

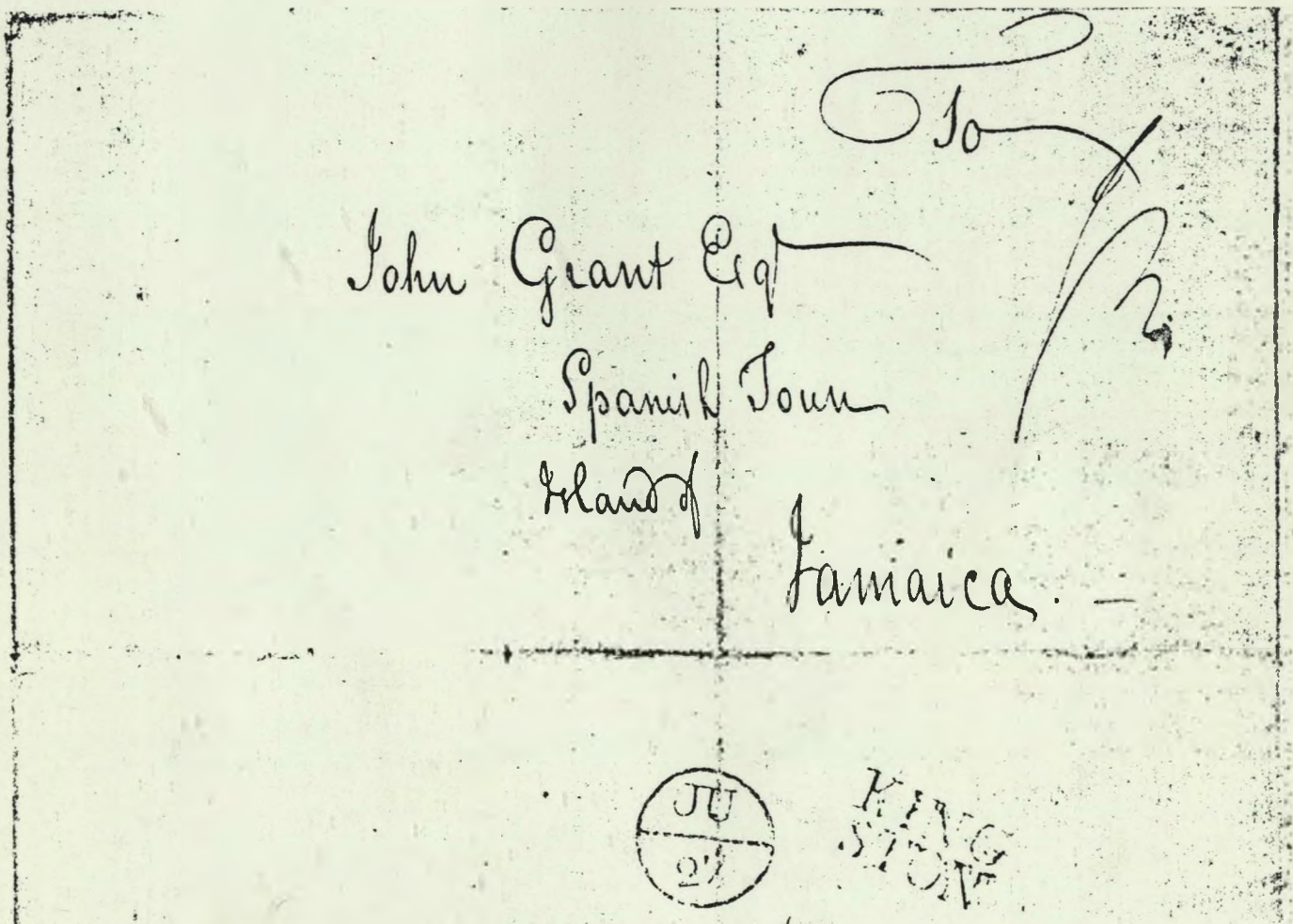
BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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VOL. 27, NO. 1
W/N 142

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MARCH 1987



- Letter dated May 25th, 1778, from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Spanish Town, Jamaica, bearing the earliest known Jamaica "Bishop Mark" strike. See Jamaica Jottings on page 11.

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VOL. 27, NO. 1
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MARCH 1987



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From The Editor's Desk.....Mark W. Swetland

Perhaps you noticed that this section was squeezed out of the last issue. Even then it was impossible to include all the articles that had been planned. This issue contains those articles plus several updates on previous articles.

A knowledgeable writer has told me that a one inch margin around pages makes them easier to read. This journal has wider margins, not quite an inch. Let me know how you like the larger margins. He also said that unjustified right margins are easier on one's eyes, again easier to read. However, unless there is a great cry for this from the members, the journal will continue to have the right margins justified.

You will see a difference in the page identification in this issue. Note that the bottom of each page inside the covers bears the issue data. Let me know whether this is useful. With the computer there is no extra work to include it.

In recent correspondence member Vernon W. Pickering enclosed a copy of his four page price list of B.V.I. stamps and covers. Interested collectors can write him at P. O. Box 704, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin islands.

CAPEX '87 UPDATE

Dr. **Don Welsh** announces that plans for the BCPSG meeting in Toronto at CAPEX '87 are taking shape. To date 16 members have said they will attend and several more are expected. Don plans to send an update in May to all members who notify him of their attendance before May 1st. This will include the time of the meeting and the program. Something of interest will be arranged for non-collectors during our meeting. The dates are 12-21 June with the BCPSG meeting on the 15th.

PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN

President **Ben Ramkisson** has appointed **Mariano "Mike" B. De Lise** to serve as the Publicity Chairman for the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group. Both the Group and your editor thank Mike for accepting this position. It will benefit the Group and reduce the editor's workload.

Mike was elected a Trustee of the BCPSG in 1986. The March 1986 Journal carried a brief writeup on Mike and his background prior to his election.

BACK ISSUES

Back issues of the British Caribbean Philatelic Journal are available from two sources, **Tom Giraldi** and **George Bowman**. For issues of 1981 through 1985 please contact George W. Bowman, 549 South Helberta Avenue, Redondo Beach, CA 90277. For 1986 issues and those of 1980 and earlier, please write to Thomas E. Giraldi, 872 West Grant Drive, Des Plaines, IL 60016. Tom Giraldi can provide a list of those available from him and George for a stamped, addressed envelope.

In either case the cost is the same, \$4.00 per issue including postage to any place in the world. If you should want a complete year, these are available only for 1974, 1975, 1976, 1980, and 1981-1986 at \$16.00 per year. Some years had five and six issues, so this price is quite reasonable. Quantities for years prior to 1979 are less than ten, and in a few cases only one copy is on hand.

ANTIGUA ANNOTATIONS

Doug Nottingham

Small Seal Issue (Fig. 1)

I have been meaning to record for some time that I have a copy of the 1/- SG 57 Mult. Crown CA with inverted and reversed watermark. In the article on West Indies watermarks this variety was not recorded. I am sure that a further copy was offered at auction at Liverpool a few years ago. Are there any more copies? (Yes, Doug, your editor has one and Muscott's offered one for sale last year.)



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

St. Paul's (Fig. 2)

In the recent Leewards Ledger, Vol. 24, No. 5, Rob Wynstra records a St. Paul's CDS. I can bring this forward by some two months to 26 June 1905 on a pair of Leewards SG 20.

Official Paid

I wish to record two examples. The first (Fig. 3) is of MY 20/91 in a 22mm CDS. Although my copy is slightly smudged, the example looks to be well used and the letters seem to be 3-1/2mm high measured on the "I" of both Official and Antigua. I also have a second example (Fig. 4), a 22mm CDS of B/JY 12/93. The letters seem to be 3mm in height. My example is fresh and clean. Both examples are on piece. I have also an example used on SG 32 of the Large Seal issue, */MY 6/06 and another poor example on SG 44 used in November 1918.

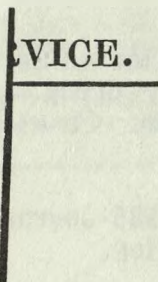


Fig. 3

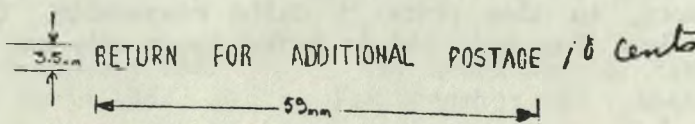


Fig. 4



Additional Postage

In a recent purchase of commercial covers I have found an unboxed "RETURN FOR ADDITIONAL POSTAGE" handstamp in a straight line measuring 59mm x 3.5mm in all capital letters. The deficient amount was shown in manuscript after the handstamp, i.e., 10¢. The cover was cancelled with St. John's */19 JU/68/Antigua CDS and then a 4¢ (SG 208) and 6¢ (SG 186) were added with the 6¢ being cancelled 21 JU/68. The 4¢ was placed over the first CDS showing that the cover had been returned to the sender for additional postage. I have not seen this handstamp recorded before.



UPDATE ON VICTORIAN KEY PLATE FLAW

W. G. Cornell

As reported earlier in the BCPJ,^{1,2,3} Edward K. Thompson discovered a Victorian Key Plate flaw and plated it at stamp 15, row 3, number 3 on the right hand pane of 60 of the Antigua 4d. stamp of 1884-86 (SG 28). He also established the fact that the flaw does not occur symmetrically at stamp 15 on the left pane of SG 28. Both panes bear the plate number 2 in the selvedge.⁴ The Thompson head plate flaw consists of a break in the inner frame line which encloses the four ornamental triangles and the Queen's head and is schematically sketched in Reference 1, and in more detail in Reference 2. V. N. F. Surtees verified Thompson's plating on both panes of the Antigua 2-1/2d. stamp of 1884-86 (SG 27), reporting the flaw on the right pane and none on the left pane.² Both panes of SG 27 bear Plate Number 2 as is the case with SG 28.⁴ W. G. Cornell verified the absence of the flaw on the left pane of SG 28.^{2,3} (Note that an error in reference 2 is corrected in reference 3 as regards Cornell's verification.)

Since plate number 2 was also used in producing the Antigua 1s. stamp of 1884-86, (SG 30),⁴ the Thompson flaw should appear on stamp 15, right pane. However, as yet no examples have been reported.

The case of the Antigua 1/2d. stamp of 1884-86 (SG 21) is more complex, since both plate numbers 1 and 2 were used for this stamp.⁴ The Thompson flaw should appear on stamp 15, right pane of SG 21 for those stamps printed from plate 2, but not for those printed from plate 1. Reference 4 shows six dispatches of SG 21 from De La Rue beginning with 10 May 1882 and continuing with five dispatches between 4 May 1886 and 28 April 1890. Although the De La Rue records give no information on plate numbers,⁴ it can be conjectured that only the first sending of 1/2d. stamps was printed from plate 1, while the last five dispatches were printed from plate 2. The logic behind this conjecture lies in the fact that the last five dispatch dates of SG 21 are identical to the five dispatch dates for SG 27 and SG 28, known to have been printed from plate 2. SG 30 was dispatched only on 4 May 1886.

E. K. Thompson and M. W. Swetland have both reported examples of the Thompson flaw on SG 21.² M. W. Swetland has also reported an example on SG 27.²

In addition to the four Antigua stamps discussed above, largely printed from plate 2, four more stamps were printed from plate 1 as follows: 2-1/2d. red-brown, 1879 (SG 19); 4d. blue, 1879 (SG 20); 2-1/2d. red-brown, 1882 (SG 22); 4d. blue, 1883 (SG 23).⁴ The Thompson flaw is not expected to appear on stamp 15, right pane on these stamps. No flaws on the last three stamps have as yet been reported, although Charles A. Freeland has reported a copy of SG 19 with a flaw.³ It is therefore possible that a flaw similar to the Thompson flaw occurs somewhere on plate 1.

All eight Antigua stamps discussed above have head plates produced from Die I.⁵

MONTSERRAT, NEVIS, VIRGIN ISLANDS

In the 1879-90 period when the Antigua key plate stamps were used, similar stamps were used in Montserrat, Nevis and Virgin Islands. Like the Antigua stamps, the key plates were produced from Die I.⁵ Accordingly, if any plate 2 stamps were issued, the Thompson flaw should appear on stamp 15, right pane. Indeed, in regard to Montserrat, E. K. Thompson¹ reports an example of the 1884,

1/2d. dull green (SG 6); W. J. Redgrave² reports an example of the 1884 2-1/2d. ultramarine (SG 10); and Charles A. Freeland⁶ reports an example of the 1884 4d. mauve (SG 12). Regarding Nevis, W. J. Redgrave² reports an example of the 1884 1d. carmine (SG 27). In the case of Virgin Islands, no examples have yet been reported. However, Charles A. Freeland³ reports the lack of a flaw at stamp 15, left pane of the 1883 Virgin Islands 1/2d. blue-green (SG 28). As in the case of Antigua the Key Plate issues of Montserrat, Nevis and Virgin Islands were superseded by the Leeward Islands Federal issue of 15 October 1890.

ST. LUCIA, - TURKS ISLANDS, CYPRUS, NATAL

Victorian Key Plate stamps were used in the 1881-1898 period in St. Lucia and Turks Islands in the West Indies, and also in Cyprus and Natal. The head plates for these stamps were produced from both Die I and Die II.⁵ The Thompson flaw should appear on the Die I stamps of plate 2, right pane, if plate 2 was used for these stamps.

In regard to St. Lucia, Key Plate stamps produced from plates made from Die I were used in the period 1882-87, followed by Die II examples between 1891 and 1898. In the period 1891-92 various surcharges appeared on both Die I and Die II stamps.⁵ Charles A. Freeland⁶ reports what may be Thompson flaws on the following Die I St. Lucia stamps: 2-1/2d. blue, 1882 (SG 33); 1s. dull mauve and red, 1887 (SG 42); 1d. on 4d. brown, 1891 (SG 55). Regarding Turks Islands, Die I Key Plate stamps were used in the 1881-89 period, and Die II stamps between 1889 and 1895.⁵ No flaws have as yet been reported on Die I stamps. However, Harold Gosney³ reports a flaw on the Turks Islands 2-1/2d. ultramarine, 1893 Die II stamp (SG 65). This flaw is similar to the Thompson flaw, and occurs somewhere on whatever plate was used for SG 65 Turks Islands stamps. In the case of Cyprus, Key Plate stamps made from Die I stamps were used in the period 1881-1891, followed by Die II examples between 1892 and 1901.⁵ No flaws have as yet been reported on Die I stamps. In regard to Natal, two Key Plate stamps were used in the 1887-1889 period, the first of Die I type and the second of Die II type.⁵ No flaws have as yet been reported on the Die I stamp.

GRENADA

A different type of Key Plate stamp was used in Grenada between 1893 and 1894.⁵ According to John Easton, in this peculiar method of printing, the "printing forme" of 60 multiples was made up with the horizontal rows arranged ~~late-bache~~, so that alternate rows of stamps are inverted. Only the central portion of the "Leeward Islands die for the key plate" was used. The De La Rue records give little more information on these Grenada stamps.⁷ As a result of the unusual method of printing, it seems apparent that the Thompson flaw as such cannot appear on them.

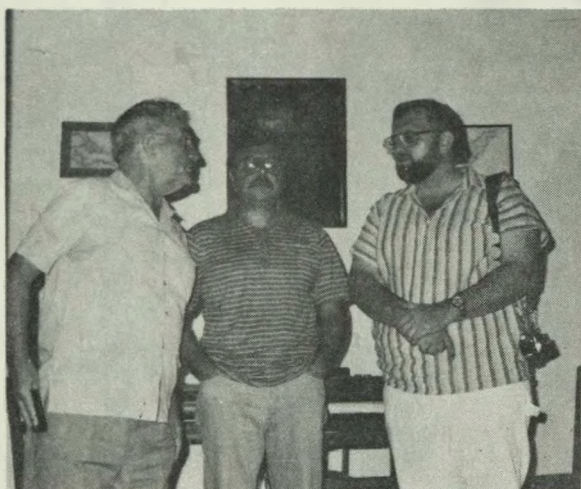
CONCLUDING REMARKS

In addition to the help afforded by all the contributors noted above and in references 1, 2 and 3, an especial acknowledgement is due to Kenneth Holt,⁶ who disabused me of my earlier notion³ that the Thompson flaw should appear on stamp 15, right pane on all Key Plate sheets produced from from Die I plates 1 and 2 and Die II plates 3 and 4. Since definite plating information shows the flaw on stamp 15, right pane on some sheets printed from plate 2, all sheets printed from plate 2 should show the flaw. However, since all four De La Rue plates are different, the flaw should not appear on plates 1, 3 and 4. As discussed above, there is evidence that other flaws of similar appearance occur on some of the three plates, but it is unlikely that they occur at Stamp 15, right pane.

REFERENCES

1. Cornell, W. G., Antigua, Bits and Pieces, From Here and There, BCPJ, W/N 97, August, 1977, p 126.
2. Cornell, W. G., Antigua Flaw Data, BCPJ, W/N 102, June 1978, pp 118-119.
3. Cornell, W. G., Antigua Flaw Data, BCPJ, W/N 105 December 1978, pp 233-234.
4. Cornell, W. G., Antigua Monograph, Section 5.3, The Victorian De La Rue Key Plate Stamps, BCPJ, W.N 75, October 1973, pp 140-149.
5. Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue, 1977, London.
6. Cornell, W. G., Unpublished Notes, December, 1986.
7. Easton, John, The De La Rue History of British and Foreign Postage Stamps-- 1855-1901, Faber and Faber, London, 1958.

Personal Mention



Left to right, members Eric King, Dr. Luis Escalante and Peter Bylen meet at Mr. King's home.

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May 26, 1987

WW II PROPAGANDA FORGERIES

German forgeries of UK Geo. VI definitives overprinted "LIQUIDATION OF EMPIRE" and one of the following:

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HONG KONG - JAMAICA - RANGOON - ST LUCIA
ST VINCENT - SINGAPORE - TRINIDAD

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Robert H. Ingalls, Jr.
20 Melrose Avenue
Greenwich, CT 06830-6213

I have for exchange a collection of British Caribbean Islands of the XIX century and 1900-20, also GB and other British Colonies.

I want modern (1970-87) mint sets and sheets of the ex-British Caribbean Islands and Latin America.

Victor Shashcin
P. O. Box 75
426057 Ustinow
U.S.S.R. (RUSSIA)

FIRST RECORDED LETTER FROM BERMUDA INTO THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIAL POST

Morris H. Ludington

The cover illustrated alongside is headed "Bermuda 25th June 1771" and is from a John Morton Jordan to his wife in Annapolis, Maryland. It simply tells her that he has arrived safely after "a most disagreeable passage", asks her to remember him to his friends, and promises to write to her again soon.

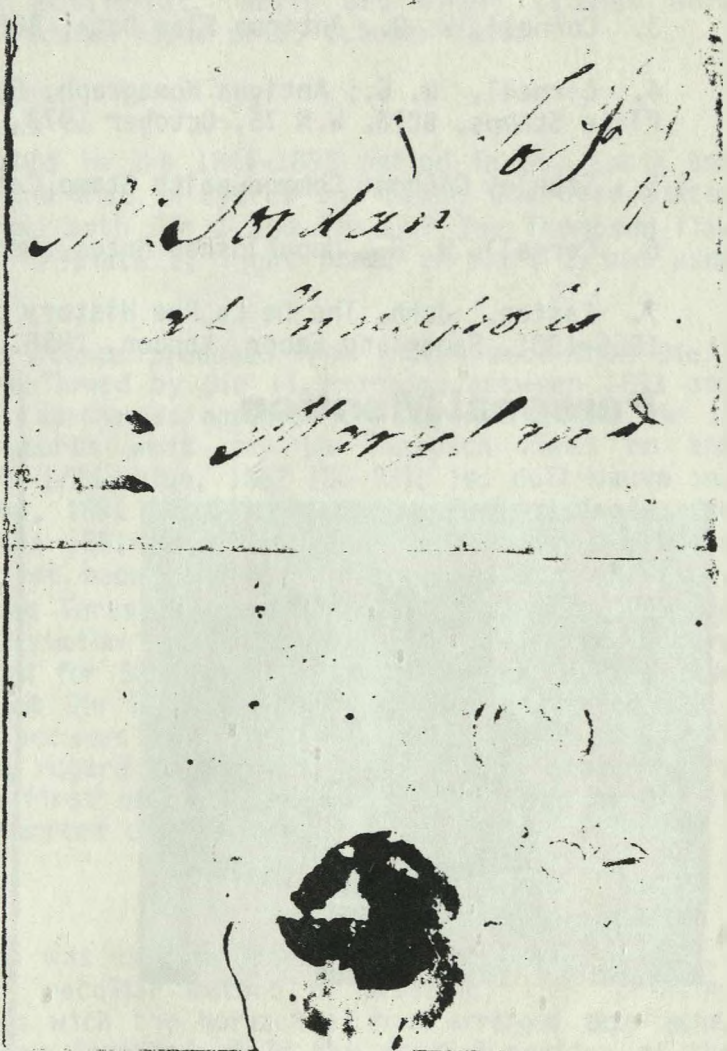
On the back, just legible, are the two line handstamp of New York and the Bishop Mark of "13 JY", which show that the letter was put into the New York post office.

On the front, in brownish-red, are "1/8" with "3 Sh 4" above. To the left side of the letter, in black, is "To", which is part of the address.

A copy of the Table of Postage Rates in the Northern District of North America, dated 1765 and signed by B. Franklin and J Foxcroft, as joint Postmasters General, is in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., and is reproduced on pages 14 and 15 of Volume V of Robson Lowe's Encyclopedia. The table gives the rates of postage between various towns and cities to which the Colonial Posts ran, from Falmouth,

near Portland, Maine, in the north to Suffolk, southwest of Portsmouth, Virginia, in the south. The rates are given for single letters in pennyweights (dwt.) and grains (gr.) of silver at 3d. sterling per dwt. (24 gr. = 1 dwt.). This was because coinage was scarce and payment of small sums often had to be made in a variety of currencies. The single rate from New York to Annapolis is shown as 3 dwt. 8 gr., which equals 9d. plus 1d. or 10d. sterling. Below the table, in paragraph II, it states that incoming Ship or Packet letters are to be charged extra, at the rate of 16 gr. or 2d. sterling. Thus the total rate from Bermuda to Annapolis, via New York, was 1s. sterling.

Each Colony had its own exchange rate against sterling, that of New York being only slightly depreciated and being 1s. 8d. currency = 1s. sterling. The currency of Maryland was considerably more depreciated, being 3s. 4d. currency = 1s. sterling. These are the two rates marked on the letter, though the former should probably have been crossed out to avoid confusion.



AIR LETTER RETURNED FROM TRINIDAD

AIRLETTER RETURNED FROM TRINIDAD

by Colm T. Hinneburg Murphy

This airletter had a rather roundabout return journey from Trinidad. It bears a pair of the 22p value of the 1985 'Love' issue from Ireland, both tied by a single ring handstamp of 'DOMHNACH MOR' (Donoughmore, County Cork) dated 12th February. (44p was the then current rate for airmail. 30p sufficed for airletters.)

It remained unclaimed in Trinidad and the front (Fig. 1) bears three strikes to that effect. The 'UNCLAIMED' examples on the left and bottom middle are of 37mm x 7mm dimensions with the one on the right measuring 26mm x 5½mm, all struck in black.

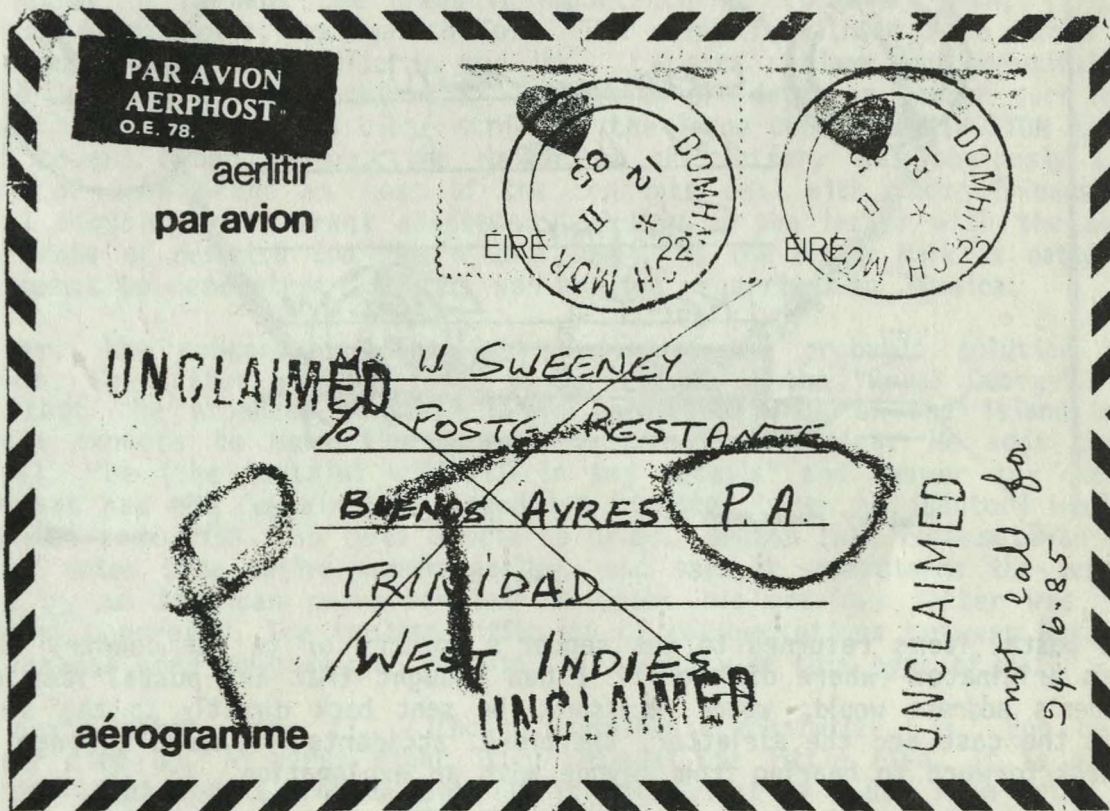


Fig. 1

A manuscript 'P T O' was added across the address in blue crayon. The reverse (Fig. 2) bears a variety of postal marks. The return address is ringed by the same blue crayon. The handstamp of 'ERIN', dated June 28th, on the left indicates the initiation of the return journey. Unfortunately, the other handstamp on the right is all but unreadable save for 'TRINIDAD' at the bottom!

The airletter passed through London on 17th September as the inverted machine slogan cancellation at the bottom reveals.

However, instead of travelling to the sender's address, the airletter arrived at the returned letter section of 'An Post' in Ireland. A fortnight after passing through London the airletter received the large purple handstamp at the top right, this being dated 1st October, 'DUBLIN / RETURNED LETTER SECTION'.

The airletter was then placed in an envelope (Fig. 3) and dispatched to the return address. This cover bears the 'RETURNED LETTER SECTION' handstamp, dated

25th October and a Dublin ('Baile Atha Cliath') machine slogan cancellation of 30th October. Thus, having started its journey in mid-February, the airletter finally returned to the sender in November. Perhaps some member may be able to solve an associated query.

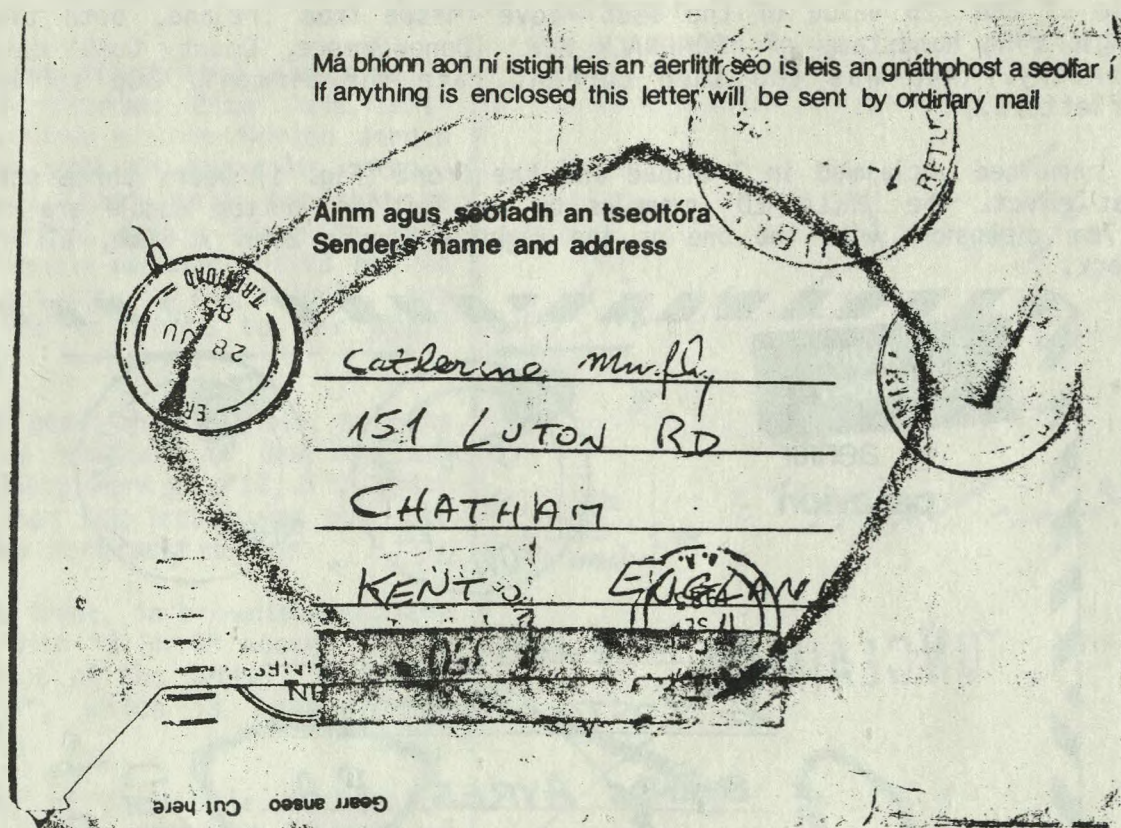


Fig. 2

Are postal items returned to the sender's country or to the country where the item originated (where different)? I had thought that any postal item with the sender's address would, where necessary, be sent back directly to the sender. Is this the case and the airletter, therefore, accidentally passed through Ireland? I look forward to hearing from anyone with an explanation.

(Ed. The author's address is 15 Institute Road, Chatham, Kent ME4 4PF, England.)

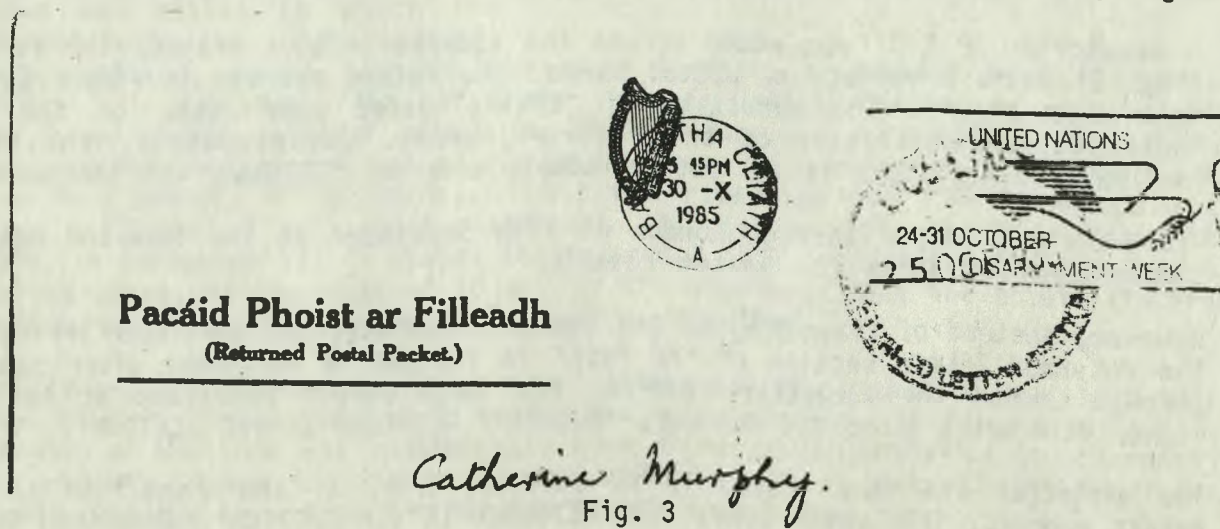


Fig. 3

JAMAICA JOTTINGS

by Hugh A. H. James

This month I am devoting much of the column to notes sent by Bob Swarbrick when he informed me of his remarkable find of new marks from Jamaica. They were first reported in "Stamp News" of 20 March 1986. The finds are of great significance and I think members will welcome the chance to know more about them.

The letters in the correspondence were to a Mr. John Grant of Spanish Town. He seems to have been a Royalist who moved to Jamaica rather than remain in America under the new regime.

The letter of perhaps the greatest importance is dated May 25th, 1778, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Spanish Town. The cover is without rate marks except for a manuscript hieroglyphic in red ink. It bears a clear and beautiful strike of the Jamaica "Bishop Mark" of 27 June which pre-dates any other such mark by twenty years, and a very clear strike of the large two-lined KINGSTON mark (see front cover). John Benton, the writer of the letter, was obviously a close friend of John Grant as most of the contents deal with their friendship and mutual acquaintances. Grant annotated the flap of the letter with the sender's name, date of despatch and "Rec'd 28th June". As the Bishop Mark is dated 27 JU, this seems to demonstrate that it was applied on arrival in Jamaica.

However, the contents of the letter produce the probable solution to the problem. The letter was consigned to Capt. Hill of the "Royal George". Benton said that the expected landfall is on the north side of the island but the Captain expects to make the journey overland to Jamaica. He adds that, on arrival, "he (the Captain) will fill in any details" and answer any questions. Also that had the Captain been bound for Kingston, then he (Benton) would have consigned some fish from Nova Scotia to Grant. Benton then refers to an earlier letter, dated some twelve months earlier, and says he understands the vessel was taken by an American privateer and no doubt his previous letter was "in the hands of Congress". The implied difficulty of communications between Nova Scotia and Jamaica goes some way to explain the scarcity of this type of mail.

The next letter (Fig. 1), although completely dissimilar, is, Bob believes, closely tied up. At first sight it is unusual but little else. It is addressed to John Grant and is from Quebec. It is dated Sept 14 1780, from Peter Stuart and received on January 9 1871. The sender's address is Beauport. Again it is full of news about the Grant family in Canada. One interesting observation in the letter is "Of forty vessels expected to arrive only 15 made it to safety".

The interesting thing about the cover is the Type T2 mark of TITCHFIELD. Tom Foster stated that a post office was in existence prior to 1774. In the hope of identifying the true location of Titchfield, Bob consulted a road map to find that, although shown as a village, it has been absorbed into Port Antonio. It would seem that it was originally on the tip of the headland on the west side of "EAST HARBOUR". This is the first recorded use of a postmark from Titchfield, and pre-dates anything known from this place by over a century! The letter is clearly addressed to John Grant at Spanish Town and has, in addition, the two-lined KINGSTON handstamp.

It is inconceivable that the letter, landing at Kingston, could have made the journey north to Titchfield. More likely, like the first letter, it was landed at Port Antonio or Titchfield, sent down to Kingston, and rerouted to Spanish Town. Probably, at that time, a small harbor existed at Titchfield, and its mark was used as a receiving stamp on ship letters.

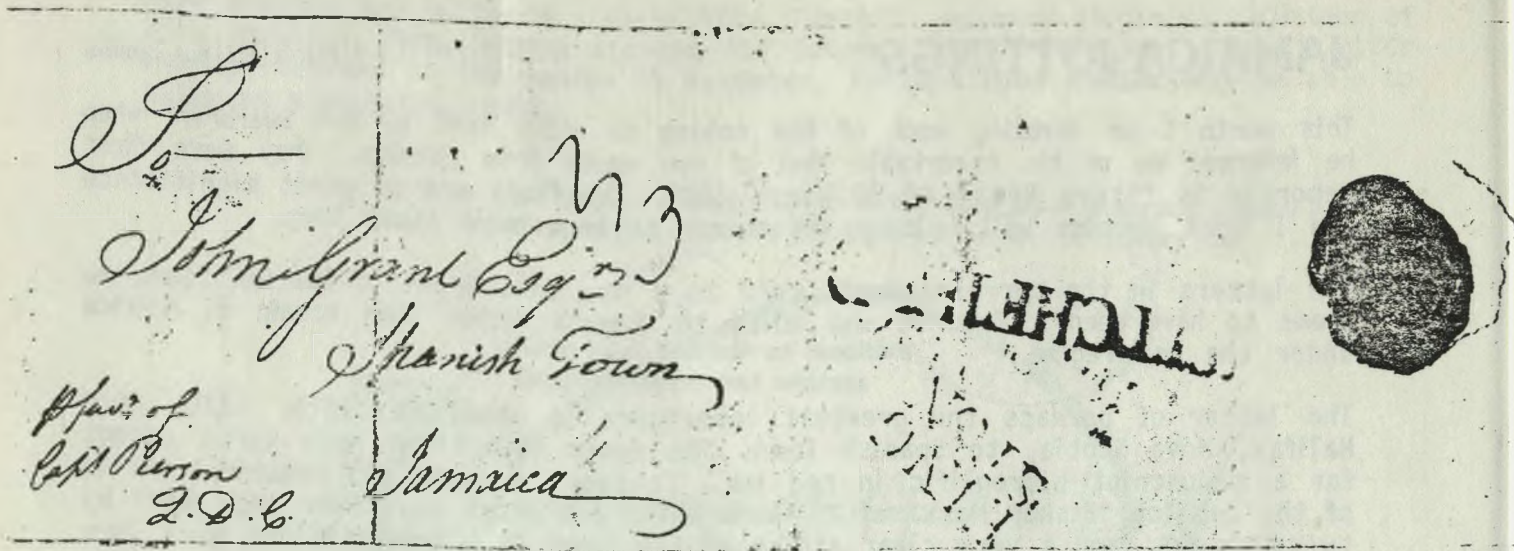


Fig. 1

The third letter (Fig. 2) is the biggest enigma, a large three-lined PORT MORANT HARBOUR. The letter, dated 1st September 1774, from Bogside, was received on 24th December. It was consigned to Captain Brankston of the "Clarendon". Bob can only guess at the whereabouts of Bogside; probably it is in Scotland. As the writer states "since my arrival here", possibly he too fled from independent America. Little else in the letter throws new light on the possible usage of the mark, but, as with the previous letter, Bob suspects that the PORT MORANT HARBOUR was a receiving mark on mail arriving in Jamaica.

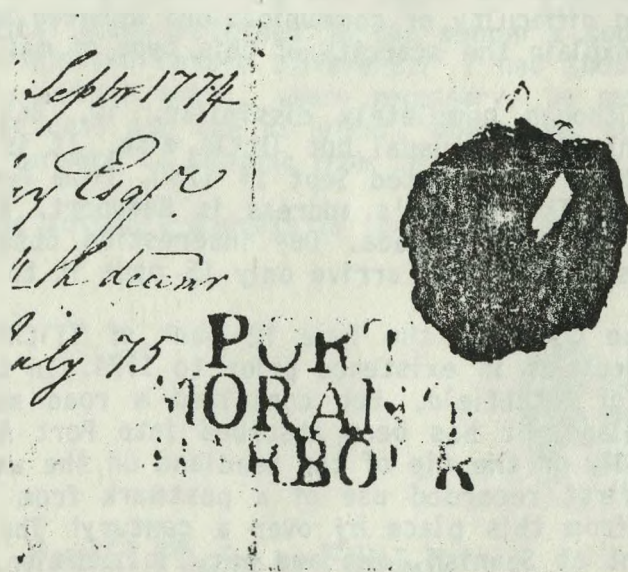


Fig. 2

These are a most intriguing series of letters, all of which add, in some measure, to our knowledge. I am indebted to Bob for his information and I am

sure members join me in congratulating him on his find.

NEW POSTMARKS

I am grateful to regular correspondents Bob Swarbrick, Reg Lant, Scriv Scrivens and Paul Raynor for another batch of new marks.

MONTEGO, BAY	An albino T1 dated 24 FEB 1776			
ELGIN/POSTAL AGENCY	Item 3	TRD37h	black	EKD 22 JUL 85
HARKERS HALL	4	41	violet	5 NOV 84
HIGGIN TOWN	4/2	41	black	14 APR 85
KELLITS (spelled KILLETS)	7/1	37	blue	27 APR 85

New EKDs

MEADOWBRIDGE/POST OFFICE	Item 10	TRD37h	violet	11 SEP 85
BOULEVARD/POST OFFICE	4	37h	violet	22 AUG 85

New LKDS

ALSTON	Item 1	DR (28mm with dots)	black	25 OCT 37
CARRON HALL	2	DR	black	23 AUG 35

Varieties

This month I am looking at the 1946 Victory Issue.

1-1/2d. Plate 1A, both perforations;

Row 5, stamp 1, An extra dotted line of brown shading about 10 mm long, running from the main tower under 8TH JUNE (through Thirkell C3-6).

Row 7, stamp 3, A brown dot to the right of the main tower at roof level (Thirkell C3).

3d. Plate A1, both perforations;

Row 5, stamp 3, A blue dot to the left of the main tower at roof level (Thirkell C2).

Row 6, stamp 5, A small blue dot to the right of the spire of Big Ben (Thirkell C8).

Row 7, stamp 1, A blue dot in the river above and to the left of the buoy (Thirkell E7).

Row 7, stamp 4, A blue dot in the river below and to the right of the boat (Thirkell G5).

These varieties are all constant. I do not possess a sheet of 60 stamps of the 1-1/2d. value in Plate 1B so am unable to check it for varieties. If any member has a sheet of Plate 1B he wishes to sell, I will be delighted to purchase it.

I conclude this month's Jottings with a plea to members to send in details of their finds so I can publish them for the benefit of the membership. Bob, Reg, Scriv, Paul and Clint do a superb job in notifying me of their news, but there must be many more members who can contribute to the general fund of knowledge.

FOLLOW UP ON "A TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS PAQUEBOT?"

In BCPJ Vol. 26, No. 2, W/N139, June 1986, on page 87 Louis Zell showed a cover bearing a three-line handstamp which read, "posted on board/H.M.S. Danae/at Turks Is." While he asked whether this could have been a Paquebot mark, the evidence supported a conclusion that it was not.

Since publication of the June issue Mike Wilson has written Louis with information on the H.M.S. Danae. "This was a light cruiser, one of several comprising the America and West Indies Station. In 1933 she was commanded by Captain C. H. Knox-Little. The Danae visited Grand Turk 19-20 October 1933 while on passage from Jamaica to Bermuda.

"I am not certain about the reason for the cachet, but I would think that it was commemorative rather than anything else. Certainly it was not Paquebot. Normal mail from the ship would have GB 1d. per letter (UK internal rate) and be sent in sealed bags to London where it would be cancelled. None of this explains why no Turks Island cds until 1 November - eleven days after the end of the visit."

In September Reid Shaw wrote to add more information. His letter reads, "On re-reading the June 1986 issue of the Journal this afternoon, a bell rang in my memory while reading Louis Zell's article.

"I knew I had seen the ships name before, and went back through my collection of Bermuda covers to see if the "Danae" was to be found among them.

"It was.

"I have two covers postmarked 6 May 1935 at Warwick East, Bermuda. One bears copies of the 1d. and 1-1/2d. George V Silver Jubilee stamps and the other is franked with a copy of the 2-1/2d. value.

"Both have cachets with blue-green printing outlined by a red border reading 'Bermuda and H.N.S. Danae join Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary in Celebration of Their Silver Jubilee 6 May 1935.'

"At the top of the cachet but inside the red border appear the Coat of Arms of Bermuda and the Coat of Arms of the Danae.

"From this I assume that H.M.S. Danae was, indeed, a British naval ship, stationed in the Bermuda/West Indies area. Certainly she was in Bermuda on 6 May 1935."

If any readers can supply data on other covers from H.M.S. Danae, please send this to Louis E. Zell, Jr., 14102 Summerstor Drive, Sun City, AZ 85375.

JOURNAL INDEX

Lt. Cdr. Michael R. Wilson has produced an index to the 1983-84 journals. This will appear as a center pull-out section in the June journal. Mike will also produce an index for the 1985-86 issues which will appear in a future journal as a center pull-out section. The Group owes a big vote of thanks to Mike for this work. It has been needed for some time. With these two indexes, the journal will have an index for all issues up through 1986. Now will a member volunteer to consolidate all of these into one index?

Trinidad Formular Registration Envelopes

Dr. Ben Ramkissoon

In the report on Trinidad formular registration envelopes (BCPJ 25: 121-23, W/N 137, December 1985) the three (3) known sizes of the envelopes were noted. Only size F was illustrated.

Since that time correspondence with a fellow Trinidad collector produced illustrations of the remaining two (2) sizes as follows:

Size G (6" x 3-3/4") used to London from Trinidad, 11 July 1881, franked with twelve (12) 1/2d. stamps to make the 4d. U.K. rate and 2d. registration. Fig. 1).

Size K (11-1/2" x 6") used to Glasgow from Trinidad 17 May 1882, franked with fourteen (14) 1d. to make the treble letter rate to the U.K. (3 x 4d.) and the 2d. registration (Fig. 2).

References

1. British Caribbean Philatelic Journal, Vol. 25, No. 4, pp 121-123, December, 1985.
2. The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards and Telegraph Stamps of the British Colonies in the West Indies, Trinidad, p. 167, The Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1981
3. Personal Correspondence, Mr. John V. Marriott

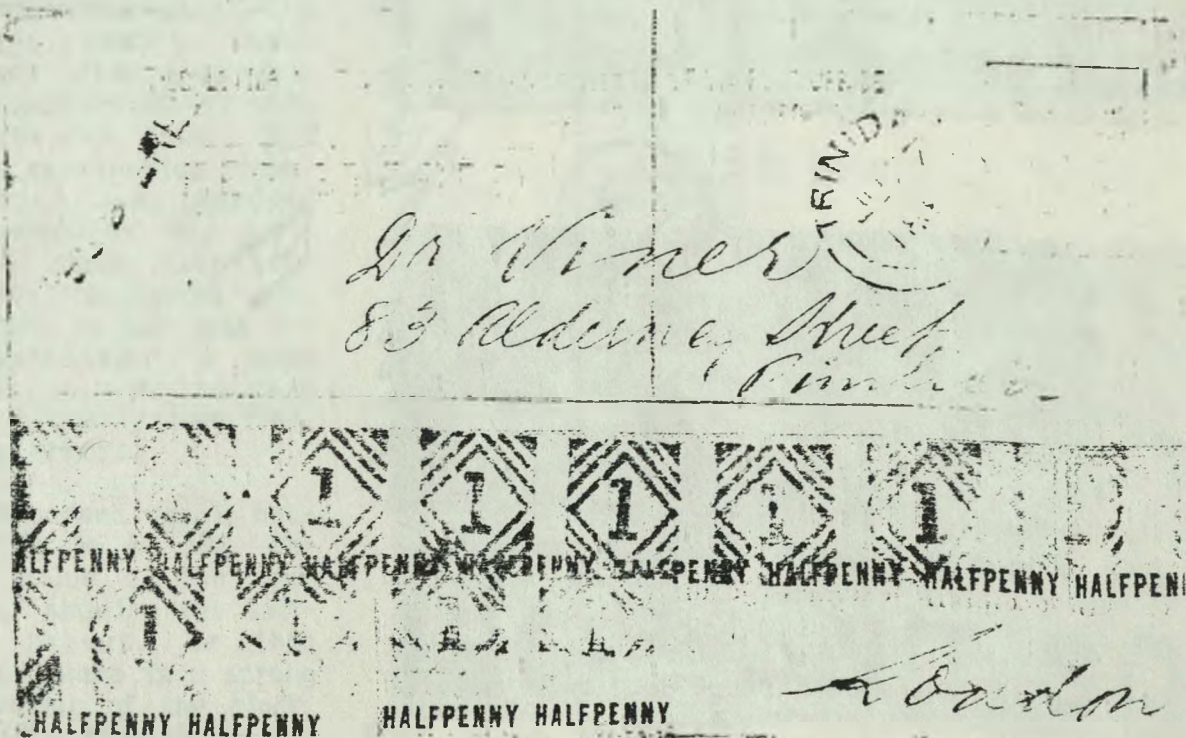


Fig. 1

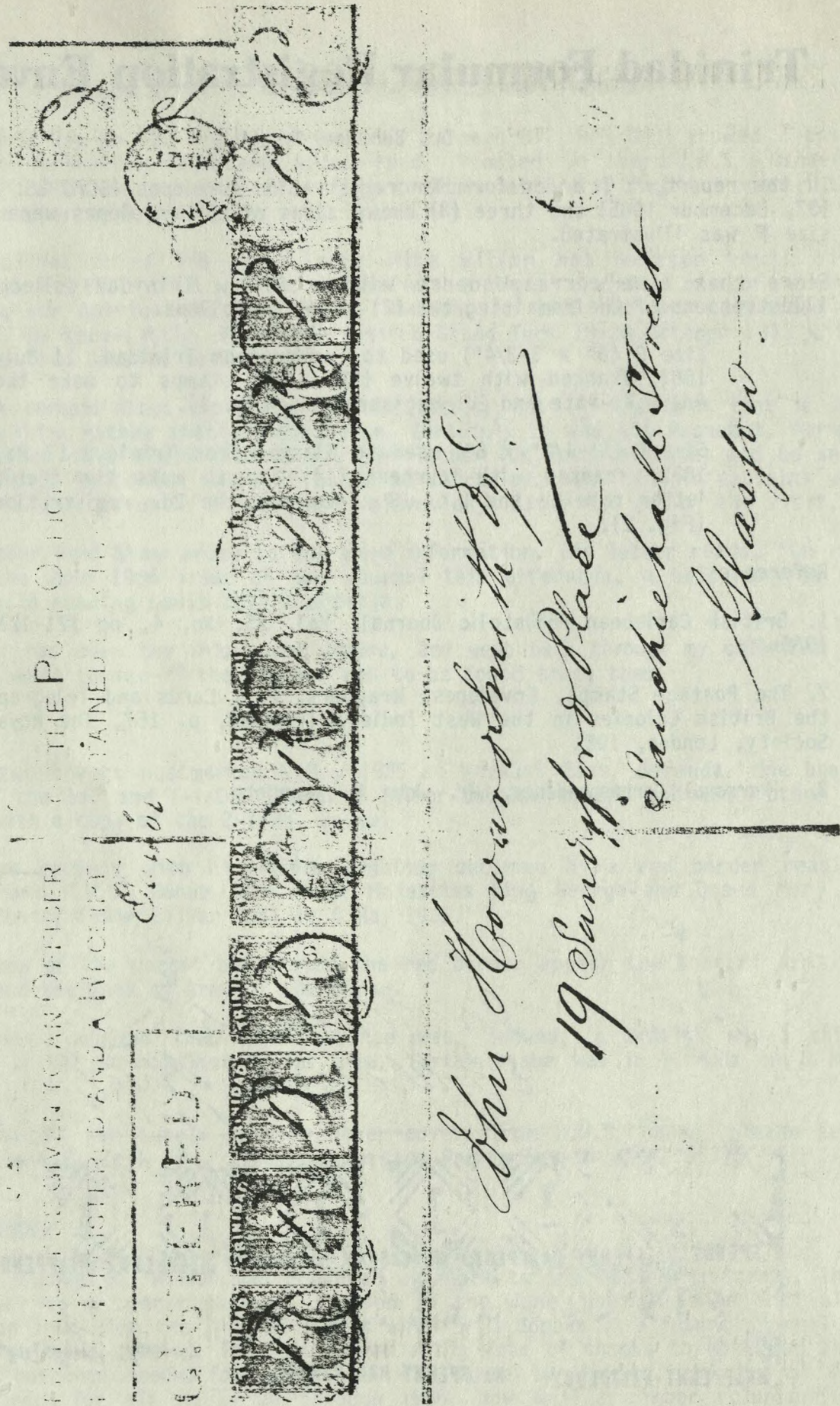


Fig. 2

BELIZE DOUBLE TROUBLE

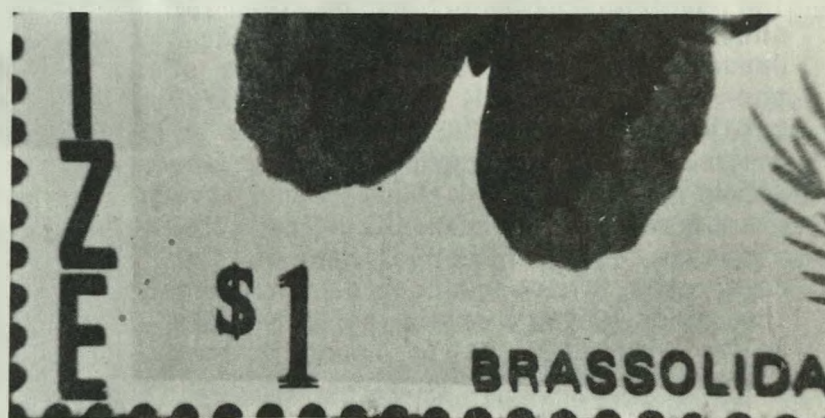
A. E. Buzz Jehle

Over the past several years I have been fortunate enough to discover six Belize stamps with double printing of a basic color. Three were from the Butterfly definitives printed by Harrison and Sons (High Wycombe) Limited and three by Litografia Nacional, Porto, Portugal. First the Butterflies.

The 2¢ Colobura dirce, SG 382, was issued 2 September 1974. This error is the least noticeable of the three, having the entire light turquoise blue background printed twice. It is most noticeable on the branch on which one of the butterflies sits and on the cylinder number. Mr. D. J. Aggersberg, Catalogue Editor of Stanley Gibbons Publications Limited, has assigned SG 382Ea to this variety. This variety was discovered in a lower pane of 25, which means the upper pane might still be out there. The pane has the cylinder numbers 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D in the lower right margin.

This pane along with the other two double butterflies was sent to Harrisons for examination. I received a letter and courteous phone call (when living in the UK) from Mr. J. F. Harley, Administration Controller, Security Print Division. He said "the double printing was probably caused by a slip in the feeding mechanism thereby causing a second printing on the 2¢ value. However, this was a very weak additional print and would have been difficult to notice at the examination stage." I must agree, as all three Harrison double prints were not discovered until the early 1980's, many years after they were issued! Mr Harley went on to say, "Since then our examination standards have improved enormously and positive steps have been taken to ensure such errors do not pass our inspection." I hope this is not the case as I dearly love finding errors.

The second double butterfly is SG 392, the \$1 value of the same set, showing the Caligo uranus. In this case there is a strong doubling of the black, most noticeable in the \$1 and the butterfly's



SG 392Ea



SG 567Eb

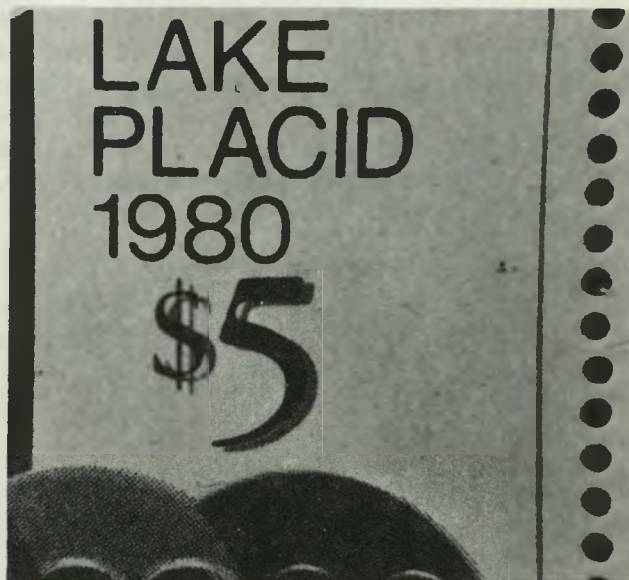
name. It has been given the catalogue number SG 392Ea. The third double appears on SG 567, the 10¢ on 25¢, *Papilio thoas* issued in July 1980. Again it is the black that is doubled. I have a lower marginal pair, and the doubling is clearly stronger and more out of register on the lower stamp, lending credence to the theory of a slip in the feeding mechanism proposed by Mr. Harley. The catalogue number on this variety is SG 567Eb. Photos of the two later varieties are shown, but as the light blue double overprint barely shows in a color photograph, it would probably be invisible in a black and white reproduction.

The first of the Litografia Nacional double prints is on SG 530, the \$5 Lake Placid Olympic stamp, issued 4 December 1979. The purple of Belize, the denomination and the stripe are clearly doubled. I found this one in the store window of an unnamed Strand stamp shop in a set priced as the normal stamps. My guess is that the others were distributed in London to new issue clients, so check your collections. The catalogue number is SG 530Ea.

The second double occurs on the 15¢ shell definitive, SG 538 issued 7 January 1980 which shows a picture of the *Murex cabritii*. On this variety catalogued as SG 538Ea, the black of Belize, the royal cypher and 15¢ are slightly doubled. I have found two examples of this error in office clippings received from Belize, one on cover with a smudged cancellation and the other with a clear 14 July 1983 Belize City CDS. It is doubtful that any mint copies have survived.

The third double is on the imperforate variety of SG 574, the \$3 Lake Placid Winners. Here the blue of the frame, lettering and Olympic ring are clearly doubled. I have this on a registered FDC dated 20 August 1980 sent to a West German dealer and mint. Again it looks like a dealer let a nice error slip through his hands by not carefully checking his new issue stock. As the basic stamp is just footnoted by Stanley Gibbons, this error will not receive a catalogue number.

Clearly there are other errors out there waiting to be discovered. Check the stamps in your albums and in your duplicate books. I am always interested in hearing of and acquiring other Belize varieties. (Mr. Jehle's address is 31 Park Place, Darien, CT 06820.)



SG 530Ea



SG 574

ONWARD AIR TRANSMISSION

It's time to share with other members the responses that were received to Jim Langabeer's query in Bits and Pieces, BCPJ, Vol. 26, No. 1, W/N 138, p 29. This illustrated a cover bearing an oval handstamp with the letters O. A T. inside.

Dr. Ian Matheson wrote Jim and kindly sent a copy of his letter to your editor. His letter reads:

"The cachet is an OAT cachet meaning "onward air transmission". I believe the A is missing from your mark due to a poor strike rather than because it was not being forwarded by air.

"The use of OAT markings was a mystery for some time until publication of an excellent article in The American Philatelist in September, 1962.¹ Author Donald Smythe explains that when the quantity of mail between two places is small, the letters were tied in a bundle with a covering label. If, as was the case from West Indies to Africa during World War II, the letters were routed via London prior to further sorting, the London Post Office foreign section would strike the OAT cachet on the label indicating that the letters in the bundle were for onward air transmission. It is speculated that supplies of labels ran out during the war years in several countries so the OAT was struck on the top cover of the bundle.

"Your cover bears a Smythe type I cachet. I enclose a copy of another West Indies - Africa cover with Smythe type VI (Fig. 1). UPU convention dictates that, if a letter is only carried airmail for part of the journey, the airmail label should be cancelled with bars after the airmail stage. My British Honduras - South Africa cover has been treated thus by cancelling the 'Via Air Mail' inscription but it still received the OAT strike. It would appear that the air transmission instruction was not taken too seriously then. Your cover did not require the cancelling bars as the written inscription was self explanatory.



Fig. 1

"For interest I have enclosed copies of three 1931 British Honduras covers from my collection. One (Fig. 2) was sent by air to Miami where I presume the airmail label was cancelled by bars prior to forwarding to Bermuda. The other two were sent to the UK and bear the "Air Free to New York only" cachet. In one case (Fig. 3) the airmail label has been cancelled but in the other (Fig. 4) it has not.

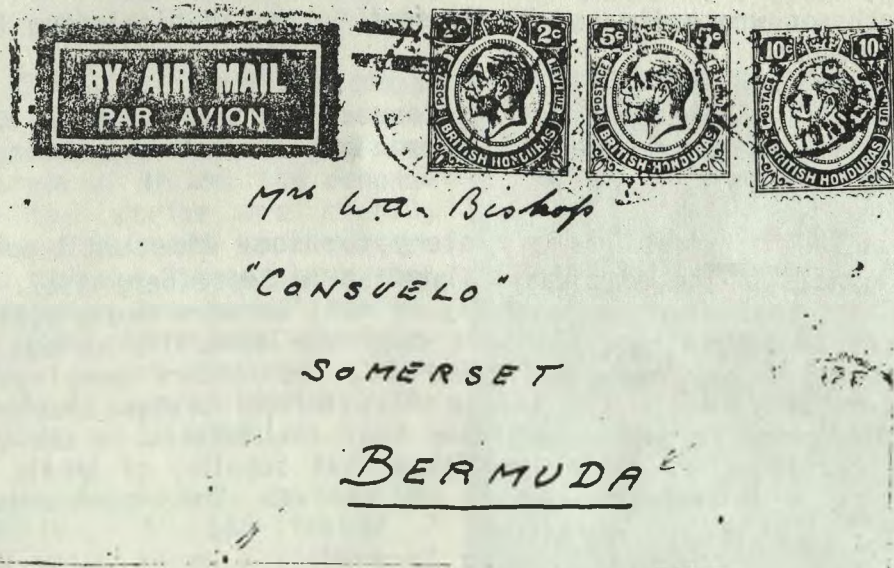


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

'In Smythe's article he says that OAT cachets were not widely seen after the war. Fellow BCPSGer, Howard Godwin, has two examples used on the same day in 1963, one on a commercial cover and the other on an FDC (Fig. 5). I enclose copies for your interest." (The commercial cover is too large to be illustrated in this article.)

G. AYUSO & SON

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Messrs. Davies, Lyon & Co., Ltd.,

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Fig. 4

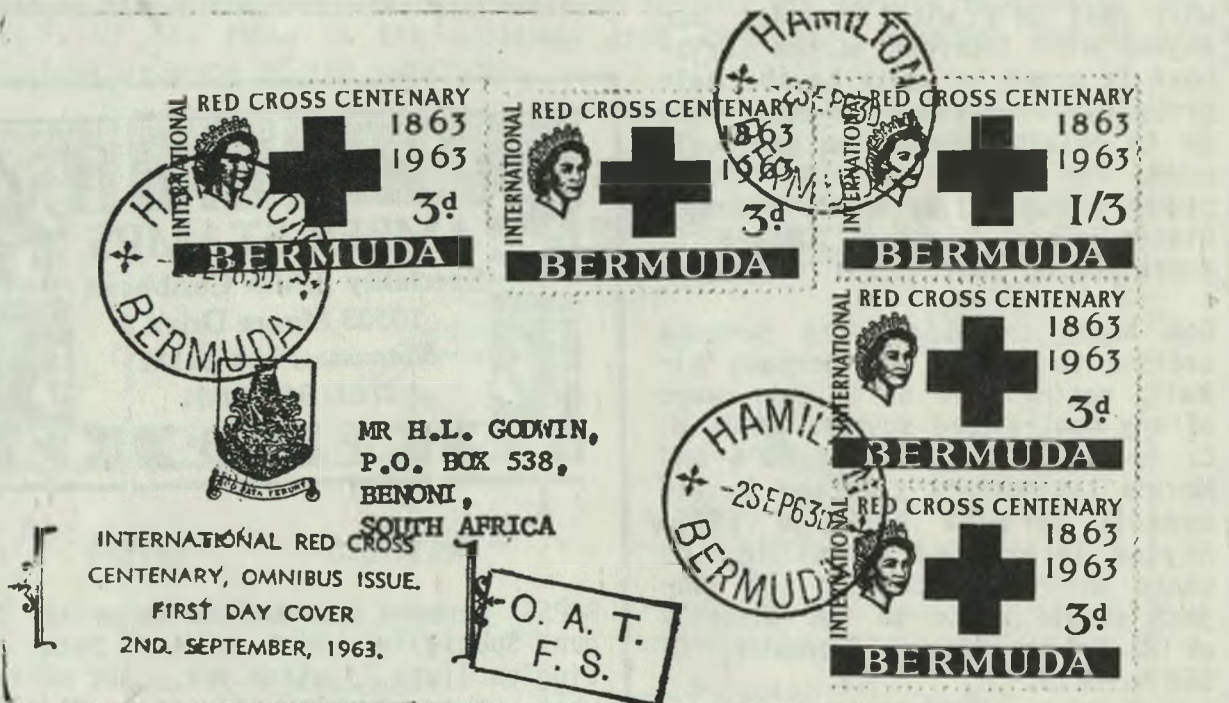


Fig. 5

Reid Shaw also commented on Jim's cover in a letter to your editor as follows:

"I have in my collection four Air Letters from Bermuda in the 1944-1945 period with orange-red handstamps - three rectangular and one oval - containing the letters O.A.T. These were all sent to C. S. Palmer, the same addressee as Mr. Langabeer's, only in Lagos, Nigeria.

The Letters.O.A.T. stand for "onward air transmission", and instruct that the

letter should be sent on by air mail after reaching its first destination. In other words the letter was not to be sent by surface mail once it had completed the first stage of its journey.

Mr. Langabeer's cover, however, is marked "By Air to U.K. Thence by Sea". It would appear that someone in the postal service, either in Bermuda or in the U.K., stamped O.A.T. on the cover countermanding the instruction written, and directing that the cover should go all the way by air.

In any case there is no doubt in my mind that the handstamp on Mr. Langabeer's cover is "O.A.T." with the letter "A" omitted.

PAN-AM STUDY GROUP NEWS RELEASE

Robert H. Ingalls, Jr., one of the newer members of the BCPSG, reports that he is the Bermuda Chairman of the newly-formed Pan-Am Study Group. The group intends to collect in one place information and research on the postal history of Pan American Airways. Bob's section will deal only with Bermuda, but anyone with interest in the Caribbean is urged to write to the main group. Those wishing to contribute or to obtain information are welcome. For details write to Pan-Am Study Group, 126 Drake Avenue, Staten Island, New York 10314-3012; there are no dues.

Bob hopes to expand the Bermuda section to include all Bermuda Air Mail, noting that he is not aware of any centralized sources since N. C. Baldwin's work in the 60's and Morris Ludington's coverage in his overall Bermuda book in 1978. Anyone interested or willing to share their expertise on the subject should write to Bob directly at 20 Melrose Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830.-6213.

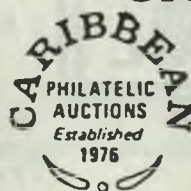
DUES REMINDER

Have you paid your 1987 dues? If not, this is the last issue of the journal that you will receive. Make Tom Cusick or Bob Swarbrick happy and send in your 1987 dues today. If you can not remember, ask Tom Cusick and he will be pleased to let you know if you are current.

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VARIETIES
CANCELLATIONS



THREE 1842 LETTERS FROM CAP HAITIEN

Morris H. Ludington

A devastating earthquake struck the island of Hispaniola, and in particular the town of Cap Haitien, on the north coast of Haiti, on 7 May 1842. Under the French, the town had been the prosperous capital of the colony, with many handsome stone buildings, both public and private, which had survived the Haitien revolution and later insurrections. All were either completely destroyed or badly damaged by the earthquake and subsequent fires and after-shocks, which ruined 4/5ths of the town and killed 5,000 to 6,000 of the 9,000 inhabitants, (the precise number was never officially reported).

A series of three letters, written by a young Scotsman, A. R. Murray, a clerk in the firm of George Breffitt & Co., to his parents in Glasgow, reveals much about conditions in the town after the earthquake, as well as showing three different routes by which they were carried.

The first, rather short letter (Fig. 1) was written on 17 May 1842 on board an unnamed ship anchored off the town. The R.M.S.P. TWEED had called briefly at Cap Haitien on the 14th, bound for Jamaica from Turks Island, carrying the passengers, including the new Governor of Jamaica, from the R.M.S.P. MEDINA, wrecked off Grand Turk on the 12th. Murray clearly had not had time to write before the TWEED left. In his letter he informs his parents that he is safe and tells of the fires in the buildings that were still standing and of all the looting by many of the survivors.

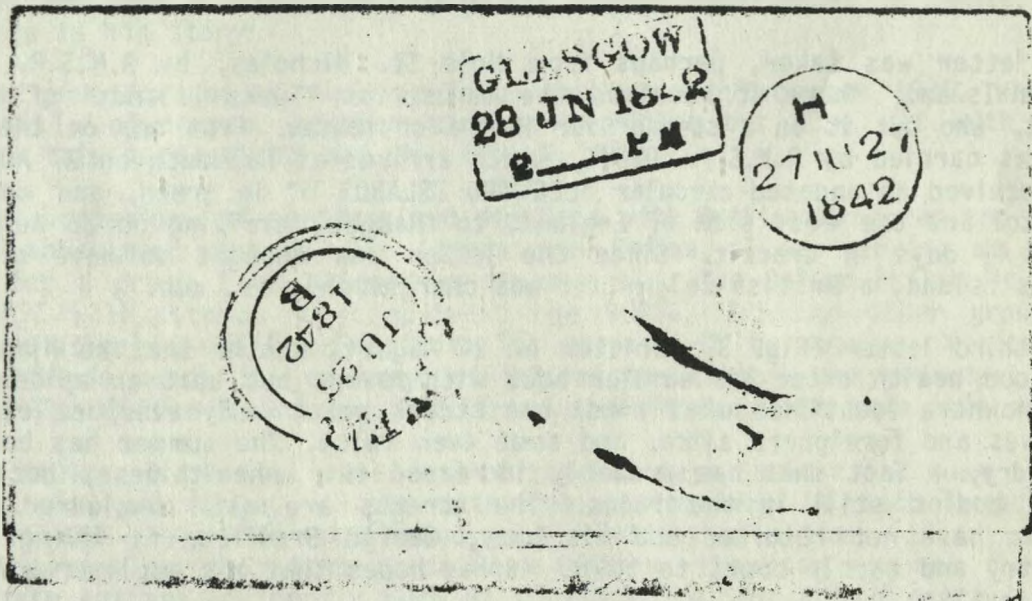


Fig. 1

The letter was handed to a passenger on board a vessel going to England, who took it ashore at Dover and posted it as an inland single rate letter, 2d. due since it was not prepaid. It reached Glasgow, via London, on 28 June, being six weeks in transit.

The second, much longer letter (Fig. 2), written on 12 July, tells how he is living, like many others, in a "dog kennel" on the beach, which leaks badly during the frequent rains. No clearing of the ruins has even started, the

Government in Port-au-Prince has sent no help of any kind, and though, at this time, there is no epidemic, he has been laid low with a fever for three weeks, but is now recovering. After-shocks of the earthquake are still occurring, though slight by this time. Most of the population has moved to the country, and the other clerks in his firm have disappeared and have not returned. He managed, by himself, to save most of his firm's records, but lost many of his own possessions.

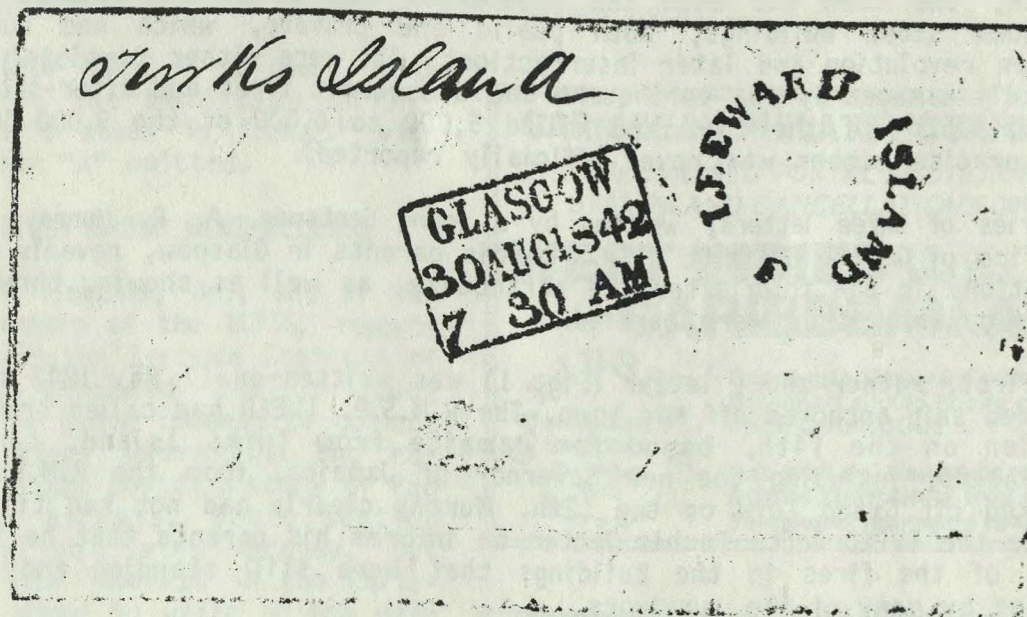


Fig.2

The letter was taken, perhaps from Mole St. Nicholas, by R.M.S.P. steamer to Turks Island. There it received the manuscript "Turks Islands" of the R.M.S.P. agent, who put it on a steamer for Havana or Nassau. From one or the other port it was carried by R.M.S.P. TRENT, which arrived at Falmouth on 27 August. There it received an undated circular "LEEWARD ISLANDS F" in green, and was sent, via Bristol and the west side of England, to Glasgow, arriving on 30 August, having been 49 days in transit. Since the letter was thought to have originated in Turks Island, a British colony, it was charged only 1s. due.

The third letter (Fig. 3), written on 24 August, states that he himself remains in good health after his earlier bout with fever, but that an epidemic of fever (he nowhere identifies what kind) has struck practically everyone else in town, natives and foreigners alike, and some even twice. The summer has been very hot and dry, a fact that has probably increased the unhealthiness, because of the many bodies still in the ruins. The streets are still uncleared. The other clerks have not returned and his boss, George Breffitt, is living out in the country and rarely comes to town. Murray hopes that his employer will recognize his loyalty.

The letter was taken to Mole St. Nicholas, but if it went through Turks Island, received no markings there. It crossed the Atlantic on R.M.S.P. TAY, which arrived at Falmouth on 12 October. Passing through London on the 14th, it was charged 1s. 5d. due, the regular rate from Haiti, and reached Glasgow the next day, having taken only 22 days in transit.

The three letters were acquired from three different sources over a period of nearly eight years. Owing to their interest, both in their contents and their routing, it is very gratifying to have been able to bring them together again.

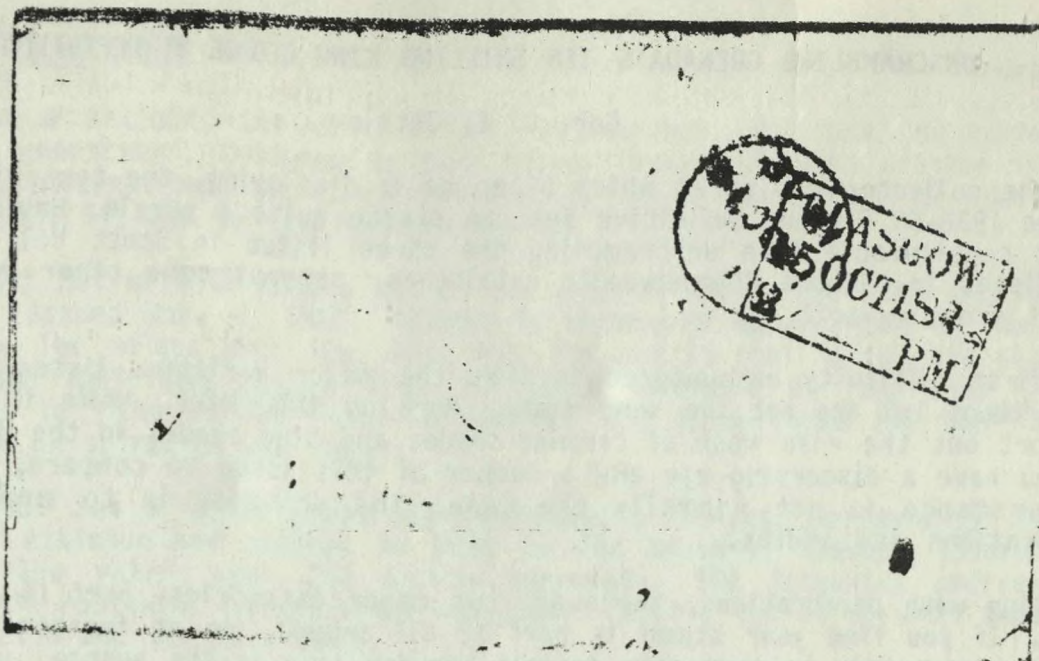


Fig.3

BELIZE NOTES

by Peter Bylen

Peter Bylen has sent a letter telling of his recent experiences in Belize. Here in his words is his story:

"I had the good fortune of visiting Belize in November/December 1986. While in the country I, of course, visited many post offices but also met with BCPSG members Dr. Luis A. Escalante and Mr. Eric W. King.

"Through a succession of meetings and contacts with British Honduras and Belize collectors throughout the U. S., Canada and Belize, I am serving as acting Secretary for a group I am attempting to organize, The Belize Philatelic Study Circle. BPSC will attempt to compliment the BCPSG, APS and other groups by catering exclusively to BH/B collectors. The thrust will be popular, topical but will also include specialist exchange of information through our principal forum of dialogue, **The Belize Collector**. The first issue is due some time this month.

" While in Belize, I spent a great deal of time on Caye Caulker and some time in San Pedro, Amergris Caye. I met with the postmasters of each branch and residents of the cayes and established good relations with them. If any member would like covers serviced from these Post Offices, they can prepare the same with adequate postage (currently 60PG Bz to the U.S.A. for a half ounce letter). I would imagine that a postally used letter bearing "Cayes of Belize" postage would be a nice addition to anyone's collection. I send out covers periodically for cancellations and would not mind throwing in some BCPSGer's covers with my own. Please limit them to five (5) covers for each Post Office or state which Post Office one prefers: Caye Caulker or San Pedro, A.C."

Peter is also attempting to organize the Belize Philatelic Study Circle and is serving as the Acting Secretary. The thrust of the group is popular, topical but will include exchange of specialist data through its publication, **The Belize Collector**, the first issue of which is already in the mails.

UNSCRAMBLING GRENADA'S TEN SHILLING KING GEORGE VI DEFINITIVE

Cdr. C. E. Zettle

For the collector who cares which stamp he is displaying, the ten shilling value of the 1938-50 Grenada definitive set can create quite a puzzle. Having recently spent considerable time unscrambling the three listed in Scott Vol. I and the six listed in Gibbons Commonwealth catalogues, perhaps some other members can profit from my toil.

The first difficulty encountered is that the major varieties listed, Scott 142 and Gibbons 163 are not the same stamp. More on this later. While it is possible to sort out the mish mash of carmine shades and blue shades in the descriptions if you have a discerning eye and a number of this issue to compare, this happy circumstance is not normally the case. The solution is to **measure** both perforations and widths.

Starting with perforations, there are two major categories, perf 14 and perf 12 x 13. If you find your stamp is perf 12 all around, go no further. Take your stamp immediately to your safe deposit box for this is the scarce variety (and the only point on which on which Scott and Gibbons agree, i.e., Sc 142a/SG 163c).

Now for the rest of us. as your next step label your perf 12 x 13 stamps as Scott 142b and Gibbons 163 (the major variety).

For your perf 14 stamps you must now get out your millimeter scale and your magnifying glass. There is an alternative. Just label them all Scott 142 and be done with it. However, Gibbons gives you four choices in two subdivisions, narrow and wide. Earlier "narrow" printings are all 23-3/4mm or less in width (from frame line to frame line) due to paper shrinkage in the printing process. "Wide" later printings are 24-1/4mm in width.

It's back to the perf gauge with the "narrow" stamp now. Gibbons 163a is actually 13.8 x 14.1 while 163b is 14.1 all around. That takes care of those two. With the two remaining "wide" varieties there is no hope for the color blind. Fortunately, the color difference is greater between 163d and 163e than between any of the other varieties. While I personally can not discriminate between the slate blue and blue-black used in the central design, the claret used for the frame of 163d is quite dark and distinctive. And so, friends, there you have it. The usual table follows:

<u>Gibbons</u>	<u>Scott</u>
163 (perf 12 x 13, narrow)	142b
163a (perf 13.8 x 14.1, narrow)	142
163b (perf 14.1, narrow)	142
163c (perf 12)	142a
163d (perf 14, wide, claret)	142
163e (perf 14, wide, carmine)	142

DUES REMIINDER

This is the last issue you will receive if your 1987 dues remain unpaid as of 1st June this year. If the numerals following your name on the mailing label are less than 87, then make certain your 1987 dues have been paid or are paid now.

NEW ISSUES

Bruce E. Watts

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA: Set of 8 values. Issued Nov. 4, 1986. Featuring various Disney characters. Designed by Walt Disney Productions and printed in litho by Format International Security Printers. The values are: 25¢, 30¢, 40¢, 60¢, 70¢, \$1.50, \$3, \$4, and two \$5 souvenir sheets.

BAHAMAS: Set of 4 Christmas stamps and a SS. Honoring the International Year of Peace. Issued Nov. 4, 1986. Printed in sheets of 50 in litho by The House of Questa. The values are: 10¢, 40¢, 45¢, 50¢ and SS that unites the stamps. Also \$10 fish definitive issued Jan. 2, 1987. Designed by Harrisons Studio and printed in litho by The House of Questa. The value shows the Red Hind and is printed on spiral CA wmk paper.

BARBADOS: Set of 4 Christmas stamps featuring flowers. Designed by local artist Arthur Atkinson and printed in litho by The House of Questa. Issued Aug. 28, 1986. The values are: 25¢ *Alpinia purpurata*, 50¢ *Anthurus andraeanum*, 75¢ *Heliconia rostrata*. On spiral CA wmk paper. Also a 45¢ aerogramme featuring the *Poinsettia* and the Tuck Band.

Variety: Queen Elizabeth II 60th Birthday. The 65¢ value with the silver omitted. The inscription "60th Birthday" is omitted from the top left hand corner.

BELIZE: Set of 9 and SS. Picturing Disney characters in an Hispanic holiday theme. Issued on Nov. 14, 1986. Designed by Walt Disney Productions and printed in litho by Format International Security Printers. The values are 2¢, 3¢, 4¢, 5¢, 6¢, 50¢, 65¢, \$1.35, \$2, and \$4 SS.

Variety: The 1986 Royal Wedding. strips have been discovered with the black inscriptions inverted.

BERMUDA: Transport Part I set of 4 showing the Bermuda Railway. Issued Jan. 22, 1987. Designed by Tony Theobald and printed in litho by Walsall Security Printers. In sheets of 50 (2-25) on spiral CA wmk paper. Stamp values are 15¢, 40¢, 50¢, and \$1.50.

Provisional: The \$3 Green Turtle definitive with the old value blacked out and surcharged 90¢. J. W. Dunn Printers in Hamilton printed the surcharge. It was released Dec. 4, 1986.

CAYMAN ISLANDS: Tourism set of 4. Issued Jan. 26, 1987. Designed by Leslie Curtis and printed in litho by Walsall Security Printers in sheets of 50. Values: 10¢ sailing, 15¢ diving, 25¢ parasailing and \$1 fishing.

DOMINICA: Set of 4 and SS featuring paintings by Albrecht Durer. The House of Questa printed the set in litho. Values: 45¢ *Virgin in Prayer*, 60¢ *Madonna and Child*, \$1 another *Madonna and Child*, \$3 *Madonna and Child with St. Anne* and \$5 SS *Nativity*.

GRENADA: Set of 8 and 2 SS. Disney stamps featuring Christmas joys and toys. Issued Nov. 4? Design and printing the same as the above Disney sets. Values: 30¢, 45¢, 60¢, 70¢, \$1.10, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and 2 \$5 SS.

GUYANA: Set of 4. First anniversary of the death of President L. F. S. Burnham, Printed by Format International Security Printers in multicolor offset. Values: 25¢ his grave, \$1.20 map and flags, \$1.30 parliament building, \$6 portrait.

JAMAICA: Christmas issue set of 4 showing flowers. Issued Dec. 1, 1986. Designed

by Annette Robinson and printed in litho by BDT International Security Printers Ltd. Sheets of 50. Values: 20¢ *Heliconia wagnerian*, 25¢ *Heliconia psittacorus*, 55¢ *Heliconia rostrata* and \$5 *Strelitzia reginae*.

ST. KITTS: Set of 4 picturing the green monkey (*Cercopithecus aethiops sabaeus*). Issued Dec. 1, 1986. Designed by Doreen McGuinness and printed in litho by Walsall Security Printers Ltd. in sheets of 50. Values: 15¢ mother and baby, 20¢ adult, 60¢ young monkey and \$1 a pair grooming.

ST. LUCIA: Tourism set of 4 and SS. Issued Nov. 7, 1986. Designed by Jennifer Toombs and printed multicolor offset by Format International Security Printers. Values: 15¢ chak-chak band, 45¢ folk dancing, 80¢ steel band, \$5 limbo dancing, \$10 SS Gros Islet on Friday night.

ST. VINCENT: Fresh water fishing set in two se-tenant pairs. Designed by T. Radler. Printed in litho by Format International Security Printers. The pairs are: 75¢, tri-tri and tri-tri fishing; \$1.50, crayfish and crayfish fishing.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Reprint of the 10¢ definitive now on spiral script wmk paper.

FIVE MEDALS AWARDED AT HARROGATE

Alfred J. Branston

The Convention hosted by the Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society at Harrogate in West Yorkshire was unanimously voted to be 'the very best ever' and it surely was. Four societies came together, the Roses, the BCPSG, the BWI Study Circle and the Harrogate to enjoy an excellently organized weekend. Two competitions, General and Postal History judged to gold medal standard, attracted the maximum number of entries to date with a display of material of superb quality. The judges, Bernard Lucas and John Whiteside, were hard put to decide the winners.

They were so well impressed by Michael Oliver's Leeward Islands that they made it the best in show. Al Branston on behalf of the Group presented him with the Silver medal and also the bronze in the Postal History class. Then he almost cleared the board by taking the Roses in the General class. Bob Swarbrick did well collecting a bronze in the General class and also a pewter for his Postage Dues of Jamaica. Finally Tony Farmer took a pewter for the Leeward Islands Sexagenary entry.

The BCPSG table came in for considerable interest mainly because Bob Swarbrick mounted a massive representation of the Group's badge to attract attention.

In the afternoon, John Marriot, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, gave a talk and a superb display of early Trinidad. This must surely have been the finest display of British Caribbean philately ever in the U.K. At the end of the day the dealers declared that they too had had a very good day. Cyril Hall reported that he picked up some fine items for his collection.

The Harrogate venue and hotel were absolutely first class. The food was much enjoyed, especially by Frank Deakin, who invariably sat down first for breakfast to eat his black pudding.

AWARDS DATA

Gale Raymond and Fred Seifert are on the panel of judges for SANDICAL '87 to be held March 7th and 8th 1987 in San Diego, CA.

Paul Larsen, BCPSG Awards Chairman, has announced that the Chicago Philatelic Society will offer a BCPSG medal award at CHICAGOPEX '87. The show dates are 6-8 November 1987. Entry forms are available from: Exhibition Chairman, CHICAGOPEX '87, P. O. Box A3953, Chicago, IL 60690.

Al Branston writes that the organizers of Stampex National Philatelic Exhibition have now agreed to make the BCPSG silver medal available for suitable entries in their National competition classes. It is hoped that our U.K. members will make special efforts to get up an entry. Particulars and forms can be obtained from Stampex, 27 John Adam Street, London WC2 6HZ. Write now!

BCPSG AT SARAPEX '87

On Saturday, February 7th, BCPSG members convened for a "regional meeting" in conjunction with SARAPEX '87 in Sarasota, FL. The members present included Ed ADDISS, Mark SWETLAND, Bill and Mollie MATTHEWS and Jack HARWOOD. Former member, Rev. Dr. Benton WOOD, attended and expressed his intention to rejoin, and prospective members, Lou UNGREY and Walter EVANS, joined the gathering. Ed Addiss presented a showing of British Honduras bisects for viewing and discussion and Jack Harwood showed various BWI postal stationery.

Another Florida get-together is scheduled at STAMPOREE '87 in Palm Beach Shores, FL, on Saturday, May 16th, 3:30 PM, meeting room 2. All members are cordially invited to attend this informal meeting. Further details are available from Jack Harwood (see address inside front cover).

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Michael J. Nethersole

This International Philatelic Exhibition took place on the six days from 6th to 11th October 1986, and was the largest philatelic exhibition held in Southern Africa to date. There were 1800 exhibition frames, each holding 15 pages for some 370 different exhibits. About one-third of the exhibits were from abroad. 22 judges and 6 apprentice judges, including those from overseas, made up the jury.

A special post office, constructed in the style of 100 years ago, was provided at the exhibition hall. 40 dealers attended together with the Postal Administrations of Botswana and Swaziland.

Several BCPSG members were involved in exhibiting or as members of the jury who exhibited in the Court of Honor. There were also exhibits of the British Caribbean area by non-members of BCPSG. Exhibits of our area were as follows:

Jury Members Exhibiting in the Court of Honor:

John M. Buckner*	Postal History - GB used in Malta
Howard Godwin*	Bermuda - Queen Victoria to King George VI
Howard Green	Cayman Islands - 1803-1937
Mike Nethersole*	Trinidad - 1824-1937

Competitive exhibits by BCPSG members and other British Caribbean exhibitors:

Ian Matheson*	British Honduras - 1767-1901	Vermeil
Chris Rainey*	Tristan da Cunha	Silver
Ben Ramkisson*	Pioneer Flights - Trinidad & Tobago	Silver Bronze
Bertie G. Simpkins	Cayman Islands to 1946	Bronze
David G. Evans	Jamaica - 1755-1922	Silver Bronze

*BCPSG members

The exhibit was an outstanding success.

Secretary's Report

NEW MEMBERS

JARVIS, S. P., 5 Redbridge Drive, Rooksbury Farm, Andover, Hants., SP10 2LF, England

POTTER, Ian A., 112 Birley Spa Lane, Sheffield, Yorks., S12 4EJ, England

LILLEY, Derek, 62A Back Lane, Sowerby, Thirsk, N. Yorks., YO7 1NQ, England

BUSTARD, R. J., 57 Athlone Avenue, Oldhams Estate, Bolton, Lancs., BL1 6QT, England

NATHAN, Derek M., 7 Cromford Way, New Malden, Surrey, KT3 3BB, England

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, (Alan Moss), Periodicals Dept., Main Library, P. O. Box 64, Bridgetown, Barbados, by Thomas E. Giraldi

- BOURNE, Elliott B., 1039 Flagtree Lane, Baltimore, MD 21208, Collects British America, by Thomas E. Giraldi
- BOWMER, Dr. Elmer, C., 1919 Linden Road, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6M 1E6, Collects Jamaica, Canada, Great Britain, by Thomas E. Giraldi
- RUSLING, Harry B., TH5-300 Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1S 3M6, Collects postal history Cayman Islands, by Thomas E. Giraldi
- GREEN, Mrs. Mary P., 205-1720 Larch Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6K 3N8, Collects Barbados stamps and postal history, all aspects, by William Ashley
- JOSS, Donald G., P. O. Box FH 14397, Nassau, Bahamas, Collects used stamps, world wide, Caribbean, by Jack Harwood
- FULLER, Darryl J., 18 Ratcliffe Crescent, Florey 2615 A.C.T., Australia, Collects Leeward Islands - stamps and postal history, by Thomas E. Giraldi

DECEASED

MUNTINGA, John H.

RESIGNED

BAADSGARG, H., HIGGINS, Paul C., WALKER, Bruce M.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

CLARK, Dr. Michael B., 790 Bronx River Road, Apt. A-23, Yonkers, NY 10708-6970

DANEMAN, Jeff, 5421 Corkhill Drive, Dayton, OH 45424-4707

FREDRICK, J. L., Change Apartment No. to S104

GERSCH, William, 27020 Cedar Road, #104-1, Beachwood, OH 44122

GODWIN, Howard, L., P. O. Box 14048, Farrarmere 1518, South Africa

GORDON, James H., P. O. Box 1118, Bristol, TN 37621-1118

MACGILLIVARY, P. A., P. O. Box 745, Ridgewood, NJ 07451

MACK, Millard H., 635 West 7th Street - 202, Cincinnati, OH 45203

MATHESON, Dr. Ian A., P. O. Box 1122, Johannesburg 2000, South Africa

MEAD, Michael, P. O. Box 3369, Manchester, NH 03105

ROGERS, Brian James W., 102 Greenways, Fleet, Hants., GU13 9XD, England

SHUTE, Alan, 4664 Leonnesio, Sun Valley, NV 86431

WILSON, Lt. Cdr. Michael R., correct Thurston to Tharston

WYNNS, John P., H C R 1, Box 174D, Rosamond, Ca 93560

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Personal Mention

In Costa Rica, Nov. '86, back from the San Juan River jungle area, Gale RAYMOND struck up a conversation with an interesting looking chap in a San José hotel dining room. Turned out to be Dr. Edw. (Ted) Hill from Trinidad, ex-BCPSGer, now living part year in Costa Rica. Ted's collection is now spread out among us per Harmer's. Ted sends his best to old friends, Ben Ramkissoon and Joe Chin Aleong.

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