

1. "The Postage Stamps of the British Colonies in the West Indies", Royal Philatelic Society of London, 1891.
2. Personal correspondence with Argyll-Etkin, Ltd., London.
3. Personal correspondence with Classic Philatelics, Huntington Beach, CA.
4. Higgins & Gage World Postal Stationery Catalogue, Classic Philatelics, Huntington Beach, CA.

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## A "BERMUDA MEETING CACHET" FOLLOWUP

by HORST AUGUSTINOVIC

In the September 1985 journal Dr. Russell Skavaril describes one of the elusive cachets applied by the Bermuda Post Office during the 1961 meeting between U.S. President John F. Kennedy and British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan. To my knowledge this was the third such Bermuda cachet.

Bermuda has hosted several meetings of world leaders over the years; most have been commemorated philatelically either by the overprinting of stamps, or the use of cachets during the conference period.

Stamps were overprinted for the 'Three Power Talks' of 1953 and the 'Heath-Nixon' meeting of December 1971. These are catalogued and well known by collectors. Less known, however, are the cachets that were used by the Bermuda Post Office on three separate occasions. In each case the cachets were applied at the General Post Office in Hamilton, on overseas mail only.



The first cachet was applied from December 4th to 7th, 1953, during the 'Three Power Talks' of Prime Minister Churchill, President Eisenhower and French President Laniel, held at the Mid Ocean Club in Tucker's Town. It was applied in red.

During 'The Bermuda Talks' between Prime Minister MacMillan and President Eisenhower, held from March 21st to 24th, 1957, also at the Mid Ocean Club, the second cachet was applied in purple to outgoing airmail only.

The third cachet, as described by Dr. Skavaril, was applied during 'The Bermuda Meeting' of President Kennedy and Prime Minister MacMillan on December 21st and 22nd 1961. This meeting, almost cancelled at the last moment due to the serious illness of President Kennedy's father, was held at Bermuda's Government House, not at Mangrove Bay. The cachet, applied in red on outgoing airmail, was announced and illustrated on the front page of the Royal Gazette, Bermuda's daily newspaper, on Wednesday, December 20th, the day before the conference began. Shown below the flags by the way is a map of Bermuda, not clasped hands.







Figure 7

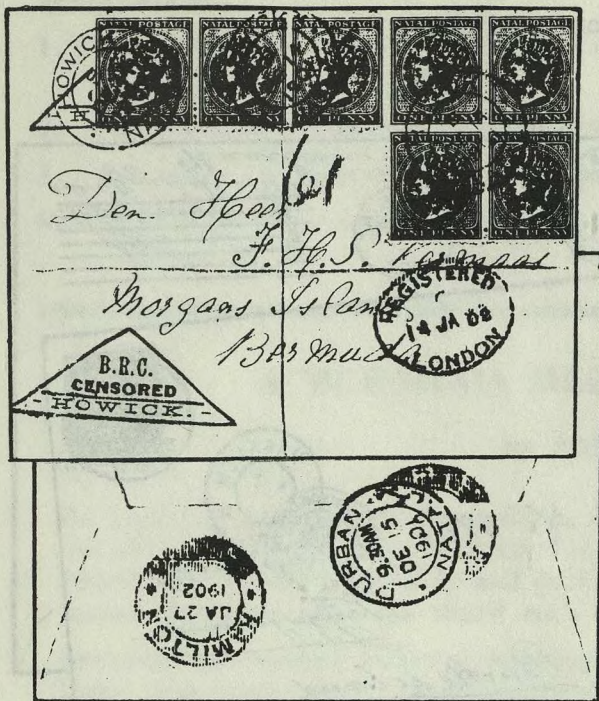


Figure 6

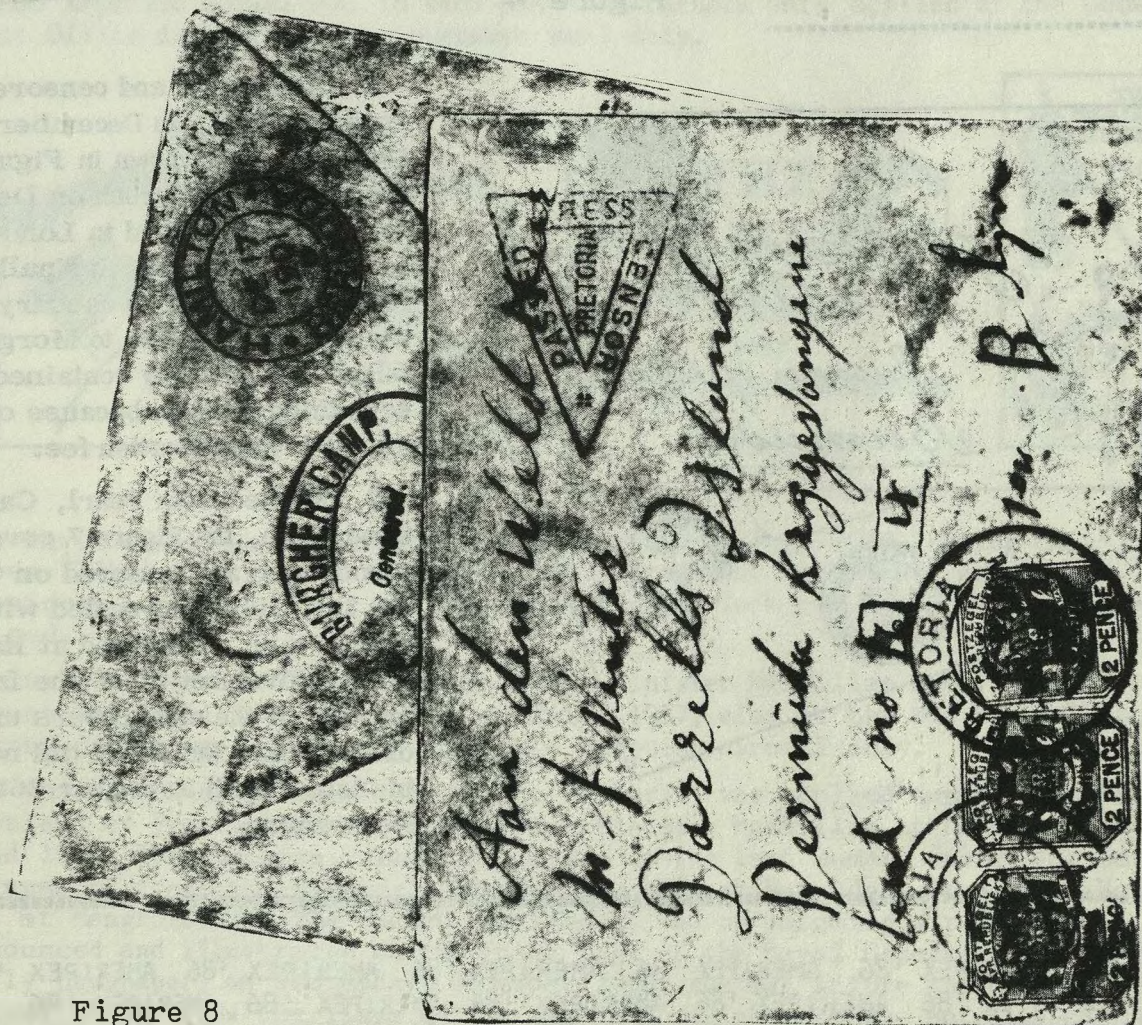
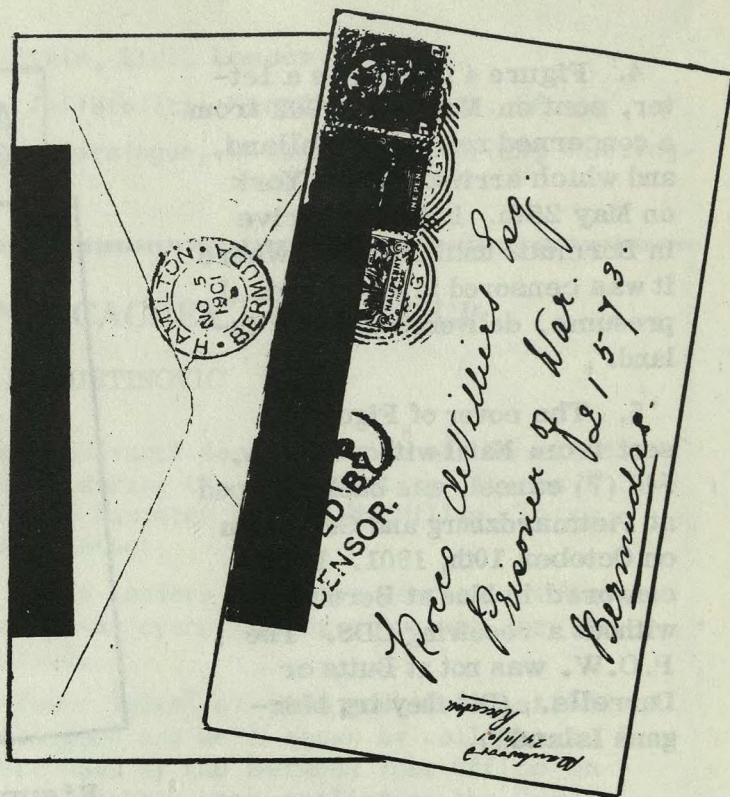


Figure 8



8. Lastly, I show an item (Figure 8) sent on November 2nd, 1901, from a burger camp at Pretoria to a P.O.W. in Tent No. 4 on Darrells Island. Censored in purple at the burger camp, it also received the Pretoria censor in black and arrived at Bermuda on December 17th.

(Figures 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are reduced to 77% of full size.)

## TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS: THREE COVERS TO AUSTRIA-BOHEMIA

by LOUIS E. ZELL, Jr.

The three registered covers shown below were all mailed from Turks Island to a Doctor Brunbauer of Ronsperg, Austria/Bohemia. They all have the following common features:

- a. A Turks Island Type 3a CDS (one cover is postmarked on 15 July 1911, the other two on 16 September 1911)
- b. A Turks Island Type R4 registration marking (with same dates as specified in a. above)
- c. Namescript registration numbers in blue pencil (numbers 744, 1973, and 1074).

The 744 number, inscribed on the 15 July cover (Figure 1), is unboxed. But each of the other two numbers, 1073 (Figure 2) and 1074 (Figure 3), is placed within a 40 mm by 32 mm box struck in violet ink. The box, which is apparently a distinctive registration mark, is divided into two segments, with the upper segment containing the

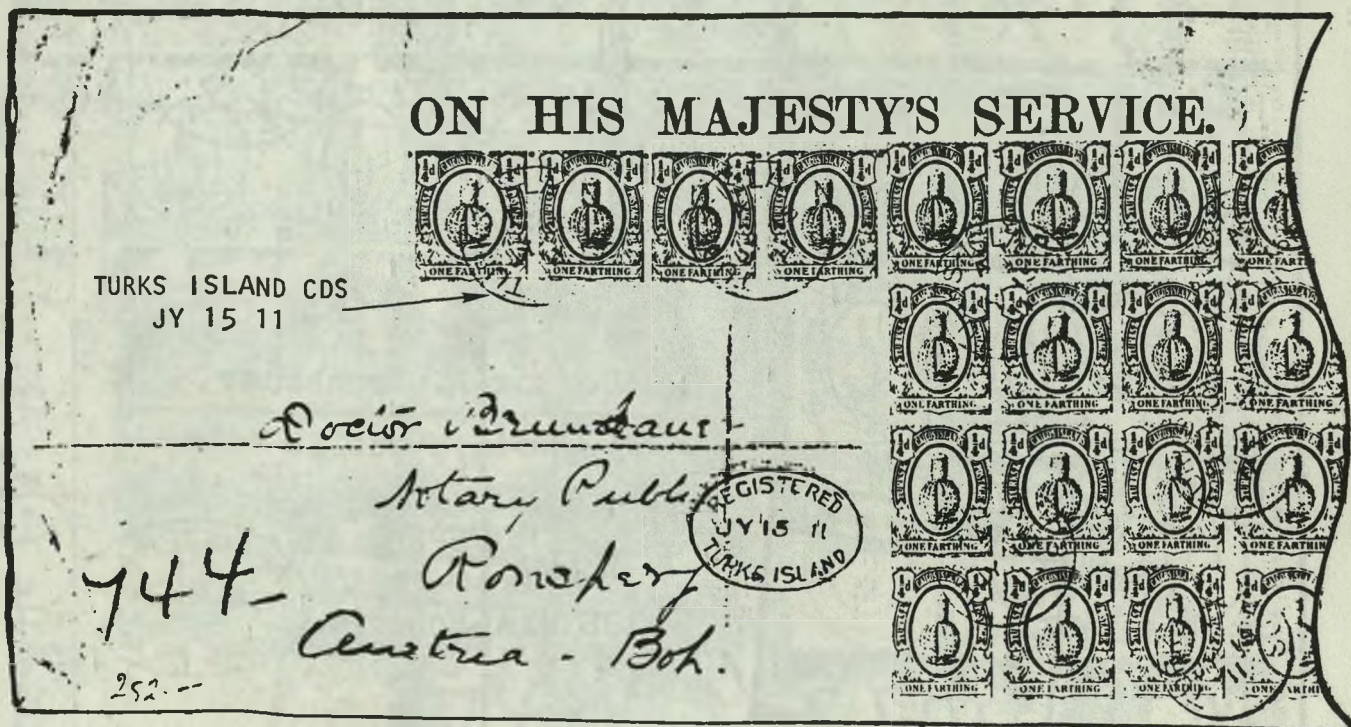


Figure 1 - Front



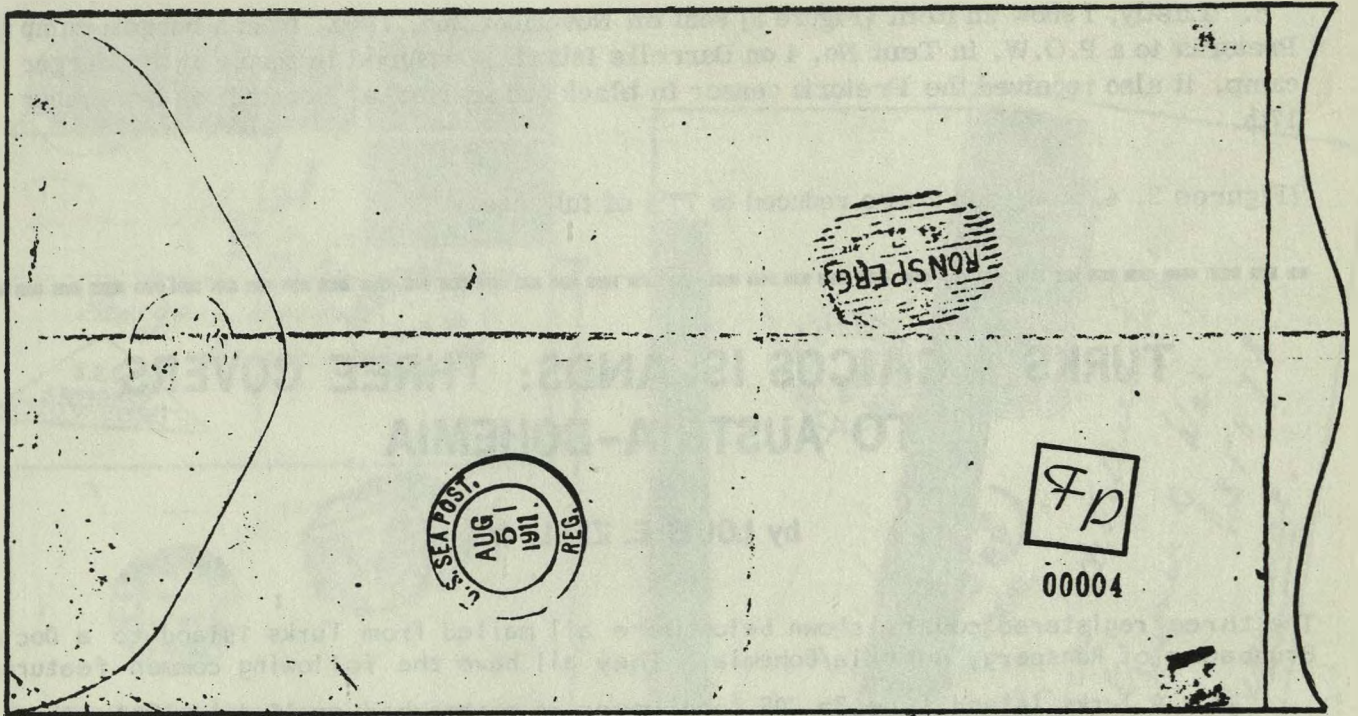
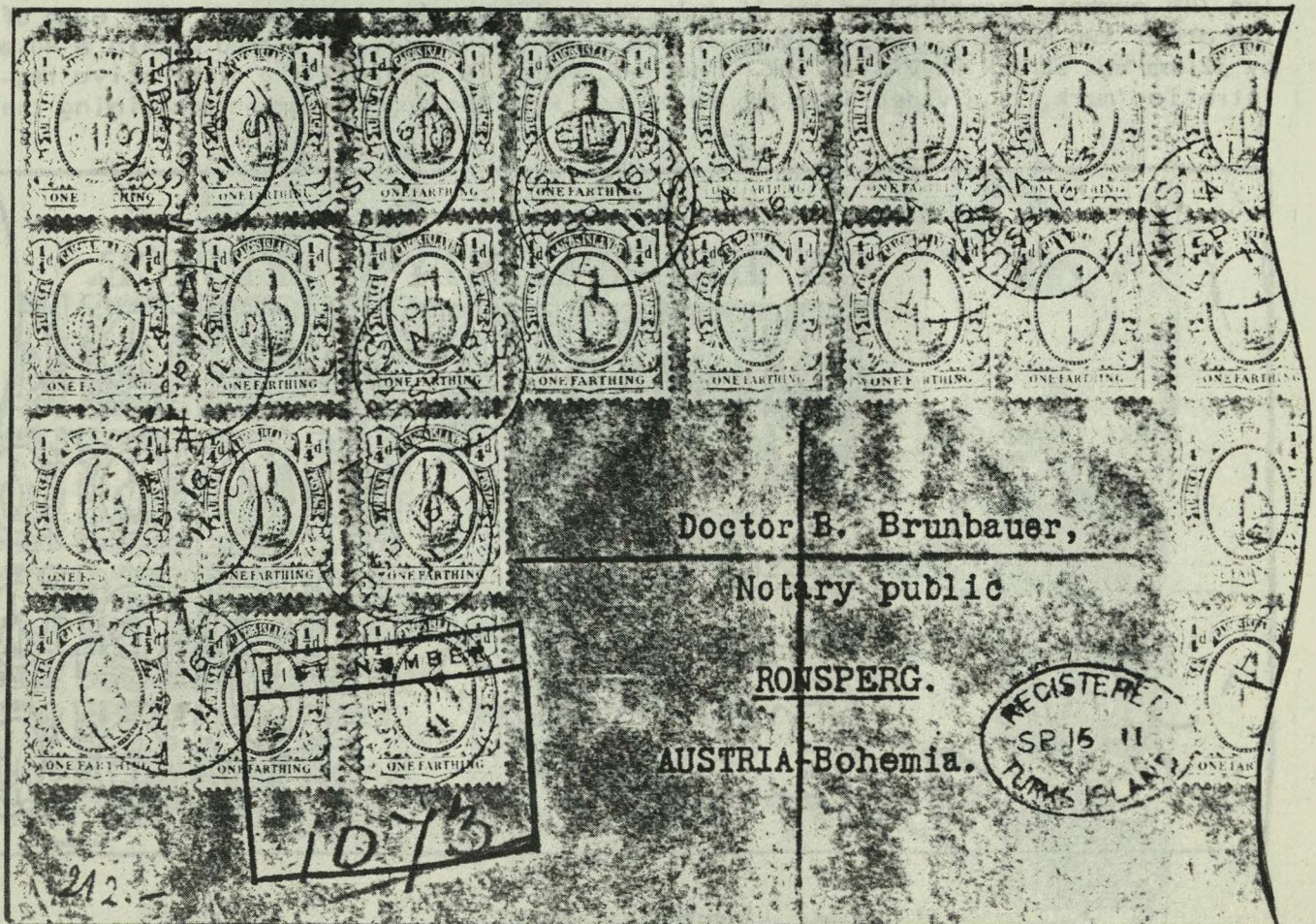


Figure 1 - Reverse

Figure 2 - Front





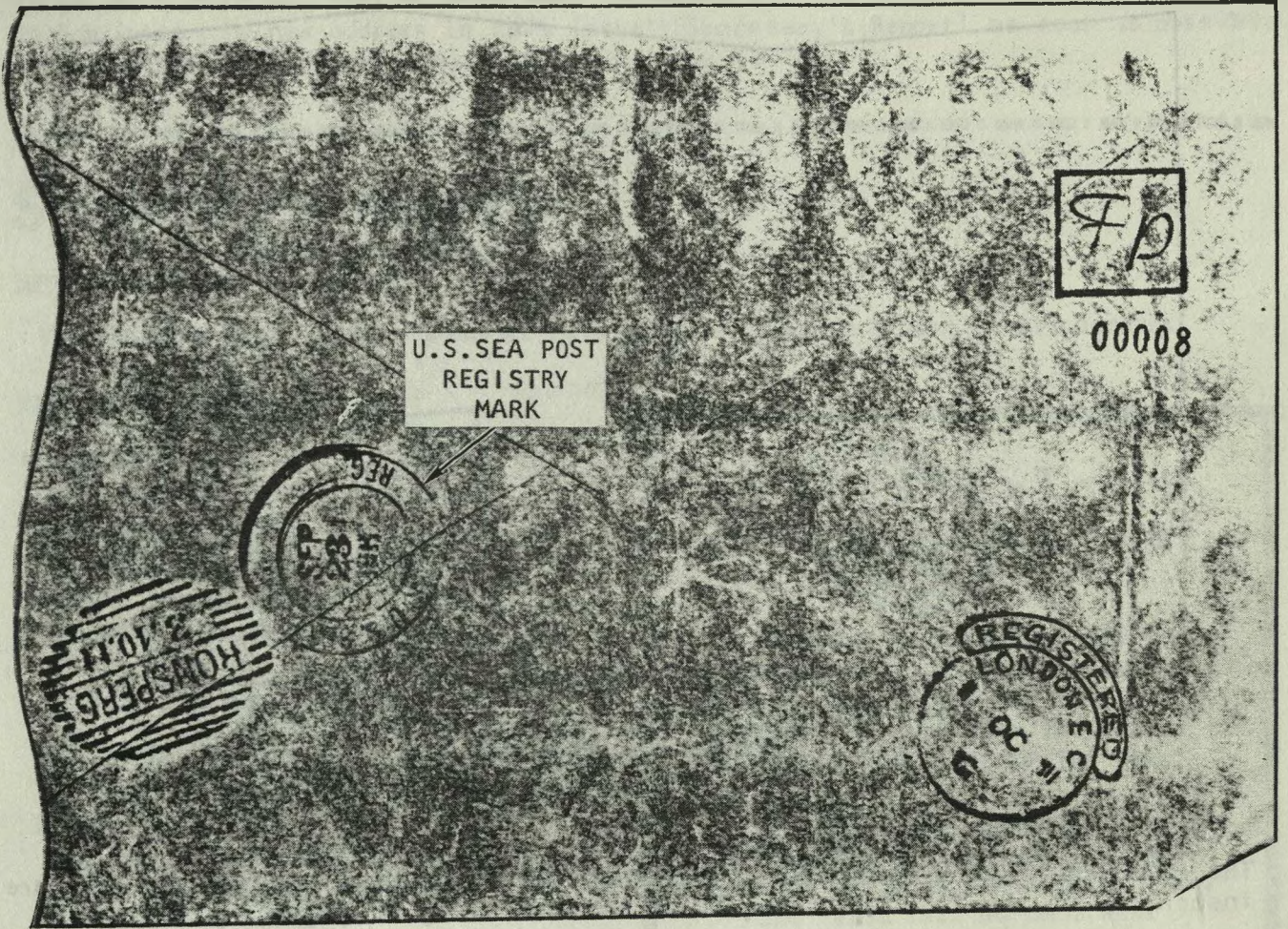
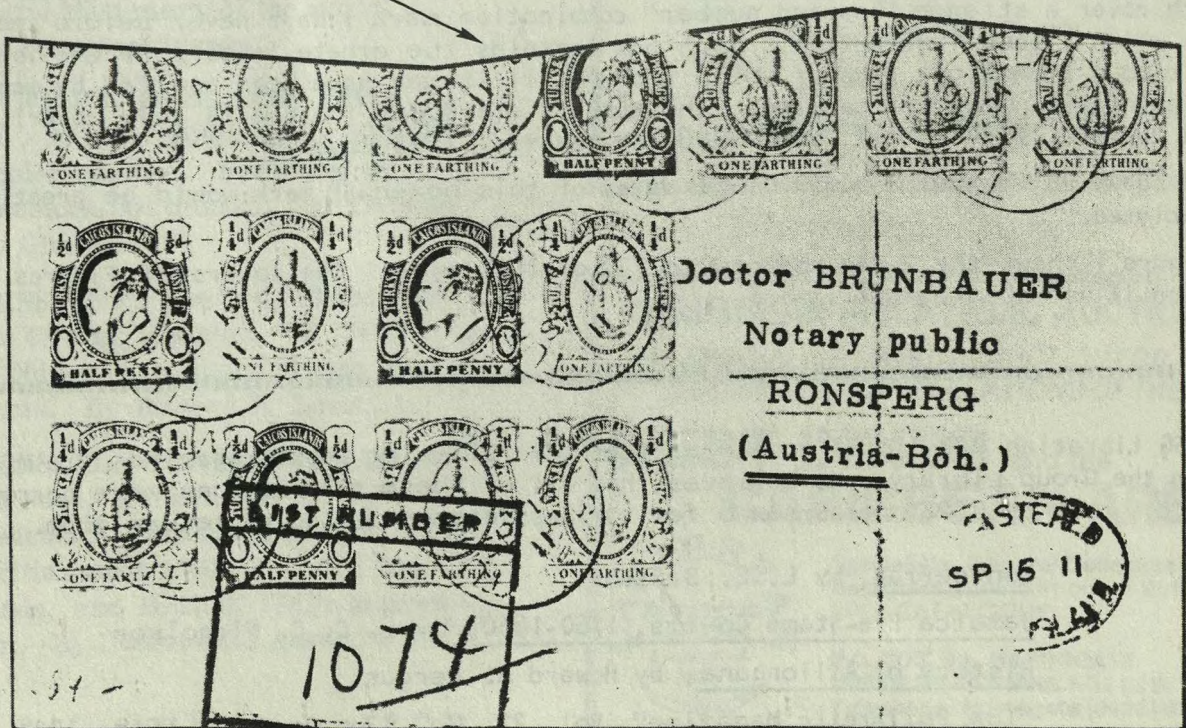


Figure 2 - Reverse

Figure 3 - Front





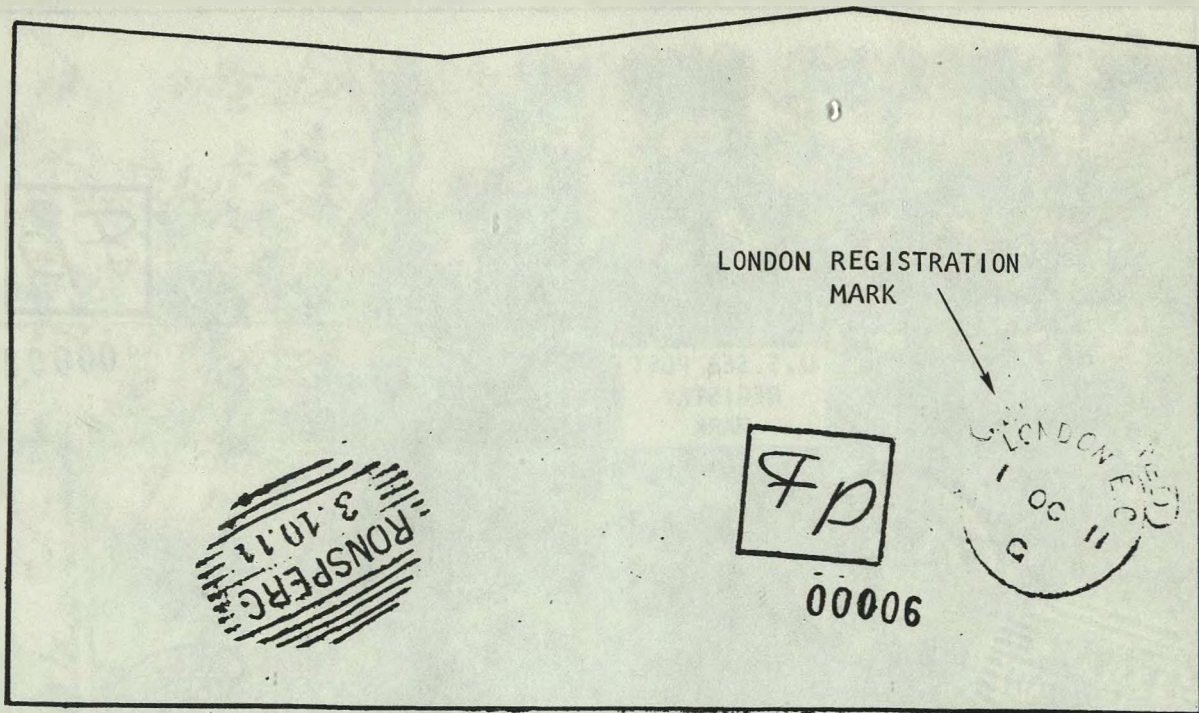


Figure 3 - Reverse

words LIST NUMBER.

The cover not bearing the box is an official "OHMS" envelope. All three covers are inscribed with the familiar crossed blue lines denoting the registration process.

Can any reader shed light upon this "box" mark? When was it first used in the Turks/Caicos Islands, and has a similar mark been utilized in other colonies?

The reverse side of all three covers is extremely interesting. Aside from the usual array of transit and receiving marks (i.e., U.S. SEA POST REG., London Registration, and RONSBERG "killer", all of which are normal and explainable), there appears on each cover a strange "box and number" combination mark I have never before seen and for which I seek information. Each box contains the ornate letters FP and is placed next to a five-digit number, which looks as if it may have been applied by means of an automatic numbering machine. The numbers are 00004 (on the 15 July cover), 00006 (on the mss. 1074 cover), and 00008 (on the mss. 1073 cover).

Any ideas on the purpose and usage dates of this boxed-FP mark would be greatly appreciated.

(Figure 1 shows the cover reduced to 77% of full size. The covers of Figures 2 and 3 are illustrated actual size.)

BCPSG Librarian BOB LOVETT announces that the following books/magazines are missing from the Group Library. He believes that all of these publications were borrowed in the dim past by BCPSG members who for various reasons failed to return them.

Montserrat, by L. E. Britnor

Jamaica Pre-Stamp Covers, 1760-1860, by L. C. C. Nicholson

History of Alliongana, by Howard A. Fergus

"The Philatelic Magazine", Vol. 22, No. 13; December 15th, 1928



If you have this material stashed away somewhere in your stamp den, please return it to Bob (note his new address in this issue's Secretary's Report) as soon as possible. No questions will be asked and no fines will be levied.

## Secretary's Report

### NEW MEMBERS:

All applicants listed in the September 1985 BCPJ have been admitted to membership.

### NEW APPLICANTS:

**GREENWOOD, J. S.**, 33 Drayton Court, Drayton Gardens, London SW10 9RH, England.

Company director. Collects Antigua, British Guiana, British Honduras, British East Africa, Solomon Islands, and horses on stamps. By Bruce Walker.

**FULFORD, Richard A.**, 8900 S.W. 107th Ave., # 312, Miami, FL 33176.

Exporter. Collects BWI, particularly Jamaica. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

**FEINER, Melvin**, Classic Philatelics, P.O. Box 5637, Huntington Beach, CA 92615-0637.

Self-employed. Interested in postal stationery of the world. By Ben Ramkisson.

**REYNOLDS, David**, 7908 Tokay Ave., Sp 101, Fontana, CA 92335.

Cooler worker. Interested in Jamaican postmarks. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

**BARNSTONE, Howard**, 17 Shadowlawn Circle, Houston, TX 77005.

Architect. Collects British Honduras. By Robert P. Lovett.

**BURNSSELL, Bradley W.**, 11 Bradford Road, Milton, MA 02186.

Teacher. Interested in mint/used British until 1968, Pitcairn Islands, and British FDC's to present. By Howard C. Austin.

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To page 138



The following article, slightly edited from its original appearance in a Belizean newspaper, was forwarded to me by member Peter Bylen. The commentary is interesting not only for its subject matter, but also because it was set up on the computer/printer of soon-to-be-Editor Mark Swetland. Mark and I decided to publish Peter's manuscript in this manner for a couple of reasons: (1) to "test" the technical capability of Mark's equipment to automatically handle Journal page layout, and (2) to give readers a preview of what will probably be standard Journal format beginning next year.

Mark's printer automatically "straight-lines" the right margins, but in doing so occasionally creates areas in the text where considerable space is built up between adjoining words. However, his machine can print out an alternate format in which the text body is fairly free from "white space" spots between words, but in which the right margin is vertically uneven. This is similar to the style I have used during my six years as Editor.

Both Mark and I would greatly appreciate your comments concerning which style you prefer. If you like the way Peter's "Of Stamps and Rubber Stamps" looks as printed here, we'd like for you to let us know.

GEORGE

## *Of Stamps and Rubber Stamps*

Belize is losing an opportunity to earn foreign exchange and provide additional employment. How? Through the failure of some senior civil servants to provide full information to the new government.

The commodity that can bring us more money and jobs is none other than postage stamps. Stamps are printed for two purposes. They pay for postage and duties on items such as letters, packages and documents, and they are sold overseas to stamp dealers and collectors.

Previously our stamps were controlled by the Post Office and were sold abroad through the Crown Agents in the U. K. and Stanley Gibbons in the U.S.A. A few years ago a businessman convinced the government to sign over control of our stamps to his company in return for increased revenues of over one million dollars each year.

So far as is known Belize did not benefit much from that arrangement and there are no accounts available to verify the situation. In fact, stamp journals and stamp dealers heaped criticism on Belize stamps for poor quality, unrealistic markup on prices, too many issues, and resorting to dubious gimmicks to bilk collectors.

Following a few years of rapidly falling revenues and a barrage of overseas criticism, government had little choice but to do something. A local company, The Belize Philatelic Bureau, was formed. Equal shares would be held by government and a new foreign company. The Philatelic Bureau was to be located in Belize and a government representative would be chairman of the Board of Directors to protect Belize's interest.

The Philatelic Bureau would employ two dozen Belizeans full time, and an additional dozen or two on a seasonal basis, whenever new stamps were issued and more hands needed to tear, package, and forward orders to overseas collectors.







To Take a Sledgehammer to Crack a Walnut

by ROBERT V. SWARBRICK

I recently purchased a Jamaica "Dead Letter Branch" cover (Figure 1). The wording on this item was so markedly different from that of an earlier, but similar, "Dead Letter Branch" cover (Figure 2) that I already possessed, that I decided to find out more about it.

One noticeable difference---apart from the wording of the instructions---are the different code numbers at the top---530 and 531. The instructions themselves, however, struck me as most odd. The old saying "to take a sledgehammer to crack a walnut" was never more true.

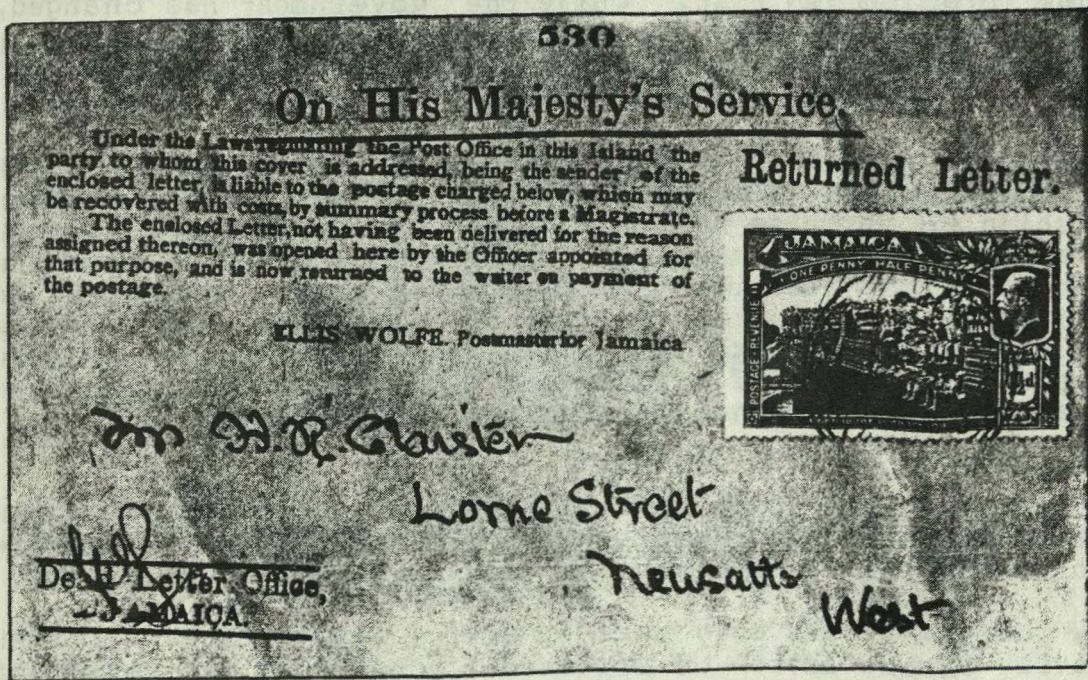


Figure 1



Figure 2



I suspect that the 1½d. stamp on the Figure 1 cover was added to make it more interesting, although at the time of purchase I received a plausible reason for the presence of the stamp in that the original stamp was removed from the letter and this was the amount claimed. (Incidentally, the word PAID, shown beneath the line "Returned Letter" on Figure 2, is missing on Figure 1.)

After a visit to the officials of the London Postal Museum (whom I thank for their interest and help), I offer a plausible solution to fellow collectors for their consideration.

It seems that in the Victorian era it was quite common to send unsolicited mail and "begging" letters to unsuspecting victims without the letters being prepaid. If the postage was paid by the recipient then the mail got through at no charge to the sender. If it was refused there was still no loss---except to the Post Office. Naturally, the authorities did not take too kindly to this loss of revenue and the resulting work of redirection.

The Jamaican Postal Regulations were broadly based on the British system, particularly in the more minute detail.

Apparently the main culprit was a Mr. Joseph Ady who, in the period from 1816 to 1840, used this method to further his fortune by promoting lotteries, etc. To combat this, an act, 3rd and 4th Vict. Cap 96, and 10th and 11th Vict. Cap 85, under 1st Vict. Cap 36, was enacted.

The system was quite simple: Take the opportunist to court and claim the postage. The sum was infinitesimal but the costs would make it quite unprofitable, since presumably the miscreant would need to be legally represented.

Similar promotional schemes have been attempted from time to time. I understand that a well known "digest" tried a similar operation, which cost the British Post Office many thousands of pounds in lost revenue.

In writing this, I hope that some person has access to a copy of the appropriate postal regulations and can either confirm or refute the solution offered for the most unusual wording found on No. 531. Possibly the appearance of another copy of No. 531 would be of help.

Incidentally, from material in my collection it would seem that this Mr. Corty was an agent for the Mutual Life Assurance Society.

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## This and That...

Thanks to BEN RAMKISSOON for providing the following extract from the April 15th, 1985, Newsletter of the Consulate General of Trinidad and Tobago, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10017:

### Trinidad and Tobago Signs Air Services Treaty with St Lucia

Trinidad and Tobago and St. Lucia ended nine months of negotiations with the initialling (sic) of a new Bilateral Air Services Treaty in Castries last Friday. The new Treaty sets out the terms and conditions under which both parties will operate air services between Trinidad and Tobago and St. Lucia. The latter will be able to designate BWIA or any other airline owned by a CARICOM state as its national carrier.

\*\*\*

TOM GIRALDI's inexhaustible flow of postmark information, described on page 100 of the previous BCPJ, shows no signs of slowing down. He continues as follows:

- a. A boxed "Airport P.O" registration handstamp is struck in blue on a cover postmarked



26 July 1985 at Bridgetown, Barbados, and addressed to Pennsylvania (Figure 1). Tom points out that this mark, which he hadn't seen previously, is interesting in that the "P.O" incorporates a period after "P." but no period after "O".

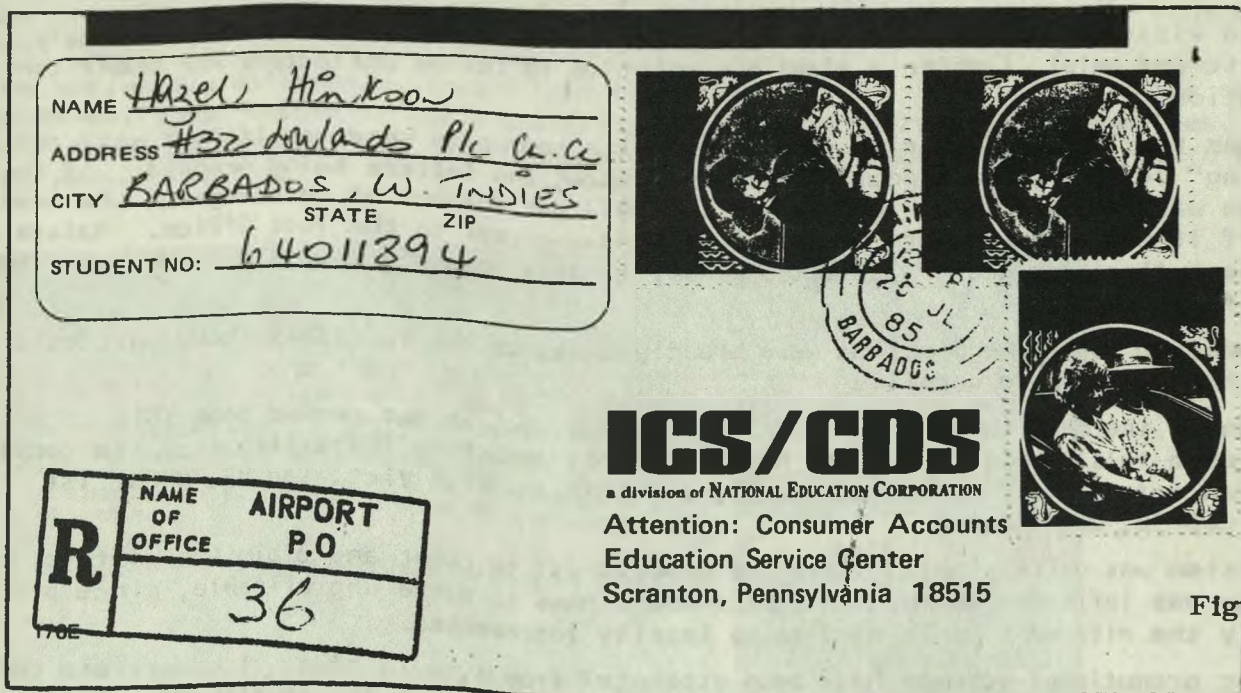
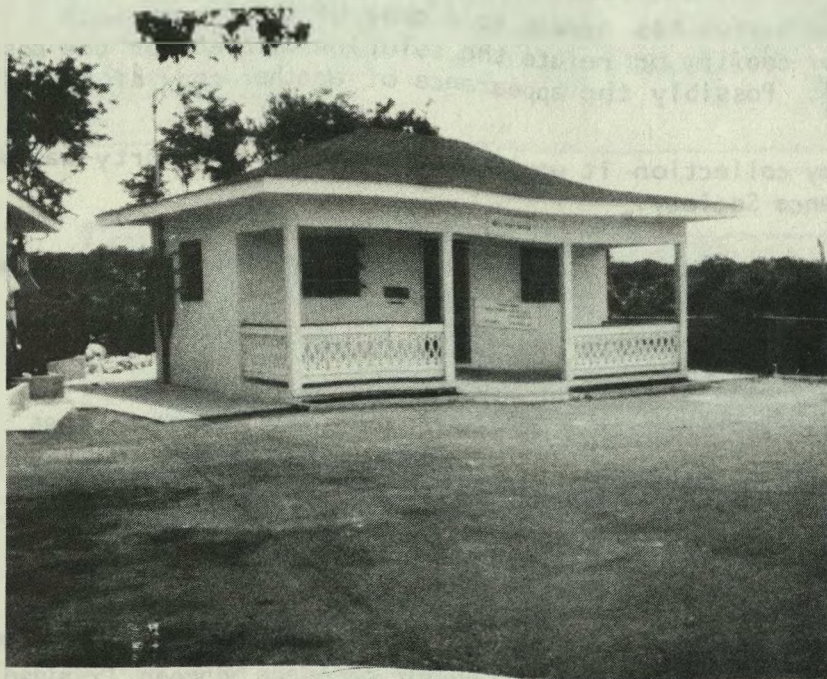


Figure 1



b. Figure 2 is a snapshot of the recently-rebuilt Hell Post Office on Grand Cayman. Tom took the picture during his visit to the Caymans early in July. He reports that the office was opened on 18 March 1985.

c. Two new slogans (unofficial?) from Grenada are pictured in Figures 3 and 4. Unfortunately, the slogan in Figure 4 runs "off the cover"; it is impossible to speculate what the complete strike looks like. What there is of it reads:

"THIS IS CARRIACO...  
FOR REGATTA...  
EARLY AUGUST..."

Who can tell us what the rest of the words are?

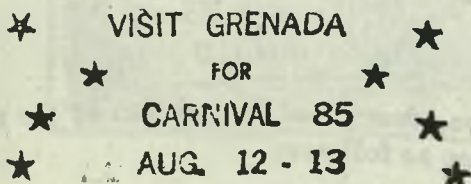


Figure 2

Figure 3

d. Montserrat has begun using a "modernistic"



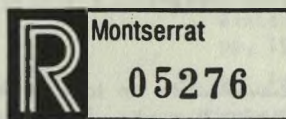
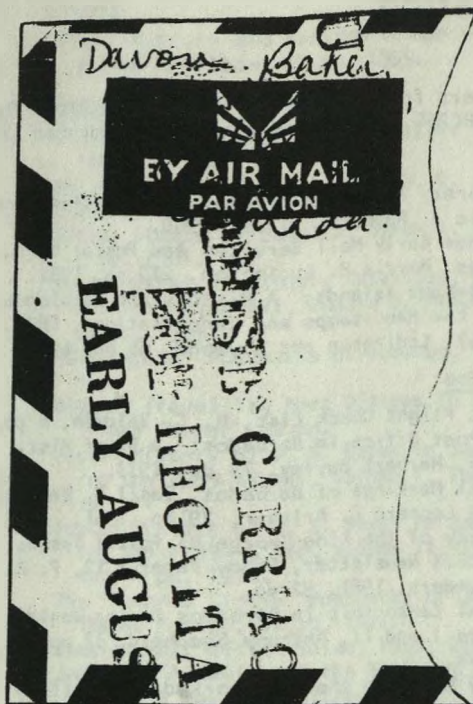


Figure 5



Figure 6

◀ Figure 4

registration label (Figure 5) of the same type used in the Cayman Islands and pictured on page 91 of the July 1984 Journal. The illustrated label was found on an envelope mailed at Plymouth, Montserrat, on 2 July 1985.

e. Finally, Tom reports a strike of the Teakettle, Belize, Post Office (Figure 6), on a cover mailed on 10 July 1985. Is this a new postal facility? If so, does any reader know the date of its opening?

\*\*\*

CARL TROY offers explanations for two of the British Honduras/Belize cancellations described by Ian Matheson in the July 1984 BCPJ. Carl says:

"The 'CANCELLED' handstamp is a fiscal cancel of the type used by either Government or large private users. (Most fiscal cancels of that era are either by pen or indelible pencil.) I have seen many variations of the 'cancelled' handstamp in blue or purple ink, some with straight lines, some with wavy lines, etc. The rubber stamps were usually privately made to order by local stationers.

"Concerning the 'SAN \_\_\_ B \_\_\_' postmark, I've reconstructed all but the lower right quadrant of this handstamp from various partial strikes (see actual size drawing at right). This is a fiscal cancellation of the 'Santiago Castillo Company' which was (and is) a large import/export house in Belize City. All of my examples appear in purple on 3¢ values of George VI issues, which would have paid the stamp duty on receipts in the 1930's-1940's era."

\*\*\*



At about the same time as HORST AUGUSTINOVIC submitted his article "More on 'Missent to Bahamas' Marks", published on page 117 of this issue, RICHARD HEAP independently provided data on the same subject. Richard states that he found the "8 by 58 mm" mark (to which

## MISSENT TO BAHAMAS

Horst refers as Figure 2, pictured on page 143), on a cover posted in Cheshire, England, on 12 August 1985 and addressed to Pembroke, Bermuda. A mysterious facet of Richard's mark is that it is in bright blue, whereas Horst

remarks that all examples he has seen have been struck in red! (The mark provided by Richard is shown above; it appears identical to that pictured on page 143.)

...from Here and There



# Updated Library Listing

The publications listed below are available on loan to BCPSG members from Librarian Robert P. Lovett. The borrower is expected to pay postage both ways. Donations to the BCPSG Library are gratefully accepted (and are tax deductible).

## GENERAL SUBJECTS

- Air Mail Digest, British Commonwealth, Francis J. Field, 46 pp, 1953.
- British Turbo-Prop Aircraft, First Flight Check List, N. C. Baldwin, 18 pp.
- The Royal Mail Steam Packets to Bermuda and the Bahamas, Ludington and Osborn, 24 pp, 1971.
- West Indian Civil Censorship Devices in World War II, Roses Handbook No. 1, 82 pp, 1976.
- West Indian Civil Censorship Devices in World War II, Roses Handbook No. 2, 102 pp, 1977.
- The Early Postal History of the British West Indies and North America, H. C. Westley, 38 pp, 1972.
- Revenue Stamps of the British Caribbean, 1855-1908, A. J. Forbin, 14 pp, 1968.
- Paquebot and Ship Markings of the British Caribbean Area, M. A. Studd, 8 pp, 1953.
- U. S. Army Post Offices, World War II and Later, 3rd Edition, Kevin P. Rogan and Tom McGrath, published by War Cover Club, 1973, 102 pp.
- Air Mails of the West Indies, Dr. John M. Lockie, 23 pp.
- Numeral Cancellations of the British Empire, H. H. Heins, 64 pp, 1960.
- Key-Type High Values of Bermuda, Leeward Islands, and Nyasaland, GEOSIX Study Paper #13, Eric Yendal, 19 pp, 1983.
- The Hamburg-American Line - Various articles on the operations of the Hamburg-American Line in the West Indies, Denwood N. Kelly et. al, 43 pp.
- The Unlucky Giant, DO-X, 1929 to 1933, John C. W. Field, 12 pp.
- The Empire on Stamps, Patrick Hamilton, 223 pp, 1941.
- United Fruit Company Markings, Charles F. Schell, The Seaposter, Vol. 5, No. 3, May-June 1943, 7 pp.
- United Fruit Company Markings, Gustav J. Lund, The Seaposter, Vol. 19, No. 4, July-August 1957, 4 pp.
- Maps of the British West Indies (no date). Includes maps of Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Tobago, Trinidad, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Virgin Islands.
- The Plantation Papers, 1814-1854 (Tear sheets from The Philatelist), Colin Maycock.
- St. Vincent to Florida (Letters of Robert Parrie), 1772, Walter Skrine, 8 pp, 1965.
- London International Stamp Exhibition Catalogue, July 9-16, 1960, 176 pp.
- British Empire Review, 1961-1968, Robson Lowe, Ltd., outstanding items from past sales, 91 pp, 1969.
- The Forged Stamps of All Countries, J. Dorn, 240 pp.
- Album Weeds, Part III, Dominica through Iceland, Rev. R. B. Earee, 191 pp.
- Album Weeds, Part IV, India through Luxembourg, Rev. R. B. Earee, 101 pp.
- Phantom Philately, Fred J. Melville, 204 pp, 1950.

## SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

### Bahamas

- First Flight Check List, N. C. Baldwin, 3 pp.
- Postage Stamps and Postal History of the Bahamas, H. G. D. Gisburn, 144 pp, 1950.

- Temporary Rubber Datestamps and Cancellations, Gale J. Raymond, 11 pp, 1960.
- Bahamas Early Mail Services and Postal Markings, Morris H. Ludington, 210 pp, 1982.
- The Bahama Islands: A History and Catalogue of the Handstamps and Cancellations, 1802-1967, Ludington and Raymond, 66 pp, 1968.

### Barbados

- First Flight Check List, N. C. Baldwin, 6 pp.
- The Post Office in Barbados; a Brief History, Herbert Bayley, 73 pp, 1933.
- Postal Markings of Barbados, Basil B. Benwell and Leonard E. Britnor, 29 pp, 1961.
- A Study of the King George VI Postal Issues, GEOSIX Newsletter, Study Paper # 12, F. R. Saunders, 1981, 92 pp.
- Postal Censorship in Barbados During World Wars I and II, Anthony Shepherd, 32 pp, 1984.
- A Few Notes on the Watermarked Issues (from The London Philatelist), Charles A. Stephenson, 15 pp, 1922.

### Belize

- The Postal History of Belize, Eric W. King, 100 pp, 1981.

### Bermuda

- Samuel Cunard and the Nova Scotia Government Vessels Earl Bathurst and Chebucto (reprint from The Mariners' Mirror), J. C. Arnell, 12 pp, 1969.
- Boer War Prisoners' Mail, 1901-1902, and The Malogan Family of Orange Grove, Bermuda Historical Quarterly Volume 29, # 4, Winter 1972, 36 pp.
- Picturesque Bermuda Handbook, 1936, John J. Bushell, 25 pp.
- The Postal History and Stamps of Bermuda, M. H. Ludington, 432 pp, 1978.
- Bermuda Ship Types, M. H. Ludington, 35 pp, 1955.

### British Guiana

- Postal Registration in British Guiana, Roses Handbook No. 4, M. R. Rego, 41 pp, 1981.
- Postage Stamps and Postal History of British Guiana, W. A. Townsend and F. G. Howe, 424 pp, 1970.

### British Honduras

- Local Surcharges of January 1888, W. Dorning Beckton, 21 pp.
- British Honduras 1891-1932 (extracts from The Stamp Lover), Harry E. Huber, 34 pp, 1925-1932.
- The Postage Stamps of British Honduras, B. W. H. Poole, 39 pp.

### Cayman Islands

- Postal History, Postage Stamps, and Postmarks, E. F. Aguilar and P. T. Saunders, 110 pp, 1962.
- The Postage Stamps of the Cayman Islands, F. J. Melville, Booklet # 33, 22 pp, 1920.

### Dominica

- Dominica, edited by Fred J. Melville, 26 pp.



Grenada

Postal History and Postage Stamps of Grenada, Alfred Charlton, 51 pp, 1955.

Jamaica

- Philatelic Handbook of Jamaica, E. F. Aguilar, 109 pp, 1949.  
 Philatelic Handbook of Jamaica, E. F. Aguilar, 129 pp, 1959.  
 Fiscal Stamps of Jamaica, Byron R. Cameron, 9 pp, 1961.  
 World Postal Stationery Catalogue, Section 10, Jamaica to Kuwait, Edward G. Fladung et. al, 86 pp, 1968.  
 "Birmingham" Postmarks of Jamaica, Thomas Foster.  
 Highway Travelling Post Offices in Jamaica, Thomas Foster, 20 pp.  
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 The "Squared Circle" Postmarks of Jamaica, Thomas Foster, 10 pp, 1971.  
 Jamaica Post Office Guide, 1958, 207 pp.  
 Jamaica: A Review of the Nation's Postal History and Postage, Alfred N. Johnson, 62 pp, 1964.  
 Jamaica Free Franks, Alfred N. Johnson, 6 pp, 1961.  
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 Jamaica, Fred J. Melville, 89 pp, 1910.  
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 Jamaica Obliterator Listing (includes relative scarcity rating), Robert Topaz, 12 pp, 1967.  
 Photographs of Early Jamaica Stampless Covers, circa. 1710-1712; 29 different prints.  
 Jamaica Philatelist, Volume III, No. 14, 53 pp, 1940.

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Postage Stamps of the Leeward Islands, A. E. Hopkins, 27 pp, 1949.

Nevis

Nevis, Fred J. Melville, 60 pp, 1910.

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- Postal Information from St. Vincent Handbook, 16 pp, 1944.  
 St. Vincent, 1861-1881 (printed in Japanese), Minoru Ishihara, 48 pp, 1976.

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- Philatelic History of Trinidad to 1862, John B. Marriott, 65 pp, 1963.  
 Trinidad Philatelic Review, 1948 and 1951 issues.  
 Trinidad and Tobago, First Flight Check List, N. C. Baldwin, 11 pp.  
 Trinidad and Tobago Postal Meter Stamps, R. G. Wike, 50 pp, 1979.

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Turks Islands and Caicos Islands to 1950, Roses Handbook # 6, John J. Challis, 118 pp, 1983.

Bermuda Historical Quarterly, Vol. 31, # 4, Winter, 1974. Turks and Caicos Islands, 32 pp, 1974.

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- Virgin Islands, R. C. R. Dalwick, 15 pp.  
 Virgin Islands, Fred J. Melville, 68 pp, 1928.  
 Early History of the British Virgin Islands, from Columbus to Emancipation, Vernon W. Pickering, 248 pp, 1983.  
 British Virgin Islands Copybook, Gale J. Raymond, et. al, 32 pp, 1966.

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- British West Indies Philatelist, edited by E. F. Aguilar, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Sept. 1949) through Vol. 9, No. 4 (June 1958).  
 West Indies Stamps, E. F. Aguilar, Vol. 1, No. 1 through Vol. III, No. 1.  
 British Caribbean Philatelic Journal (complete).  
 British West Indies Study Circle Bulletin, almost complete.  
 War Cover Club Bulletin, June 1970 to date, incomplete. Index: 1973-1978.  
 Trinidad Philatelic Society Bulletin, 1960 to 1978, Nos. 1 to 112. Index: 1960 to 1964, Nos. 1 to 30.  
 Commonwealth Philately Journal, 1983-1984, Vol. 3, No. 2 to Vol. 4, No. 4.  
 Gibbons Monthly Journal, 16 issues between December 29, 1890, and December 1893.  
 St. Lucia Philatelist, 4 issues: 1948, 1949, 1950, and 1952.  
 Western Stamp Collector, British Caribbean issue (articles by BCPSPG members), 17 pp, 1969.

BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

- Antigua 1955 and 1956 Biennial Report (background material on the island), 59 pp.  
 Extracts from "Modern and Authentic System of Universal Geography", by G. Alexander Cooke Esq., ca. 1802, West Indies, provided by Byron R. Cameron, 22 pp.  
 History Around the Fal (Post Office service from Falmouth), published by the Fal History Group, 80 pp, 1980.  
 The Dominica Story: A History of the Island, Lennox Honeychurch, 112 pp, 1975.  
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 Packet Captains of Flushing, Cornwall, 1689-1815, M. E. Philbrick, 40 pp, 1982.  
 The Falkland Islands; Background and History, Ian J. Strange, 256 pp, 1972.

SALE CATALOGUES

- British Empire: Robson Lowe, Ltd., sale of 29 May 1963, with prices.  
 British Guiana: W. A. Townsend Collection, H. R. Harmer, Ltd., sale of 20 October 1969, with prices.  
 British Guiana and Great Britain: Dale-Lichtenstein Collection, H. R. Harmer, Ltd., sale, 1969.  
 British North America: Burrus Collection, Robson Lowe, Ltd., sale of 2 April 1963, with photo plates.  
 British West Indies: Fred Rich sale of 9, 10, and 11 May 1963. Illustrations in separate pamphlet.  
 British West Indies: Ralph A. Hart Collection, R. Maresch and Son sale of 15 and 16 February 1978, with prices.  
 British West Indies: Robson Lowe, Ltd., sale of 10 December 1968.



British West Indies and Bermuda: Lawrence Kimball Collection, H. R. Harmer, Ltd., sale of 26 and 27 March 1962.

British West Indies: T. Charlton Henry Collection, Harmer Rooke sale of 4-7 April 1961, with prices, and sale of 12-15 December 1961, without prices.

British West Indies and British North America: H. R. Harmer sale of 8 and 9 April 1963, Cape Triangulars.

Grenada: Harmer Rooke sale of 25 April 1963, with prices.

Jamaica: Jamaica Postal History, J. N. Sissons sale of 14 December 1982, with prices.

Jamaica: R. H. Urwick Collection, Robson Lowe, Ltd., sale of 29 May 1957, with prices.

Jamaica and the British Commonwealth: G. W. Collett Collection, H. R. Harmer, Ltd., sale of 15-17 March 1965.

St. Vincent: H. R. Harmer, Ltd., sale of 23 November 1964, with prices.

St. Vincent: Robson Lowe, Ltd., sale of 20 April 1955.

World Wide: Philatelic Library of Earl McCracken, Sylvester Colby sale of 5 October 1963.

A recently-acquired addition to the above list is The Die Proofs of Waterlow and Sons, Part I, Great Britain and the Empire to 1960, by Robson Lowe and Colin Fraser, published by Christies/Robson Lowe, London, 1985. We thank the C/RL organization for their kindness in donating this invaluable reference work to our library.

SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from page 129)

NEW APPLICANTS (Continued)

WILLIAMS, Howard Griffith, 94 Quantrock Road, Weston-Super-Mare, Avon, BS23 4DW, England.

H. M. Inspector of Schools. Specializes in Jamaica. By Malcolm D. Watts.

APPLICATION WITHDRAWN:

WHARTON, W. Ralph, Route 5, Box 89, Houston, MO 65483.

ADDRESS CHANGES/CORRECTIONS:

BURKE, Patrick W. C., Claremont, Doctors Commons Road, Berkhamsted, Berks., HP4 3DR, England.

YARRY, Dr. Irwin M., 32/23 90 St., Jackson Heights, NY 11369.

WALKER, W. Danforth, 4401 Lee Highway, Apt. 29, Arlington, VA 22207.

BALTULIS, Richard F., P. O. Box 46, Savannah P. O. (Pedro), Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, West Indies.

CORNELL, William G., 233 Centerbury Court, Cincinnati, OH 45246.

JEHLE, A. E. ("BUZZ"), 31 Park Place, Darien, CT 06820.

LOVETT, Robert P., 177 Woodhill Road, Newtown, PA 18940.

HARWOOD, Jack, P. O. Box 1311, Sarasota, FL 33578-1311.

BARTLETT, Graham C., 43 Gledhow Wood Grove, Gledhow, Leeds, LS8 1NZ, England.

Congratulations to newly-elected BCPSG Trustees Dan WALKER, Harold GOSNEY, and Anthony SHEPHERD, who will serve in that capacity through 1989. They replace outgoing Trustees Geoff RITCHIE, Bill BOGG, and Chuck CWIAKALA.

CHANGE IN COLLECTING INTERESTS: BYLEN, Peter, BWI General, specializes in British Honduras/Belize.

MEMBERSHIP LIST: It is anticipated that a new BCPSG Membership List will be included in an early-1986 BCPJ, just as soon as Editor Mark has the opportunity to crank all the members' names into his computer!



# Belize SG 448 Revisited

by A. E. Jehle

Past articles have referred to the various printings of the 5 cent on 15 cent Butterfly provisional issue of 2 December 1976, SG 448 (see Vol. 24, No. 4 BCPJ of BCPSG). Scott lists this stamp as number 386 but Scott is utterly worthless when it comes to varieties. The basic stamp is SG 426 Nessaea Aglaura issued 20 October 1975 and printed by Harrison and Sons, with the overprinting done by the local Belize government printery. Currently Stanley Gibbons lists the common variety with 5 cents to the right - under the Y of Doubleday - as SG 448. Also listed is the 5 cents to the left - under the D of Doubleday - with double oblong block as SG 448Ea. To get the full story on this interesting issue, I wrote to the current Postmaster General of Belize, Mr. E. E. Godfrey. He was extremely helpful as always, but he was not the Postmaster General when this issue was overprinted. However, he contacted Mr. C. B. Hyde, Postmaster General at the time, who was able to shed some light on these provisionals.



SG448

As well as the two currently listed varieties, there was a third variety with the 5 cents under the D, but with a single oblong block. This along with the double block variety were trial printings rejected in favor of the 5 cents to right variety. Since there was a real shortage of 5 cents stamps for both inland postage and revenue needs, the trial printings were placed on sale along with the approved version rather than waste them. I have been unable to find out how many of the trials were printed, but it was probably only a couple of sheets. I know of two mint copies of the 5 cents to left single block variety, (unfortunately they are not in my collection) and several used copies postmarked Belize and Benque Viejo.



SG448Ea



SG448Eab

Based on the available information, Mr. D. J. Aggersberg, Catalogue Editor, Stanley Gibbons Publications Limited, has decided to list the 5 cents to left single block variety as SG 448Ea and renumber the double block variety as SG 448Eab. Hopefully, this will be reflected in the 1986 edition of Stanley Gibbons Elizabethan Catalogue. The story might have ended here except that former Postmaster General Hyde said he remembered "at least 3 trials", but were there more? Has anyone seen a 5 cents to right with double oblong block? What about



inverted watermarks or double overprints of the 5 cents or double printings on the basic stamp? Can anyone help, or has the story ended?

Don't despair however, as in 1983 during the changeover in suppliers, there were more provisionals and at least one trial! Again these were to meet real postal and revenue needs, but that article will have to wait for another rainy day.

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

by J. L. FREDRICK

### SPECIMEN MULTIPLES OF 1887-89 BVI ISSUE

According to Samuel ("Specimen Stamps of the Crown Colonies, 1857-1948"), the first British Virgin Islands stamps overprinted specifically for UPU distribution were the 1887-89 values of 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. He further states that, during this period, a total of 345 specimens were required and were normally supplied in strips of three. (It was not until July 1, 1892, that strips of five became the "norm".) It was unspecified as to whether these strips were horizontal (H), vertical (V), or both.

Subsequently, I have completed a survey from my previously-described inventory file (December 1984 BCPJ), as well as from my own collection, with the following results:

Strip of -- Value	3		2	
	H	V	H	V
1d.	X	X	X	
4d.				X
6d.				
1s.	X	X		X

X - known

From the present findings, it is obvious that strips exist in both horizontal and vertical formats, although multiples of the 6d. value have not been recorded to date.

Can anyone report the existence of other strips to augment the present data?

### COMPLETE BVI PANES AND/OR SHEETS SURVEY

Again, from a survey of my present inventory file and collection, I have been able to assemble data on complete panes and/or sheets of BVI stamps issued from 1866 to 1930. The results are presented in the following tabulation:



Sc. No.	SG No.	Pane	Plt. No.	Sheet	Plt. No.
1	1	--	--	X(25)	--
1 var.	2	--	--	X(25)	--
2, 2a	7, 7a	--	--	X(25)	--
2b	3	--	--	X(25)	--
3	8	--	--	X(12)	--
4	9	--	--	X(12)	--
4a	12	--	--	X(20-2)	--
5	16	--	--	X(25)	--
5 var.	17	--	--	X(25)	--
5a	15	--	--	X(25)	--
6	10	--	--	X(20-2,r)	--
6a	13	--	--	X(20-1)	--
7b, 7b var.(T)	14a, 14b	--	--	X(20-1)	--
8, 8 var.	19, 19a	--	--	X(20)	--
8a, 8a var.	18, 18a	--	--	X(20)	--
9	22b	--	--	X(24)	--
9 var.	22	--	--	X(24)	--
13	27	X(60)(R)	2		
15	31	X(60)(L & R)	1, 2		
16	35	--	--	X(24)	--
16 var.	36	--	--	X(24)	--
16a	37	--	--	X(24)	--
17	38	--	--	X(24)	--
17 var.	39	--	--	X(24)	--
18, 18 var.	42, 42c	--	--	X(20)	--
19	32	--	--	X(24)	--
19 var.	33	--	--	X(24)	--
19 var.	34	--	--	X(24)	--
20	41	--	--	X(24)	--
20a	40	--	--	X(24)	--
21	43	X(60)(R)	1		
24	46	X(60)(R)	1		
29	54	X(60)(L & R)	1		
30	55	X(60)	1		
38	63	X(60)		X(120)	8
39	68	X(60)		X(120)	6
40	70	X(60)		X(120)	1
41	72	X(60)		X(120)	1
42	73	X(60)			
43	74	X(60)			
44	75	X(60)			
50	83			X(120)	1
55	88	X(60)			
56	90	X(60)			
MR1 var.	78b	X(60)	5		
MR2	79	X(60)			

--: not applicable    X: known    L: left pane    R: right pane  
r: reconstructed sheet    T: toned paper

The listing is arranged by 1986 Scott Catalogue numbers, which have been correlated with 1986 Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Catalogue numbers. Obviously, many "possible" catalogue number combinations are not included, since I have found no record of them to date. In other instances, where descriptions were unclear or incomplete, e.g., paper "color", such items have been omitted since specific catalogue numbers could not be ascertained.

By definition herein, a "sheet" is in the overall undivided format in which the stamps were printed, while a "pane" is, in general, a component part of a sheet consisting of two or more panes. When a pane/sheet has been cited, the total number of stamps in the pane/sheet has been indicated, along with, as applicable, the pane



position in the sheet, i.e., left or right, when known. Plate numbers, also, have been shown where such data were available.

Due to the scarcity of certain items, e.g., sheets of Scott Nos. 4a and 6a, partial sheets have been included and the "reduced" sheet sizes are indicated. Similarly, Scott No. 6, of which the only reported example is a reconstructed partial sheet, has been included.

This survey, I know, is far from complete, but does represent a "beginning". If you have any information to supplement the present tabulation---from items in your own collections, or from auction catalogues, price lists, or ads---I would appreciate hearing from you. All responses will be acknowledged!

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## MICHAEL SHEPPARD

Michael Sheppard, who for twelve years edited the Bulletin of the BCPSPG's sister society, the British West Indies Study Circle, passed away in his sleep on July 24th, 1985. Mike's death was almost as devastating a blow the BCPSPG as it was to the BWISC, for he was an enthusiastic supporter of our group and over the years had contributed numerous articles to the BCPJ. A short profile of Mike and his many accomplishments appeared in the July 1984 issue of the Journal.

The words that follow, prepared by BWISC President Victor Toeg and reprinted from the September 1985 BWISC Bulletin, adequately express the feeling of sorrow and loss experienced by members of both groups, particularly those---including myself---who were fortunate enough to have known Mike personally.

GEORGE

---

The sudden and unexpected death of Michael Sheppard at his home on 24th July, 1985, will come as a great shock to many of the Study Circle's members who knew him very well indeed as the Hon. Editor of the Bulletin until only a few months ago.

Mike, who was trained as an engineer, joined the Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers in the 1939-45 War and served in 1940-42 in North Africa where he was captured at Tobruk and became a prisoner of war in Italy. However, he escaped from the Italians but through bad luck was recaptured by the Germans before being able to reach Allied lines and sent to Poland where at one time he was in a prisoner of war camp near to the notorious Auschwitz concentration camp.

From 1952 until his retirement last year Mike was employed by the firm of Louis Newmark where for a number of years he was concerned with flightpath control systems and microprocessor based systems providing auto-pilot and flight detector information for helicopters. Some years before he retired he had the responsibility of training apprentices to work on a new computer control precision machine.

Mike also had a number of outside interests. He was a very keen model railway enthusiast, a great rambler and walker and he was particularly fond of gardening. There was, of course, also his intense interest in philately over many years during which he formed a fine collection of the postal history and stamps of Barbados which was sold in auction in 1984. As far as the Study Circle was concerned Mike gave a very great deal of time in furthering its causes.

He first became Hon. Editor of the Bulletin with the production of the June 1973 Bulletin and continued for twelve years retiring after editing the March 1985 issue. During this period the high standard of the Bulletin was consistently maintained which without doubt contributed to the steady rise in the Study Circle's membership.



In addition he was part of a very successful team with Simon Goldblatt in running the auctions of the Study Circle from their inception and he expressed a wish to continue doing this after ceasing to be Hon. Editor. The members showed Michael their appreciation of his services by making him an Hon. Life Member and a member of the Committee at the last Annual General Meeting and he chose in due course an executive briefcase as a gift from the Study Circle.

Mike retired from work in August 1984 and looked forward to a happy and long retirement during which he had planned to do many things which he had not previously had time for: very sadly this was not to be. We in the Study Circle will miss him, his friendliness and good nature which enabled him to get to know personally so many of our members.

Mike leaves his widow Peggy, his son Christopher, his daughter Jill and four grandchildren to whom we extend our deepest sympathy in their great and tragic loss.

E. Victor Toeg

MORE ON "MISSENT TO BAHAMAS" MARKS (Continued from page 117)

## MISSENT TO BAHAMAS

Figure 2

On retrieval (with the PMG's permission, of course!), it turned out to be a registered cover sent by the General Post Office of Belize to the Postmaster General of Bermuda. There was evidently some confusion as to Bermuda's location, and the cover was addressed to "Bermuda, Bahamas, W.I.", prompting three "MISSENT TO BAHAMAS" marks---and a nice addition to my collection!

therefore, that at least two handstamps are in use, one having been distorted by the ink being used.

While on the "MISSENT TO BAHAMAS" subject, I would like to report a rather interesting cover (Figure 3).

When visiting our Bermuda Postmaster General, I could not help but notice a colorful cover in his wastebasket.

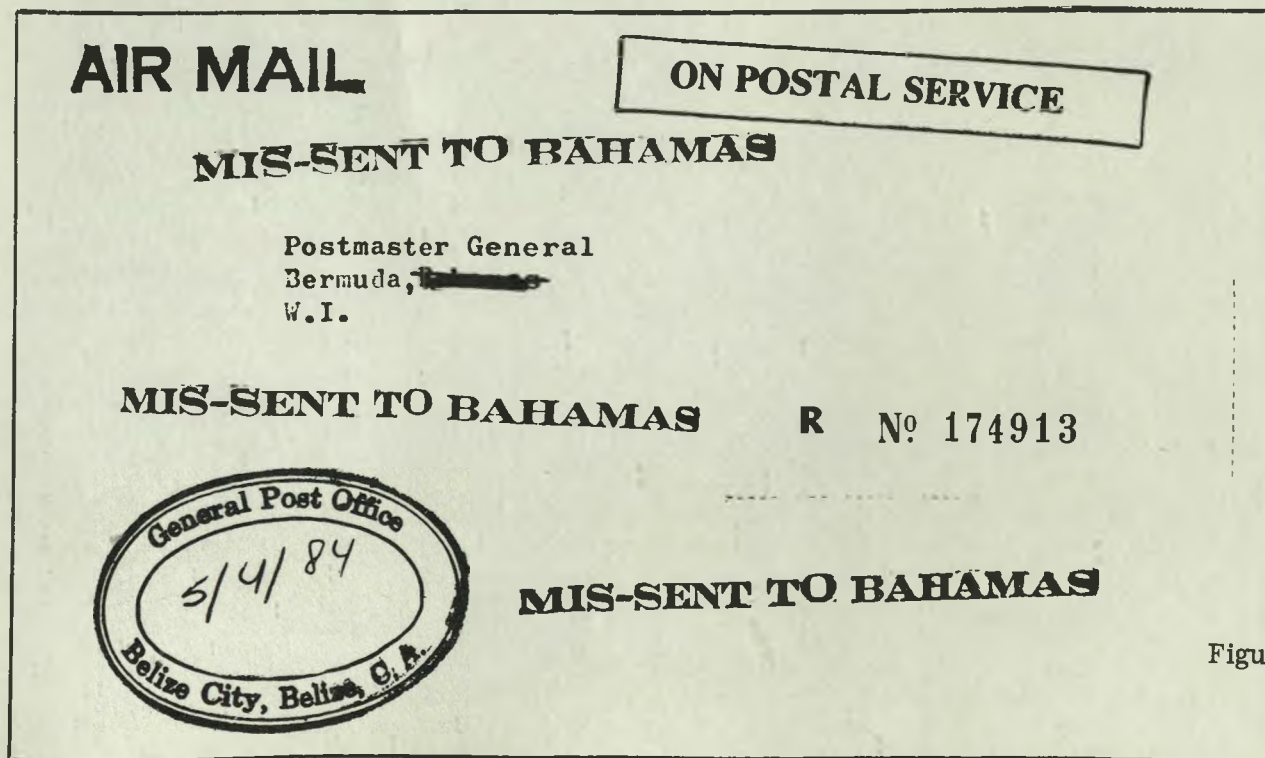


Figure 3



## IN THIS JOURNAL....

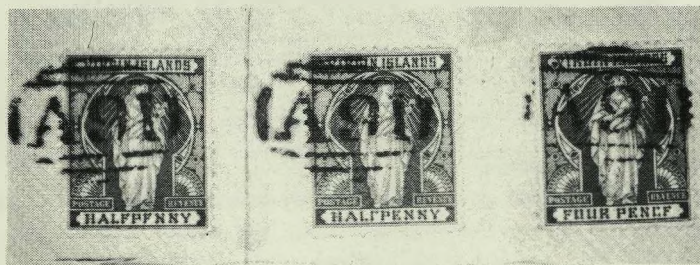
- BCPSG/AMERIPEX Update 107
- Antigua Monograph, by William G. Cornell 107
- BCPSG Winners at SESCOAL 117
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