

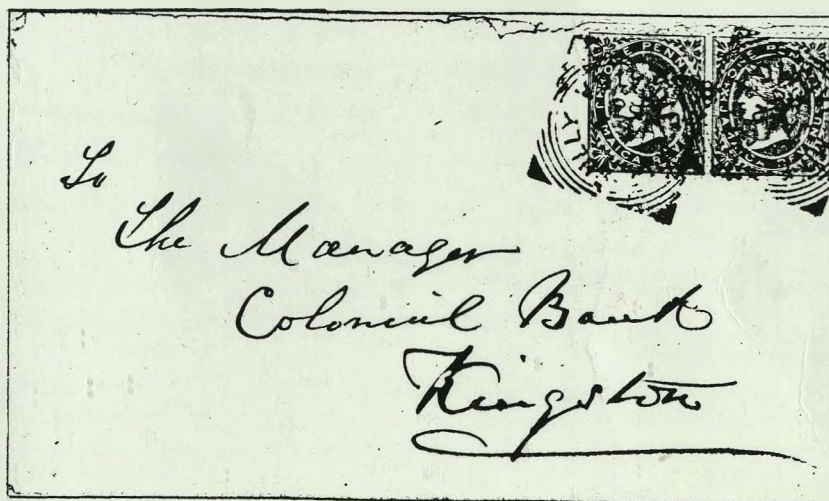
# BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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DECEMBER 1989



1892 (2 Jan) Local Cover to Colonial Bank with pair of 1d Rose  
Jamaica Revenue Stamp and Superb MILE GULLY Squared Circle  
Datestamp (Photo courtesy of Caribbean Philatelic Auctions)

## INSIDE

GUYANA VARIETIES - PART 2 (cont.)

A PRIVATE SHIP MARK TYPE

WEST INDIES AND CRICKET

A SAILOR'S CONCESSIONARY RATE COVER FROM BARBADOS

ST. LUCIA PROVISIONAL POSTAGE DUES - A REVIEW

MONA ISLAND EXPEDITION

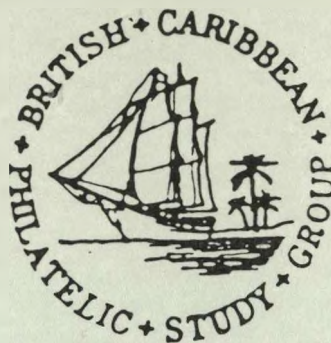
TABLE OF CONTENTS ON INSIDE FRONT COVER

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#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

From The Editor's Desk	111	A Sailor's Concessionary Rate Cover	
Needed - A Columnist	111	From Barbados	123
Tampered Mail in Guyana	112	Picture Postcards of the West Indies	124
Guyana Varieties - Part 2 (cont.)	113	Mona Island Expedition	125
BCPJ Reprints	116	"Ex-Ulrich"	126
Caribbean Round-Up	116	A Private Ship Mark Type	127
St. Lucia Provisional Postage Dues - A Review		Secretary's Report	131
Trustees Elected	117	New Issues	132
Awards	112	West Indies and Cricket	133
	122	Via Trinidad -Missent to Cuba	136
		TransAtlantic Airmail Service	137

Ads, pp 1332, 137-144; Personal Mention, pp 111, 115,



## FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Mark W. Swetland

The new computer, a CompuAdd 286/20, and printer, a Hewlett-Packard LaserJet II, reached here the Monday after hurricane Hugo passed by with no damage. This issue of the journal will show a little of what can be done with the newest and best computer for our purpose. Later issues will show even more what the computer is capable of doing. For example, I will be able to draw boxes around illustrations with this new system, when I have the time to learn how to do it. In the past those boxes were drawn by hand on the printed pages. Some day they will be drawn by the computer and printer.

Several fonts can now appear in the same document. I can create titles for articles without having them typeset and pasted onto the pages. Some paste-up will still be needed for illustrations but the day may come when they can be scanned into the computer and printed without any further manual work.

So your editor has his hands full for the rest of his career as editor and he will enjoy every minute of it. He must continue to learn what is needed to make full use of the new computer and printer. They are great.

For this issue, I have selected a Bitstream typeface, News Gothic, a proportionally spaced typeface which resembles the Letter Gothic used previously. You may find future issues will have a different typeface as I experiment to achieve better legibility. If you have an opinion to offer, please write or phone me. Again, my thanks to all.

Apologies are due to those who looked for Harry Whitin's article on the St. Lucia provisional postage due stamps in the September issue. Lack of space held it over until this issue where it appears starting on page 117 and I forgot to change the September front cover.

Another change you will notice is that all of the ads have been placed in the back of the journal. Literature juries have stated that they disliked seeing some ads placed in the middle and others at the back of the journal and made it clear that they felt the ads should be grouped together.

### PERSONAL MENTION

To support the computer fund, member **Bob Topaz**, New England North, is contributing to the fund 10% of all purchases by BCPSG members after September 1st. He has extended his offer to run through all purchases made by March 30th, 1990. If he has an item you need, you will be adding to your collection and the computer fund at the same time. Be sure to identify yourself as a BCPSG member when you make your purchase.

### NEEDED - A COLUMNIST

**Hugh James** has regretfully announced that he can no longer continue to submit articles under JAMAICA JOTTINGS. This series of articles has had many contributors and several writers over the years. It will be a shame if no one steps forward to take on this work. Hugh will assist the new writer to make the transition easy. The articles have been helpful to a number of our members, many of whom collect some or all aspects of Jamaica.



## TAMPERED MAIL IN GUYANA

by Jack Harwood

During my visit to Guyana in March 1989, I was warned on several occasions not to send cash through the mail. The danger was confirmed by an article in the "Guyana Chronicle" on March 31. This article states "for several months now, rifled letters have been discovered in sealed mail bags arriving from Canada. Superintendent of Mails (ag.) Winston James said that the bags arrive properly sealed with no external evidence of damage. However when they are opened and the mail sorted, a number of rifled letters are found in each bag."

Now one of my correspondents has provided an example of "tampered mail" (Fig. 1). This individual is convinced that the tampering is taking place in Guyana, although denied by the Guyana Post Office Corporation. He points out that the "sealed" mailbags from Canada, the U. S. A., Barbados and elsewhere all show the same evidence of pilfering. Envelope flaps are typically pulled open and carelessly restuck. Those which show clear evidence of opening are often struck with the rubber stamp as shown.

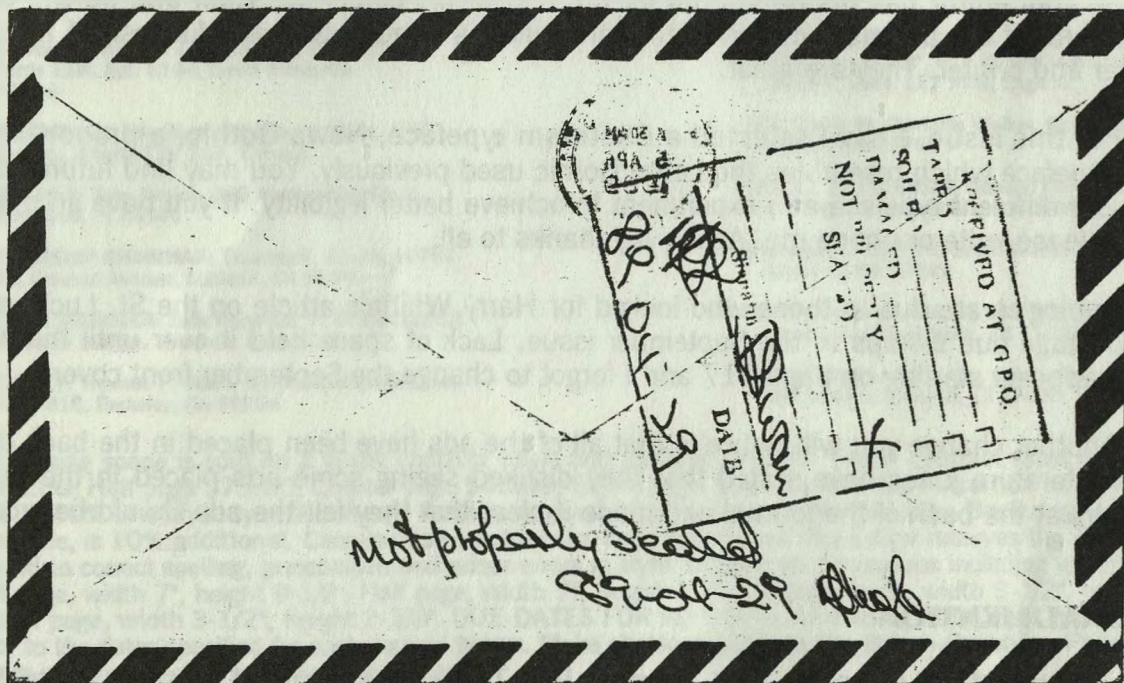


Fig. 1

The cover depicted originated in Barbados 15 APR 1989. The manuscript endorsement reads "not properly sealed/89-04-29 (signature)". The handstamp has an "X" in the NOT PROPERLY SEALED box plus another (different) signature and the same date. The handstamping device appears to be broken horizontally just below the center. Both outside box lines are broken, and the two bottom signature lines are skewed slightly downward to the southwest. A further oddity occurs in the lower right corner in the DATE block. A "B" has been mistakenly inserted for the "E", making it read DATB. Other similar instructional markings can no doubt be found.

While this mail tampering may generate interesting modern postal history, members should be aware that cash sent in the mail to Guyana faces a high probability of being lost.



## GUYANA VARIETIES PART 2 (cont.)

copyright 1988 by A. E. Buzz Jehle

### WATERMARKS

Only Type A is known on Lotus Blossom watermarked paper shown in Exhibit 3. First let me set the ground rules for viewing this watermark. The lotus blossom has three small protuberances on the bottom and a small segment which I call a sliver to the left hand side of the blossom. All discussions assume the stamp is being viewed from the rear. There are then four possible orientations of the watermark assuming the paper is not reversed.

UR	=	LOTUS UPRIGHT, SLIVER LEFT FROM REAR
URi	=	LOTUS DOWN, SLIVER RIGHT FROM REAR
SW	=	LOTUS TOP TO LEFT, SLIVER DOWN FROM REAR
SWi	=	LOTUS TOP TO RIGHT, SLIVER UP FROM REAR

Thus the watermark can be either UR, URi, SW or SWi depending on its source (which Orchids set they were associated with). The most common is watermark UR which is known from watermarked reprints of Orchids Parts 1,2,4, all on vertical format stamps. I am using Part (of the Orchid series) numbers as per the Guyana Post Office Corporation. Horizontal format stamps are known with SWi from SG 1801,2,3,6 (Part 3 reprints) and SW from Part 6 reprints. Vertical format stamps with URi watermark are known from reprints of Parts 7 & 8. The watermarked paper is easy to distinguish as the gum has a decidedly blue tint to it, and the paper glows bright white under longwave ultraviolet light. The normal unwatermarked paper is coated and does not react under UV.

### BOOKLETS

Most Coat of Arms stamps are in the green covered booklets measuring 76 by 102 mm. (3 x 4"). Some have also been reported incorrectly in this cover revalued to \$5. Vertical pairs of Type A perf 13 1/2 by imperf were also used as makeup stamps in the \$20 1988 Olympic Games booklet. As the booklets were made up by hand from the coil pairs guillotined from the sheets, there is considerable variation. As the inside front covers of the green booklets were all preprinted "POSTAL RATES" "INLAND RATE .15¢" they were usually corrected to 25¢ using either ballpoint pen or various rubber stamps such as \$0.25. The old rate was sometimes obliterated by a pair of fish or crown rubber stamp. Sometimes they did not bother to change the rates. I found it interesting that the original preprinted rate was .15¢ instead of the correct 15¢ or \$.15. Even Guyana's heavily subsidized postage rates are not that low!

Stanley Gibbons lists booklet B27 as six pairs SG 1534, Type A horizontal format, perf 13.5. These are known both stapled (as per SG) and also glued in.

I also have one book of 4 vertical strips of 3 horizontal Type A stamps, glued in, perf 14 x imperf. All other Coat of Arms stamps that I have seen in booklets are cut from vertical format stamps.

Booklet SG B30 has the watermarked stamps SG 1807. However, SG says the stamps are watermarked sideways, and my example is watermark upright and glued, not stapled.

Booklet SG B31 has twelve SG 1820 20th Anniversary of Independence stamps stapled. This type booklet is also known without staples.

Type C 200 surcharged stamps are not known from booklets.

Type D are only known in horizontal pairs without staples.

Type E stamps are known with both horizontal and vertical pairs from vertical format orchid sheets in booklets with and without staples.

There are probably dozens of possible booklet combinations due to their hand made nature and the large number of possible stamps that could be included. It all depends on who had the stapler and ball point pen that day, and which covers they happened to grab!

#### ERRORS and SPECIMENS

There are no reported errors of any of the Coat of Arms stamps. However, two sheets of Parts 21 & 23 of the unwatermarked orchids are known missing the printing of the denomination and the varnish coating on the orchid stamps. The whereabouts of the 18 Coat of Arms stamps associated with these two sheets are unknown, but they are not thought to have had any missing colors. No SPECIMEN overprints of any of the Coat of Arms stamps were produced.

#### POSTAGE & EXCHANGE RATES

The official exchange rate is G \$33 equals US \$1, and the black market rate is much higher. Therefore, these 25¢ stamps have a face value of less than one US cent, which is sufficient to cover the current heavily subsidized domestic postage rates in Guyana.

#### CONCLUSION

With the end of the Orchid issues in mid-1988 we will see the end of the Coat of Arms stamps, except for the possibility of overprints and surcharges. Appendix A lists 33 collectable Coat of Arms stamps, not counting booklets, errors, or se-tenant with orchids. Omitting the guillotined stamps which anyone can cut from the fully perforated Coat of Arms stamps leaves 11 collectable stamps, still a formidable task and one I hope to complete some day. I have never seen examples of the Coat of Arms stamps noted with \* in Appendix A, but they can be inferred from the existence of the corresponding Orchid stamps. It is possible that some of the fully perforated varieties do not exist except cut into coils or booklet stamps, but I doubt it. Many people collected the Orchid series in the uncut panes of 25. I always appreciate additional information, corrections, and suggestions. This article would not have been possible without the assistance of Dr. Oud-Kirik. (Ed: Mr. Jehle's address is 8 Leisure Lane, Houston, TX 77024-5123)

#### APPENDIX A

Following is a checklist of all Coat of Arms stamps by catalogue numbers where issued. Format refers to stamp before any cutting



Type	Perforation	Format	SG#	Scotts	Watermark
A	Imperf x 14	V	1534	566	Unwatermarked
A	13 1/2 x Imperf	V	1535	567	Unwatermarked
A	14 x Imperf	H	-	-	Unwatermarked
A	13 1/2 x 14	V	-	-	Unwatermarked
A	14 x 13 1/2	H	-	-	Unwatermarked
A	Imperf x 14	V	-	-	Watermarked UR
A	Imperf x 14	V	-	-	Watermarked URi *
A	13 1/2 x Imperf	V	1808	-	Watermarked UR
A	13 1/2 x Imperf	V	-	-	Watermarked URi *
A	Imperf x 13 1/2	H	-	-	Watermarked SW *
A	Imperf x 13 1/2	H	-	-	Watermarked SWi
A	14 x Imperf	H	-	-	Watermarked SW *
A	14 x Imperf	H	-	-	Watermarked SWi *
A	13 1/2 x 14	V	-	-	Watermarked UR
A	13 1/2 x 14	V	-	-	Watermarked URi *
A	14 x 13 1/2	H	-	-	Watermarked SW *
A	14 x 13 1/2	H	-	-	Watermarked SWi
B	Imperf x 14	V	1820	-	Unwatermarked
B	13 1/2 x Imperf	V	1821	-	Unwatermarked
B	13 1/2 x 14	V	-	-	Unwatermarked
C	Imperf x 14	V	2082	-	Unwatermarked
C	13 1/2 x Imperf	V	2083	-	Unwatermarked
C	13 1/2 x 14	V	2081	-	Unwatermarked
D	Imperf x 14	V	-	566A	Unwatermarked
D	13 1/2 x Imperf	V	-	567A	Unwatermarked
D	13 1/2 x 14	V	-	-	Unwatermarked
E	Imperf x 14	V	-	-	Unwatermarked
E	13 1/2 x Imperf	V	-	-	Unwatermarked
E	Imperf x 13 1/2	H	-	-	Unwatermarked *
E	14 x Imperf	H	-	-	Unwatermarked
E	13 1/2 x 14	V	-	-	Unwatermarked
E	14 x 13 1/2	H	-	-	Unwatermarked

## PERSONAL MENTION

Pat Walker, the wife of BCPSG member **Dan Walker**, was Chief Judge at FLOREX '89. This was her first service as Chief Judge. On the jury was member, **Dr. Peter McCann**, who has served on many occasions before. Pat has an outstanding collection of the Postal History of Ireland and Peter is well-known for his Turks and Caicos Islands Postal History collection.

## BCPJ VOLS. 1 - 9 REPRINTS

As announced in the September 1989 Journal, arrangements to reprint BCPJ Vols. 1 - 9 are underway. Michael Vokins, Cecil Powell Centre, University of Bristol, Old Park Hill, Bristol BS2 8BB, England is heading up this work. The reprints should be available by the time of London 1990 and orders are already coming in.

The reprints will be issued in three volumes with comb binding. Orders will be accepted only for complete sets. The nearly 1300 pages will have heavy paper front and back covers. A few sets will be available unbound for those who wish to have them privately bound. Each volume will have its own index. Page size will be 11" high by A4 width.

The price has been fixed at £30 sterling (US \$50) per set of three. Shipping costs will be extra. UK parcel post is £3.10p. International surface mail costs \$11.25 (£6.92). Since airmail costs would nearly double the cost per set, no plans for this service are being considered although members may make their own arrangements if they wish. Payment by sterling cheque or US dollar check is acceptable.

Prepaid pre-publication orders are being accepted up to 1 February 1990 at a 15% discount. The discount does not apply to shipping charges. All who have already sent in a deposit are asked to forward the balance plus shipping charges before 1 February 1990. Only fully prepaid orders are entitled to the discount. If you plan to visit London 1990 and wish to pick up your copy there, please let Michael know. The weight of a set is estimated at 3½ kg.

These volumes have been out of print for up to 28 years. Few copies have come up for sale in the past few years and then normally as part of a complete run. If you want the early issues to complete your set, this is a marvelous opportunity. Major series of articles included in these volumes are:

- Cornell, Antigua Addenda
- Adelson, Bahamas Bits
- Raymond, Bahamas News and Notes
- Seifert, British Guiana Postmarks
- Topaz, Chronological Postmark History of the Post Towns of Jamaica
- Topaz, Jamaica Jottings
- Devaux, Specimen Stamps of St. Lucia

## CARIBBEAN ROUND-UP

Member **Robert H. Ingalls** has volunteered to become the editor of this section starting with the March 1990 issue of the BCPJ. He now has the backlog which had accumulated with your editor and will gladly receive current submissions from all members. His mailing address is 20 Melrose Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830. Bob is a Bermuda specialist but has shown a broad knowledge of the Caribbean in various contacts. You may look forward to a continued series of these articles under his direction. The present backlog has items from several years ago so members should help by sending in current items. New discoveries are always welcome. If you give Bob as much help as you have given me, he will never run out of material.



## ST. LUCIA PROVISIONAL POSTAGE DUES - A REVIEW

by Harry T. Whitin

Provisional issues have always fascinated stamp collectors, as varieties and errors are usually plentiful. The St. Lucia provisional postage dues are no exception. It was an ambitious project that St. Lucia undertook in 1929, to produce from scratch two postage due stamps, a total of 40,800 stamps. In addition, each stamp was individually identified with its own serial number.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 60, 10 rows of 6 stamps, on blue paper for the 1d value and yellow paper for the 2d value. There are straight edges at the top, bottom, and right hand side of each sheet, with a large wing on the left hand side so that the sheets could be stapled in booklet form. The sheets were not gummed, and the perforation is a rough 12.

Apparently, the reason for numbering each stamp was to hold each clerk accountable for collecting the proper amount for underpaid mail. In other words each clerk had to have a total of receipts plus unused stamps equal to the number of stamps originally issued to him. Each sheet was numbered with a sequential handstamp starting with the upper right stamp and proceeding down the column to the bottom row, then going to the top of the next column to the left. Thus the numbers on the top marginal row always end with the digit "1", while the numbers on the bottom or tenth row with "0". A horizontal pair always has the same final digit with the left stamp differing from the right stamp by a factor of ten additional. Fig. 1 illustrates a full sheet.

Dr. G. G. Ritchie<sup>1</sup> lists the date of issue as January 3, 1930, but apparently no early usage has survived. The earliest usages he had seen were stamp #1998 for the 1d on 20 September 1930 and #1401 for the 2d on 27 December 1930. An earlier date is shown in Fig. 2, 1d #361 on 5 September 1930. This cover has the only three digit number I have seen, either mint or used, and is the only Soufriere usage that I know of. Payment of 1d was refused on 8 September 1930, and the cover was forwarded on to the main office in Castries where it received a Castries type C11 back stamp on 11 September 1930.

No SPECIMENS were made, as the stamps were intended for internal, local use, and there was no necessity to inform the UPU. The Crown Agents, of course, had no hand in the production of the stamps, nor is there any evidence that they received any shipment for their normal procedure of supplying dealers.

The numbering system for each value was identical, that is, starting the first sheet of each value with "1" in the upper right corner, the second sheet with "61", etc. Thus the stamp in Fig. 2 was the first number of the seventh 1d sheet numbered, confirmed by the straight edge margins at top and right. Simple arithmetic calculation will place any numbered stamp in its proper position on the sheet. It is indeed strange that more low number stamps have not survived.

There were four printings, each with its own "setting", of the 1d stamp for a total of 400 sheets, or 24,000 stamps in all. We do not know the number of sheets in each printing, but the paper used in the early printing(s) was pale-grey blue, horizontally laid, while the later printings were on a deep blue, horizontally laid paper. Some of the pale grey-blue paper



No. 5571 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5561 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5551 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5541 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5531 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5521 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE
No. 5572 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5562 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5552 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5542 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5532 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5522 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE
No. 5573 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5563 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5553 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5543 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5533 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5523 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE
No. 5574 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5564 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5554 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5544 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5534 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5524 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE
No. 5575 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5565 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5555 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5545 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5535 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5525 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE
No. 5576 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5566 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5556 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5546 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5536 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5526 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE
No. 5577 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5567 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5557 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5547 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5537 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5527 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE
No. 5578 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5568 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5558 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5548 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5538 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5528 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE
No. 5579 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5569 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5559 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5549 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5539 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5529 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE
No. 5580 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5570 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5560 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5550 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5540 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE	No. 5530 ST. LUCIA. 2d. POSTAGE DUE

Fig. 1



(possibly all but this is not certain) was watermarked with a large crown and "KINGSCLERE" once, extending over several stamps in the center of the sheet. I have not seen any watermark on the deep blue values, of which there are several shades of blue.

Similarly there are three printings of the 2d value for a total of 280 sheets, or 16,800 stamps. The first printing was on orange-buff wove paper, and the highest number I have seen on this color paper is #4575. The last two printings were on a yellow, surface coated, wove paper. No watermarks have been detected on the 2d value papers.

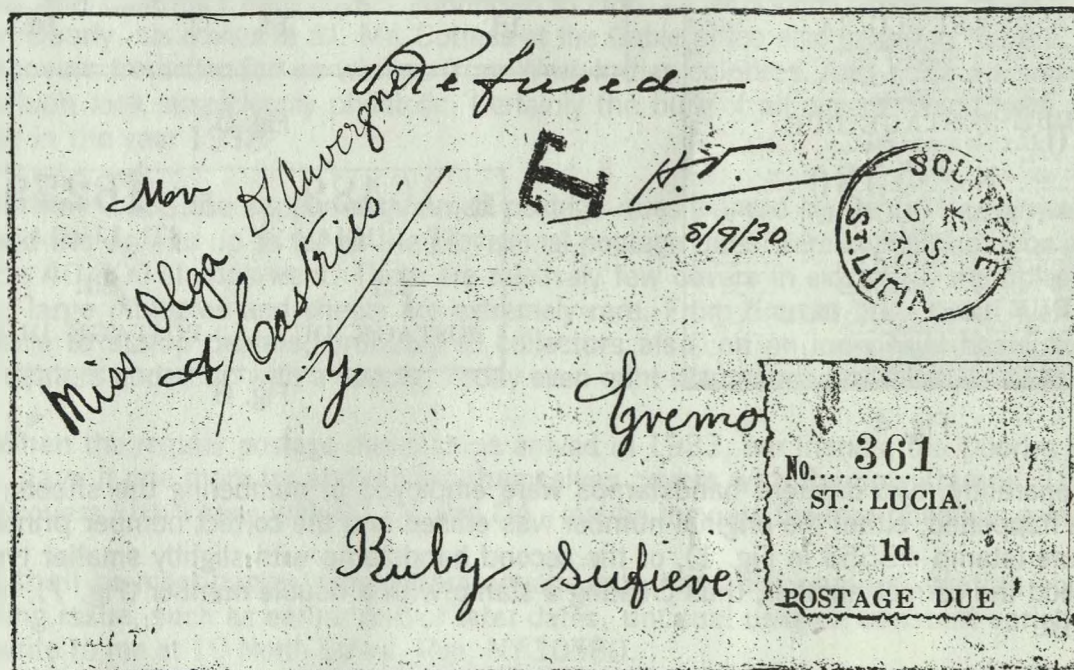


Fig. 2

The most popular variety, occurring in both values, is the wide font "No.". Examination of Fig. 1 will show that the entire bottom row has "No." in a different type from the rest of the sheet. This is true for both the second and third printings of the 2d, while in the first printing it occurs in positions 10/2-6, according to Ritchie<sup>1</sup> and Lockie<sup>3</sup>. In other words, in a total of 18 positions from the three printings of the 2d in row 10, 17 out of a possible 18 employ the wide font "No.". Ritchie<sup>1</sup> lists the wide font "No." in the 1d printings as 10/3-6 in the first, 10/2-6 in the second and all six positions in the last two printings. The regular, or narrow, "No." in a stamp ending in "0" is a rare stamp in both values. However, since the wide font variety has catalog status (SG D1a, D2a), dealers command a high premium for the wide font stamps.

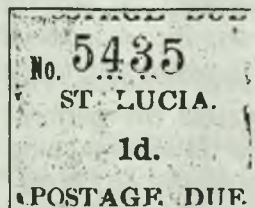


Fig. 3

Other interesting and widely observed varieties concern the lack of a stop (or period) after "ST" in row 5/3, occurring in both values but not in all printings (Fig. 3). This variety is catalogued as SG D1b and D2b. Also at this same position the vertical stroke of the "L" of "LUCIA" is broken. Lack of a stop after "LUCIA" has been reported in row 9/2 of the 1d, but I have never seen it (SG D1c).



There are many easily seen breaks in the type used. On row 5/6 in Fig. 1, the right hand cross bar of the "T" in "ST" has a break occurring on both values and all printings. The bottom of the letter "d" is broken at two locations, row 6/6 and row 9/5, for both values and all printings (Figs. 1, 4 and 5). During the late printing of the 2d value, a line through "2d" appeared in the ninth row (Fig. 6). So far I have this at two different positions in the ninth row, stamps 2 and 5, and perhaps it occurs on the entire row.

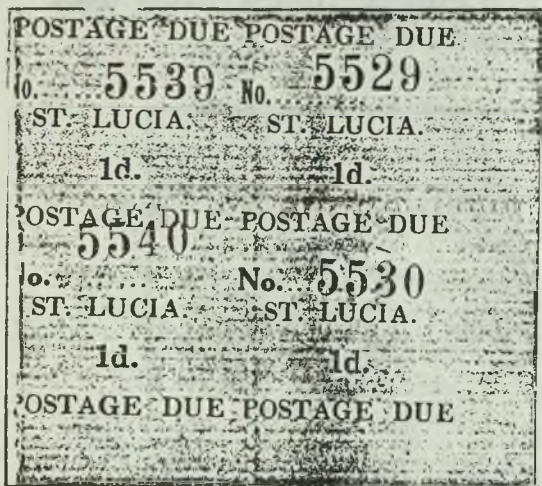


Fig. 4

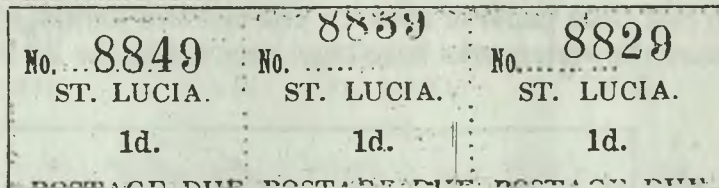


Fig. 5

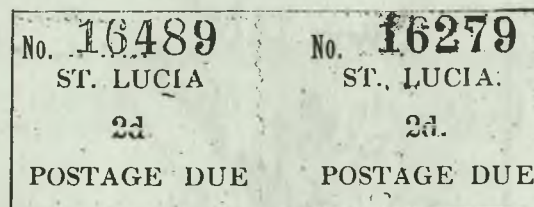


Fig. 6

Apparently, two different handstamps were employed in numbering the sheets. When mistakes happened, either the original number was erased and the correct number printed over the erasure (stamp #5553 in Fig. 1), or the second handstamp with slightly smaller type was used to add the correct number, thus creating a stamp with a double number (Fig. 7), listed in SG as D1d.

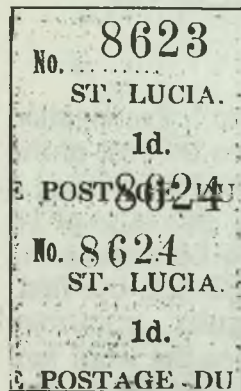


Fig. 7

Perforation errors abound. The perforations were made by hand on a treadle machine, giving a very rough perforation 12. The best known error is the complete omission of perforations between the third and fourth rows of the 2d value, giving six vertical pairs imperforate between. The stamp numbers for these pairs are 6953/54, 6943/44, 6933/34, 6923/24, 6913/14 and 6903/04, the latter with the right margin. As I recall, this latter pair was last auctioned by Harmers New York on January 24, 1985 and fetched \$2,200 including the buyer's 10% premium. The same right hand margin pair was subsequently offered in July 1986 at £2,500 by a London dealer. Note the double perforations in Fig.1 between 5561/51 and 5562/52. Misplaced perforations are common. In Fig. 4 the ninth row has "POSTAGE DUE" at the top instead of the bottom of the stamp. Fig. 5 has no "POSTAGE DUE" at all, or very little.

The clerks in the post office must have hated to use these provisional stamps. The stamps probably tore when they were removed from the bound booklets because the perforations were poor. The stamps had to be affixed with paste. Altogether it was a time-consuming job to use them. It is no wonder that so very few were used in the village sub-offices. By far the best customer was the postmaster himself, working with Mr. Panton, the postmaster in the



Cayman Islands. Panton knew his fellow postmasters in the other islands, and arranged to have them send underpaid mail to the postmaster at Castries. Upon receipt at Castries the first order of business was to erase the addressee's name, then to put on the proper postage due stamps with a clear cancel. It is my guess that maybe 75% of the covers that have survived are "Panton" covers, which dealers usually price between \$75 and \$150. The earliest date I have on a "Panton" cover is 31 December 1931 and the latest date 16 February 1933.

Mr. Panton was not the only one who thought the provisional postage dues were going to be philatelic gold. Even the occupants of Government House enjoyed the game. From Barbados and Castries I have covers addressed to Hon. C. W. Doorly, to Mrs. Doorly, to Miss Kathleen Doorly, six covers in all. Mr. Cutress at the Cable office also joined in the fun, mailing himself covers from London as well as from West Indies colonies. And there are many other covers which look suspiciously philatelic. Certainly the bulk of all covers which have survived are dated in the year 1932.

In May 1933 the supply of gummed postage dues printed by De La Rue arrived in St. Lucia, and the jig was up as far as the provisional postage dues were concerned. One wonders where the 40,800 stamps went. There are relatively few covers in existence, multiples are not plentiful, large multiples and sheets are extremely rare. From time to time, sales were apparently made to stamp dealers, probably to collectors also, on an individual basis, for some English dealers ended up with a supply. Today even mint stamps are not readily available.

When the regular postage due stamps arrived in 1933, our friends, the Doorlys and Mr. Cutress, gave it one more try and mailed themselves covers with the new stamps. These are the only covers I have seen with SG D3 and D4 - maybe they are the true philatelic gems.

I shall be most happy to hear from anyone who has additional information about this fascinating issue, such as earlier and/or later dates, unusual usages, constant varieties, etc. Please write to me at 19 North Street, Rye, NY 10580.

1. Dr. G. G. Ritchie, St. Lucia - A Philatelic History, Roses Caribbean Society Handbook.

2. Robert J Devaux, The St. Lucia Type-set Postage Dues of 1931, BCPJ, January 1965, Vol. 5, No. 1, W/N 23, pp 11-12.

3. Dr. John M. Lockie, The Postage Due Type-set Stamps of St. Lucia, 1d. & 2d. - 1931-33, BCPJ, March 1965, Vol. 5, No. 2, W/N 24, pp 27-28.

### **TRUSTEES ELECTED**

Your ballots have elected Michael R. Wilson, Barry Friedman and Cyril Bell to serve as trustees for the period of 1990-1995. The votes were close and all five made outstanding choices for trustee. Congratulations to those elected. I hope that Michel Forand and Ian Matheson will consider nomination again as both are equally capable of providing excellent leadership to the BCPSG.

Approximately one-fifth of the membership voted in this election. Would some of you who did not vote please let me know the reason. Was there enough time for you to vote after you received your ballot? ? We encourage all members to participate in all the working of the Group and election of the trustees to direct the work and elect the officers is an important part.

**AWARDS**

Paul Larsen has submitted below the list of awards won by BCPSG members. In addition, the Journal received a silver in the Cardinal Spellman Museum 13th Annual Literature Fair in April 1989 and a Vermeil at Stampshow 89.

Exhibitor/Show	Exhibit Title	Award
Ben Ramkissoon/ Bulgaria 89, Sophia, Bulgaria, May 22-31	Trinidad, 1802-1895	Gold
Ben Ramkissoon/ Bulgaria 89	Tobago, 1715-1915	Large Vermeil
Dan Walker/ Philexfrance 89 Paris, France, July 7-17	Postal History of the Grenadines, 1752-1913	Gold
Russ Skavaril/ Philexfrance	The Caravel Issues of Bermuda	Large Silver
Scott Gallagher/ Philexfrance 89	The Mail in the Caribbean in the 19th Century	Silver
Peter McCann/ Philexfrance 89	Turks and Caicos Islands	Silver
Paul Larsen/ Stampshow 89, Anaheim CA, Aug. 24-27	Leeward Islands Federal 1890-1911	C-of-C
Tom Giraldi & Peter McCann/ Stampshow 89	Book: Cayman Islands Postmarks	Vermeil
Edgar Marston/ Florex 89, Orlando, FL, Nov. 3-5	Cayman Islands, 1899-1936	Gold + APR Research Award 1900-1940
Mark Swetland/ Florex 89	The Victorian Issues of Antigua	Gold

**ADDRESS CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS (cont. from p. 131)**

JEHLE, A. E. Buzz, 8 Leisure Lane, Houston, TX 77024-5123.

MacDONALD, Robert E., 5 Evers Street, Hicksville, NY 11801.

MILLS, Thomas M., P. O. Box 221, Rexford, NY 12148.

PAPWORTH, S. E., 1 Chapel Lane, Glentworth, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire DN21 5DE, England.

WATTS, Malcom D., 9 Hill Rise Avenue, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG2 OAF, England.



## A SAILOR'S CONCESSIONARY RATE LETTER FROM BARBADOS

by Tony Shepherd

In March 1988 I purchased an interesting cover for my Barbados collection (Fig. 1), a British Royal Navy sailor's letter sent at the special concessionary rate of 1d per half ounce (a huge saving). Normal postage at the time of the cover's sending was 1/- per half ounce. The postage on the cover in question was prepaid by a 1d Barbados adhesive, cancelled by the then current Barbados "bootheel" cancellor. The Barbados date mark on the reverse of the cover shows AP 19 69.

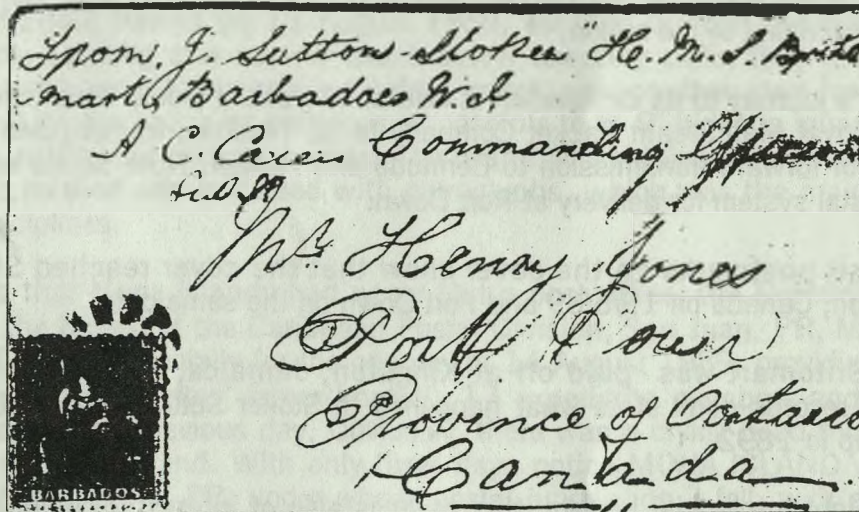


Fig. 1

Several unusual points about this cover need explanation. First is the use of a Barbados adhesive postage stamp to prepay the postage. It was the practice on ships of the Royal Navy for the Purser or Paymaster on board the vessel to stock British postage stamps for service personnel to frank their mail. The special concessionary rate for ratings under the rank of commissioned officers was one penny per half ounce.

To obtain this privileged rate, the sender of the letter had to have it counter-signed by his C. O., and it had to relate to his own personal affairs as stated in the British Treasury Warrant of August 1850. In this act it clearly says that Seamen serving on board H. M. Ships would be supplied with British postage stamps by the Purser. So why in this case was a Barbados stamp used?

While researching the background to this cover, I found a feasible answer. The endorsement on the cover to comply for concessionary postage states: "From J. Sutton, Stoker H.M.S. Britomart, Barbados W.I.", the ship's name being inscribed in two parts. The cover was countersigned by Stoker Sutton's C.O., a Sub-Lt. A. C. Carew.

H.M.S. Britomart was a screw gunboat mounting two large caliber guns, one fore and one aft. She was 120 feet long and 320 tons displacement. The ship's engines (which Stoker Sutton fed with coal) developed a top speed of 8 knots and worked up to 200 HP. The Britomart was launched at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1859. The vessel had a crew of 40 with only two commissioned officers, a Lieutenant and Commander and a navigating Sub Lieutenant.



On such a small ship there was no purser, so if the crew wished to send letters, they obtained postage stamps in whatever port the ship was at anchor, in this case Bridgetown, Barbados. As an interesting side-light, the officer who signed Stoker Sutton's letter, Sub Lieutenant A. C. Carew, joined the Britomart as a supernumerary. Having no particular duties on board, he was a "general factotum" and carried out any tasks given him, including countersigning the lower deck's concessionary mail.

Another interesting aspect of this letter is its destination, Port Down, Province of Ontario, Upper Canada. What connection would a British sailor have with Canada? H.M.S. Britomart's previous posting gives a reason. The gunboat was part of the 13 Royal Navy ships stationed in Canadian waters under Captain Algernon de Horsey in H.M.S. Aurora during the 1865-67 Fenian uprising in the region.

The cover's journey to its destination is also of interest. It would have been carried by a steamer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company to St. Thomas, transhipped to a vessel of the Cunard line for forward transmission to Bermuda and Halifax, Nova Scotia and thence into the Canadian postal system for delivery at Port Down.

The transit postmarks on the cover show that the cover reached St. Thomas on 29/4/69, Hamilton, Canada on 19/5/69 and Port Down on the same date.

H.M.S. Britomart was paid off at Kingston, Jamaica, and recommissioned on 10/2/1870. The records don't state what happened to Stoker Sutton, only that the Britomart was sold for scrap in 1892.

As an insight into social history, this cover is also of interest. Someone in the ship's crew was literate enough to write in a fair hand. An unusual thing in 1869! Even a Stoker!

### **PICTURE POST CARDS OF THE BWI**

As a follow-up to Tim Tweddell's request for help in the last BCPJ, here is a partial list of other members working on the picture post cards of the BWI.

Dominica - William B. Ashley, P. O. Box 4367, Tulsa, OK 74159

Jamaica - Thomas E. Giraldi, 10755 Mt. Gleason, Sunland, CA 91040

Bermuda "

Barbados "

Trinidad - Dr. Ben Ramkissoon, 3021 White Oak Lane, Oak Brook, IL 60521

Tobago "

Since 1986 Hugh Rowan has been publishing "Old Bermuda Postcards" which provides a great deal of information about the pre-1921 postcards of Bermuda. So far 14 of the 21 projected parts have been issued. Any members interested in subscribing or in contributing information can contact Hugh at 64 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, Canada M5R 1B4.

If any other members are working on these, send me a note with the countries you are covering and I will list you in a future journal.



## MONA ISLAND EXPEDITION

by Gale J. Raymond

Scott Gallagher put together an expedition to MONA ISLAND, West Indies, with Gale Raymond as Chief Scientist. The expedition included wives, Shirley and Naoma as Research Assistants. Mona Island is a rugged, high-cliffed escarpment "lost world" island of some 20 square miles in the Mona Passage of raging seas between the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

The ten original members, joined by another seven university "explorers", left Cobo Rojo, PR, aboard a 41-foot trawler on 13 August 1989, plowing through 42 miles of awesome pounding waves. Landing at a narrow beach below towering cliffs, they made Base Camp under (but not **quite** under!) the cocconut palms, bringing ashore their own food, water, everything. They slept on the beach as oblivious as possible to 6'-9" hideous iguanas meandering around, totally unafraid of man or woman! The island was riddled with cave systems, many with cave walls painted and inscribed with petroglyphs, which was the major area of study among other disciplines.

Appalled that Mona Islands had never had a post office, the Expedition approached officialdom. At the behest of the Caribbean Postal Division, San Juan, PR, Mona Island was given a post office experimentally for the one day of 14 August 1989, providing postal service for 4 policemen, 11 "vigilantes" (armed patrol), 17 expedition members and 10 Dominican refugees cast ashore the previous day. Obviously, there was a crying need thus on this otherwise normally deserted island. With only three days notice MONA ISLAND was accorded a Postal Station of Mayaguez, PR, under whose postal jurisdiction it fell, with a special duplex cancel, (Fig. 1) 14 AUG 1989, (Gale Raymond, PM pro-tem). Some 400 covers received this cancel as clearly as possible to addresses the world over, and eventually were put into the outward mails at San Juan GPO one step past the voracious cancelling machines. In all respects, researchwise and postalwise, the Expedition was a huge success (and several weeks prior to hurricane Hugo fortunately!).

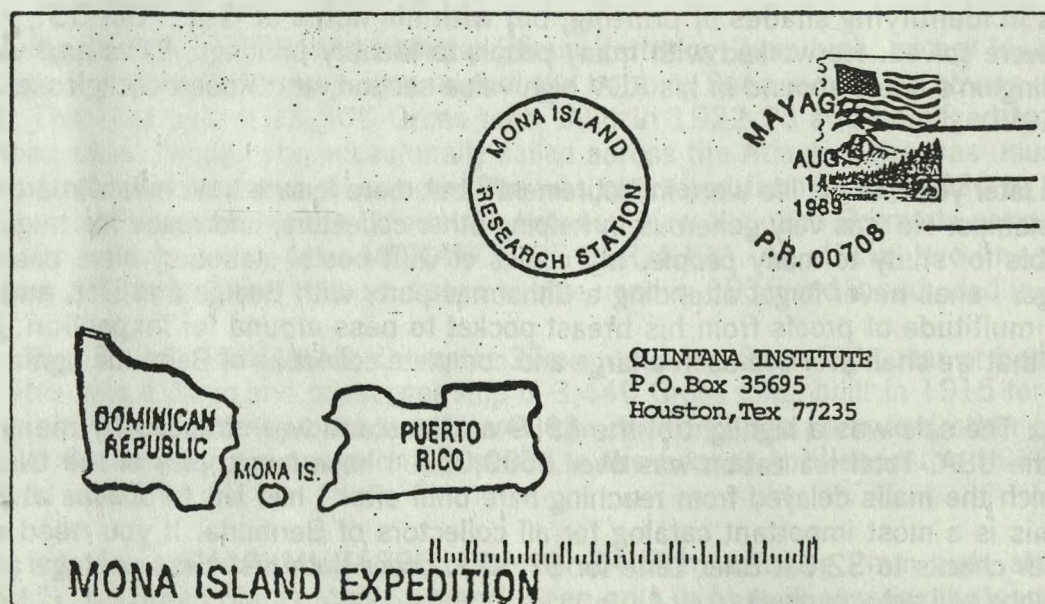


Fig. 1



## **"EX ULRICH"**

**by Harry T. Whitin**

In the six months since the sale in Guernsey of the bulk of George Ulrich's Bermuda collection dealers are increasingly using the pedigree "Ex Ulrich" to identify items from the sale. And they report that using this label is a great selling aid. Although the Postmaster Provisionals were not sold in Guernsey, over 90% of the lots were sold by Temple Bar Auctions, and Allan Leverton reports that practically all of the remainder lots have been disposed of at this writing. In addition, George had almost complete one country collections from all the Caribbean colonies, and these, too, have found their way to market, with "Ex Ulrich" items appearing in many places. I believe George would have been pleased with this activity, for he was the essence of the collector's collector himself.

His Bermuda collection was truly extraordinary in the completeness of every facet of Bermuda philately. If there were shades and varieties, he had them, from postal stationery to modern varieties, from essays and proofs to postal history. In fact, there was not one area that escaped his attention. He did not collect with the object of exhibiting, he collected because he loved stamps.

George had a habit of pencilling notes on the back of his stamps with a soft lead pencil. These could be the cost of the individual stamp, the printing date, the flaw position, almost anything that made that particular stamp interesting. Purists look on this behavior with horror while collectors such as myself regard these notes with pleasure and relish in them. True, they can easily be removed, these notations, but don't dare suggest that I erase those on my copies "Ex Ulrich"!

George Ulrich was particularly fond of Bermuda, and travelled there numerous times in his life, from the age of 10 on. Many of his notes are invaluable, since the stamps were purchased at the Post Office, and, consequently, the dates of shades, etc., are helpful. At Guernsey I purchased a collection of blocks of KGV low values, an area where I have always had difficulties in identifying shades of printing, but with his notes of "1st", "Oct 35", etc. the mysteries were solved. He worked with many people to identify printings, flaws and varieties. Morris Ludington's notes abound in his KGV high value section, and Robert Dickgiesser helped him with KGV.

The later years of his life were in "retirement", but more leisure time meant more time to devote to stamps. He was very generous in helping other collectors, and made his huge collection available for study to many people. My copies of QEII postal stationery were casual gifts from George. I shall never forget attending a Christmas party with George and Dot, and seeing him pull a multitude of proofs from his breast pocket to pass around for inspection. I doubt very much that we shall ever see such a large and complete collection of Bermuda again.

(Ed.: The sale was a highlight of the 1989 auctions and was attended by many collectors from the USA. Total realization was over £500,000. I have four copies of the Ulrich sale catalog which the mails delayed from reaching here until after I had left for Dallas at the end of May. This is a most important catalog for all collectors of Bermuda. If you need a copy, the first four checks to 32 Cat Brier Lane for \$2.60 to cover both first class postage and a 9" x 12" envelope will get you one.)



## A PRIVATE SHIP MARK TYPE

by Morris Ludington

A circular type of rubber stamp ship mark, inscribed "POSTED ON THE HIGH SEAS" around the circumference and with the name of the steamer in two or three lines in the center, is known on letters of the 1930s from a number of ships. Though the marks for the different steamers vary in details, their general style is the same, and suggests that they all came from the same source. The curious thing is that the ships were from three different companies, of three different nationalities.

The recorded marks are illustrated in Figures 1 - 4 and 6 - 8 and details are as follows:



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

Fig. 1 S.S. ROSALIND. Diameter 24.5mm, lettering 2mm high, small ornament at the bottom. Seen in black or blue. The ROSALIND was of 2,390 tons, built in 1911, and belonged to the Red Cross Line, taken over by Furness, Withy in 1929, and was normally on the New York - Halifax - St. John's, Newfoundland, route until her last year of service, 1935, when she was transferred to West Indian routes. Furness, Withy had supplied her with two ship marks, a straight line "S. S. ROSALIND" and a standard mark, supplied to many of their ships, with "POSTED / ON THE / HIGH SEAS" in three lines within a circle. The Fig. 1 mark, besides having been seen on covers that passed through the mail, is often found cancelling loose stamps of the British West Indies.

Fig. 2 S.S. VEENDAM. Diameter 25mm, lettering 2mm high, except for the name of the ship, 2.75mm high, small ornament at the bottom. Seen in blue on covers used in early 1931. The liner was of 15,500 Gross tons, built in 1922-23 and belonged to the Holland American Line. Though she occasionally sailed across the Atlantic, she was usually used for cruises to the Caribbean or elsewhere. She was chartered from 2 July 1930 to 9 November 1931 by the Furness Bermuda Line to run between New York and Bermuda pending the delivery of the latter's luxury liner MONARCH OF BERMUDA. An official two-line mark, "S. S. Veendam / Purser's Office" has been seen in blue used in 1935 and in red used in 1936.

Fig. 3 S.S. MUNAMAR. Diameter 25mm, lettering 2mm high, star at bottom. Seen in blue. This was a cargo and passenger ship of 3,440 Gross tons, built in 1915 for the Munson Steamship Co. Apparently based on Miami, she ran to Cuban ports and other places in the Western Caribbean, but occasionally sailed to the Lesser Antilles in the 1930s. She was scrapped in 1939.

Fig. 4a U.S.M.S. MUNARGO. Diameter 24.5mm, lettering 2mm high, star at bottom. (U.S.M.S. = United States Mail Steamer). Seen only in blue. A passenger steamer of 6,336 Gross tons, built in 1921 for the Munson Line's regular service from New York to Nassau and



Havana. Occasionally called at Miami and took short cruises in the off-seasons. Fig. 4a was in use to about early 1937, and is almost invariably found cancelling the stamps. It is almost certain that covers with no other markings never passed through the mails, but were simply returned over the counter by the purser to the senders, probably stamp collectors.



Fig. 4a



Fig. 4b

Fig. 4b S.S. MUNARGO. Diameter 25mm, lettering 2.25mm high, except for the ship's name, 3mm high, star at bottom. Seen only in black. In use from early 1937 to April 1938, when the ship was sold to the "Munargo Steamship Co." which became a subsidiary of the United Fruit Co. Her route was changed to include calls at Miami. By July 1938, a new dated ship mark had been issued to her, illustrated below on cover (Fig. 5), in a United Fruit Co. style used for many of their ships.

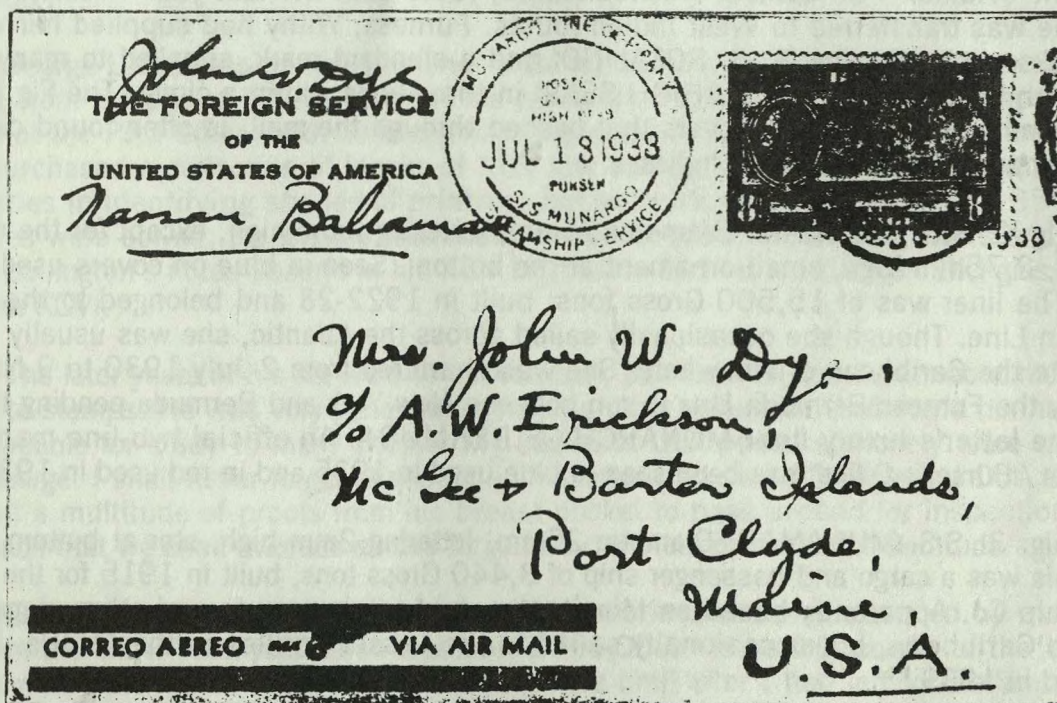


Fig. 5 The official ship mark of S.S. Munargo after her sale by the Munson Steamship Co. The Bahamas 8d. is cancelled by the New York Paquebot duplex of JUL 21 1938.



Since before World War I, the main service provided by the Munson Steamship Co. had been between New York and Buenos Aires, with calls at Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Montevideo, using various ships of different tonnages. In 1921-22, the U. S. Shipping Board assigned four of a group of sixteen new passenger and cargo ships of the "535 Class" to this route, under the management of the Munson Line, which was able to buy them in 1925-26. At the end of 1929, the ships started calling at Bermuda in both directions, and between June 1930 and May 1933, one steamer was withdrawn from the Buenos Aires route to run exclusively between New York and Bermuda, weekly during the first six months and then every four days, (see Munson 3 and 1 below).

All the steamers were between 13,700 and 13,800 Gross tons, built between 1919 and 1922 by various shipbuilders, and most of them survived to become troop transports during World War II.

The four Munson Line steamers were under contract with the U.S. Post Office, which supplied each of them with duplex datestamps inscribed "N.Y. & BUENOS AIRES SEA POST" around the top, the name of the steamer around the bottom, the date in the center and the assigned ship number, 1, 2, 3, or 4, in the bar cancellation. They were supposed to be the only ship marks to be used, but at least three, and perhaps the other, are known with "POSTED ON THE HIGH SEAS" marks, Figs. 6, 7 and 8, sometimes struck alone as cancellations on stamps on philatelic covers, sometimes used in combination with the official duplex cancellation and sometimes with a port of arrival "Paquebot" or other cancellation. Two duplex datestamp, differing in the spacing of the words, exist for each ship.



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

Munson 1. U.S.M.S. AMERICAN LEGION. Launched 11 October 1919 and completed in July 1921. Replaced the PAN AMERICA on the New York - Bermuda route between 26 December 1932 and 21 March 1933. The unofficial mark, Fig. 6, has been seen in purple cancelling Argentine stamps on undated covers to the U.S.A. It has a diameter of 25mm with lettering 2.25mm high, except for the ship's name, 1.75mm high, in three lines.

Munson 2. U.S.M.S. SOUTHERN CROSS. Launched on 20 July 1919 but only completed in September 1921, hence No. 2. The unofficial mark, Fig. 7, has been seen used alone as a cancellation, but is rare, for the great majority of covers seen have only the official duplex. The diameter of Fig. 7 is 26mm and all the lettering is 1.1mm high with the ship's name in three lines "U.S.M.S. / SOUTHERN / CROSS".

Munson 3. U.S.M.S. PAN AMERICA. Launched 4 June 1921, and completed in February 1922. Fig. 8 has been seen always in blue, on covers dated between October 1930 and

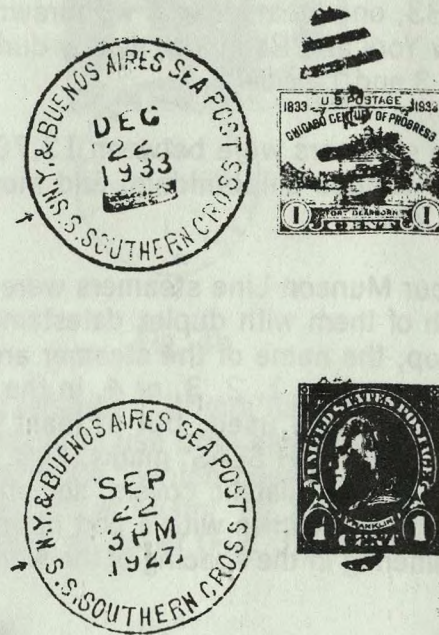


April 1938, sometimes alone and sometimes in combination with the official duplex or other postmarks. Fig. 8 has a diameter of 25mm with lettering 2mm high, except for the ship's name, 1.5 mm high in three lines "U.S.M.S / ..PAN.. / AMERICA".

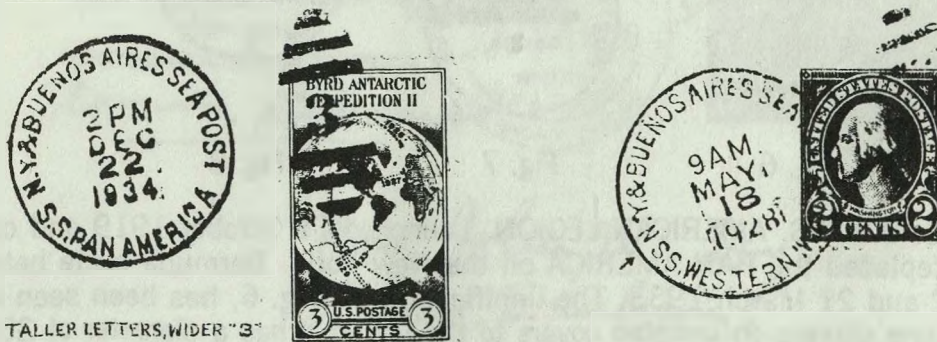
Munson 4. U.S.M.S. WESTERN WORLD. Launched 19 September 1921 and completed in May 1922. Only known to have used the official duplex cancellation.



Munson 1a & 1b



Munson 2a & 2b



TALLER LETTERS, WIDER "3"



Munson 3a & 3b

Munson 4a & 4b



The Munson Line declared bankruptcy in 1934, but the ships were allowed to carry on until May to June 1938, when they were seized by the U.S. Maritime Commission for debt. They were returned briefly to the South American route, but in 1939 to 1941 were taken over as troop transports, first by the Army, then by the Navy.

Three were scrapped in 1948 and the SOUTHERN CROSS in 1952, after having been laid up since the end of the war.

From the fact that the circular "POSTED ON THE HIGH SEAS" marks were used on steamers of different companies, and even nationalities, it seems clear that they were made by or for a single individual, who gave them to the pursers of the ships on which he was a passenger. Some pursers probably never used them, since they were not official. Others apparently used them on philatelic covers, which never passed through the mails and occasionally for convenience on regular letters posted on board, even though they may also have had officially authorized ship marks. Thus, they might be classified as private marks accepted for use.

## **SECRETARY'S REPORT**

### **NEW MEMBERS**

All members listed in the September 1989 BCPJ have been admitted to membership.

### **APPLICATIONS RECEIVED**

SCHUMANN, Stephen D., 2417 Cabrillo Drive, Hayward, CA 94545, Collects farthing stamps, British Borneo, Australia and States, Malaya and States, by Jack Harwood and Peter McCann.

MUGGLESTONE, Barbara, 4741 Isabella Avenue, Fair Oaks, CA 95628, Collects animals, islands, waterfalls, by Fitz Roett.

NEIL, Randy L., P. O. Box 7088, Shawnee Mission, KS 66207, Collects Barbados stamps and postal history, by Edmund A. Bayley.

### **NEW COLLECTING INTERESTS**

KERESZTESY, John C., Jr., add Trinidad & Tobago, Grenada, and Antigua

### **DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES**

ALLAN, David W., BEST, William, BROOKS, William C., BUTKIS, John F., CABEZAS, L. A. E., COUCH, Richard T., DODGSON, S. T., FENEMORE, J. Sidney, FOSTER, Claxton, C. FULFORD, Richard A., GOODALL, Joseph, GRAINGER, Anthony, GREENHALGH, Alan, GREWCOCK, Dayman, HANSEN, John, HOOPER, Edward A., JANE, Charles W. E., JASLOWITZ, Carl, JENNINGS, Edgar P., McKEAN, John D. S., PECK Stephen C., PITTS, A. M., RADLEY, K. J., SACHS, Bernard J., SALTON, Leslie, SKOLL, Gerald R., SUMMERHAYS, E. J., SUTTON, Edward C., SYLVESTRE, J. Diane., TERRY, Glenn, THORN, Philip R., THWAITES, . T., TISHMAN Gerald. WEBBER, Peter, WIESE, Gunther C., WILCOCK, Lionel, WOLIN, Marvin.

### **RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED**

FAUGHT, James A. (eff. 12/31/89)  
(continued on p. 122)



## NEW ISSUES

by Bruce Watts

**BARBADOS:** Wild plant definitive set of 16. To be issued November 1st. Designed by Roseanne Sanders and printed by The House of Questa. Denominations are: 2¢, bread and cheese; 5¢, scarlet cordia; 10¢, columnar cactus; 20¢, spider lily; 25¢ rock balsam; 30¢, hollyhock; 45¢ yellow shak-shak; 50¢, whitewood; 55¢, bluebell; 65¢, prickly sage; 70¢, seaside samphire; 80¢, flat-hand dildo; \$1.10, lent tree; \$2.50, redwood; \$5.00, cowitch; and \$10.00, maypole.

**BERMUDA:** Commonwealth Postal Conference set of four. To be issued November 3rd. Designed by Derek Miller and printed by The House of Questa on C. A. wmk. paper. Denominations feature stamp-on-stamp designs of the 1865 issue on 18¢, 50¢, 60¢ and \$2.00 stamps.

**BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS:** Spring Regatta set of four and SS to be issued April 7th. Designed by Derek Miller and printed by The House of Questa. Denominations show various yachts: 21¢, 40¢, 75¢, \$1.00 and the \$2.00 SS shows decorated sails.

**GUYANA:** Sporting events set and two SS. To be issued February 19th. Printed by Heraclio Fournier of Vitoria, Spain. Four stamps depict gold medal winners from the Seoul Olympics. The second four picture mascots for the Seoul and Barcelona Olympics, the Albertville, Canada, 1992 Winter Games, The Barcelona Olympic emblem and the World Soccer Cup emblem. All have a denomination of \$2.00. The two \$3.50 SS show sculpture of a discus thrower by Myron and various Olympic winners.

**JAMAICA:** Moths (Part I) to be issued in July. Designed by Ian D. Loe and printed by BDT International. Denominations are: 25¢, *Syntomidopsis varigata*; 55¢, *Himantoides undata-perkinsi*; \$3.00, *Hypercompe nigripiaga*; and \$5.00, *Sthenognatha toddi*.

**TRINIDAD & TOBAGO:** Hare animals of Trinidad. Issued date not reported. Designed by Dorren McGuinness and printed by The House of Questa. The five \$1.00 stamps are printed se-tenant. Animals shown are: bird (*Pipile pipile*); frog (*Phyllodytes auratus*); monkey (*Cebus albifrons Trinitatis*); anteater (*Tamandua tetiactyla*); and otter (*Lutra longicaudia*).

**TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS:** Pre-Columbian societies set of four and SS. To be issued May 15th. Designed by Derrick Miller and printed by The House of Questa. Denominations are: 10¢, making a canoe; 50¢ and 65¢, religious ceremonies; \$1.00, canoeing; and \$2.00 SS, cave entrance.

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## WEST INDIES AND CRICKET - THE PHILATELIC PERSPECTIVE

by C. T. Hinneburg-Murphy

Sports philately dates from the end of the last century, when Greece issued a series celebrating the first Olympic games of the modern era, held in Athens in 1896. Since that initial issue, particularly so in more recent years, there has been a plethora of sport related issues. Caribbean territories have not neglected this broad theme with both the Olympic Games and Football World Cup being commemorated with rather tiresome regularity.

Cricket remains the dominant sport among the English speaking islands of the Caribbean, however, and it is appropriate that the game should figure in issues over the past twenty years. The West Indies have enjoyed a dominance in World cricket over this period that few other national teams have matched. This is despite the somewhat low population and far flung distribution of the various constituent territories that comprise the West Indies, ranging from Guyana to the south to Jamaica in the west and Barbados to the east. It was Barbados that issued the first cricket stamp from the West Indies the 35¢ value of the December 1966 "Independence" issue (SG 358). Gary Sobers, then the island and West Indies captain, was featured in characteristic batting pose.

Oddly enough the first adhesive bearing the theme was from a 1962 sports issue of the Cape Verde Islands (SG 386). Even if the pose is more that of a baseball player, the stamp marks a landmark in being the first to celebrate the game. Like all themes there are other stamp issues, only indirectly connected to the game, and issued to commemorate other social and cultural events.

Into this category falls the ½d. value of the St. Kitts-Nevis "Tercentenary of the Colony" issue (SG 48). This stamp is further linked to cricket having a one time role as a 'fund-raiser' - to defray the cost of building the recreation ground on which, of course, cricket is played. The revenue accruing from the sale of the ½d. stamp (Fig. 1) was used. A more tenuous link is afforded with the portrayal of Sir Thomas Warner's ship on the stamp, Warner being the founder of the colony. Sir Thomas was a direct ancestor of Sir Pelham 'Plum' Warner who remains forever associated with the game in the first half of this century.



Fig. 1

Even if Warner, who incidentally was born in Trinidad, had not been the subject for an issue, other prominent West Indies cricketers have been commemorated. Recent West Indies captains, Clive Lloyd, (Guyana SG 1636-1642) and Viv Richards (Antigua SG 466 & Barbuda SG 246) have joined Gary Sobers in being depicted. The list extends beyond this trio to include Andy Roberts (Antigua SG 467 & Barbuda SG 247), Frank Worrell (Turks & Caicos Islands SG 627) and many more on the dubious 'Leaders of the World' issues. Less well known for his endeavors on the cricket field, but none the less depicted in 'flannels' is one Mickey Mouse on a 1979 Grenada issue (SG 1030).

Gary Sobers is but one of three cricketers from the West Indies to receive knighthoods. The 15¢ value of the 'Queen's Silver Jubilee' issue from Barbados (1977, SG 574) portrays Sobers being knighted by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. Sir Frank Worrell appears on the 1980 Turks & Caicos Islands 'Human Rights' issue and Sir Laurie Constantine, as a cricketer on the 55¢ pair from the 1984 Nevis 'Leaders of the World' cricket issue (SG 215-216).



The 1986 Cricket World Cup was a joint India-Pakistan venture and Anguilla commemorated the event with an issue of four stamps and a miniature sheet. This was the fourth World cup and the first in which the West Indies failed to figure or dominate. The first, in 1975, was won by the West Indies and victory was hailed with issues from no less than twelve territories. Only Antigua, and the associated overprint issue from Barbuda, differed in design from the omnibus issue which featured the Prudential Cup on the higher value and a map of the West Indies with the constituent cricketing territories prominently marked in red on the lower value. Both stamps were combined in an accompanying miniature sheet with some issues. The Antigua (and Barbuda) issue comprised three stamps - The West Indies team featured on the higher value with Antiguan born Viv Richards and Andy Roberts, two members of the victorious, team on the other two stamps.

Cricket grounds invariably appear on stamps featuring other topics. The Queen's Park, Trinidad, does figure predominantly on the miniature sheet of the 1975 World Cricket Cup issue from Trinidad & Tobago (MS 476). The Kensington Oval at Bridgetown, Barbados, and the National Stadium, Kingston, Jamaica, are just two others of several, depicted other than in the role of a cricket ground.

Cricket has in recent years become a popular theme among philatelists and a fine collection can be built which can prove most rewarding and interesting as the game abounds in lore which varies from the absurd to the profound. Yet it need not be restricted to stamps alone as there is a wealth of postcards and other related philatelic material to augment any collection.

#### CRICKET ISSUES

1966 2nd December Independence	Barbados (Fig. 2) 35¢	SG 358
1968 8th January MCC West Indies Tour	Guyana 5¢, 6¢, 25¢	SG 445-447
1968 8th February MCC West Indies Tour Issued in small sheets of 9, containing three se-tenant strips. These exist on PVA gum as well as gum arabic.	Jamaica 6d. x three	SG 267-269
1968 8th March MCC West Indies Tour	St. Lucia 10¢, 35¢	SG 243-244
1969 1st August Cricket These were issued individually in small sheets of 9, 3 x 3, with decorative border.	Grenada 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 35¢	SG 344-347
1969 26th November Definitive issue	Dominica 38¢	SG 285
1972 15th December Rising Sun CC 50th anniv.	Antigua (Fig. 3) 5¢, 35¢, \$1	SG 341-343, MS 344
1975 25th November Sports	Surinam 75¢	SG 804



Fig. 2



1975 15th December Prudential Cup	Antigua 5¢, 35¢, \$2	SG 466-468
1972 15th December Prudential Cup	Barbuda 5¢, 35¢, \$2	SG 246-248
1976 7th July Prudential Cup	Barbados 25¢, 45¢	SG 359-360
1976 8th July Prudential Cup	St. Kitts, Nevis & Anguilla 12¢, 40¢	SG 356-357, MS 358
1976 19th July Prudential Cup	St. Lucia 50¢, \$1	SG 431-432, MS 433
1976 26th July Prudential Cup	Grenada 15¢, 25¢	SG 531-532
1976 3rd August Prudential Cup	Guyana 35¢, \$1	SG 659-660
1976 9th August Prudential Cup	Jamaica 10¢, 35¢	SG 419-420
1976 16th August St. George's Vs Somerset Cup Match, 75th anniversary	Bermuda 5¢, 17¢, 20¢, 25¢	SG 367-370
1976 16th September Prudential Cup	St. Vincent 15¢, 45¢	SG 492-493
1976 4th October Prudential Cup	Trinidad & Tobago 35¢, 45¢	SG 474-475, MS 476



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



## VIA TRINIDAD - MISSENT TO CUBA

by Keith Klugman

### THEY MADE MISTAKES IN THOSE DAYS TOO

The illustrated cover (Fig. 1) shows just how wrong the best laid plans for mail could go in the Caribbean of 1870. Written at Santander on 25th August 1870, sent via Spanish ship and addressed to Port of Spain (Puerta Espana), Trinidad, to be forwarded from there to Carupano in Venezuela, the cover went instead to the town of Trinidad on the southern shore of Cuba! See the cds at the bottom right hand corner of the cover.

From there it was forwarded by persons unknown to the British Post Office at St. Thomas, who marked it 4<sup>INS</sup> to denote the 4d insufficiency required for postage to Carupano by British mail. The 4d rate was based on the Treasury Warrant of 1st January 1867 specifying a 4d rate between foreign ports in the Caribbean<sup>1</sup>. It should be noted in passing that St. Thomas had been given a special status with a 4d rate to BWI from St. Thomas since 1st July 1852<sup>1</sup>. The cover also was struck with the rare unframed "DETAINED FOR POSTAGE" marking in red at St. Thomas. The evidence shows that the 4d was paid as the cover was received on 4th February 1871, a mere 4 and a bit months after being written.

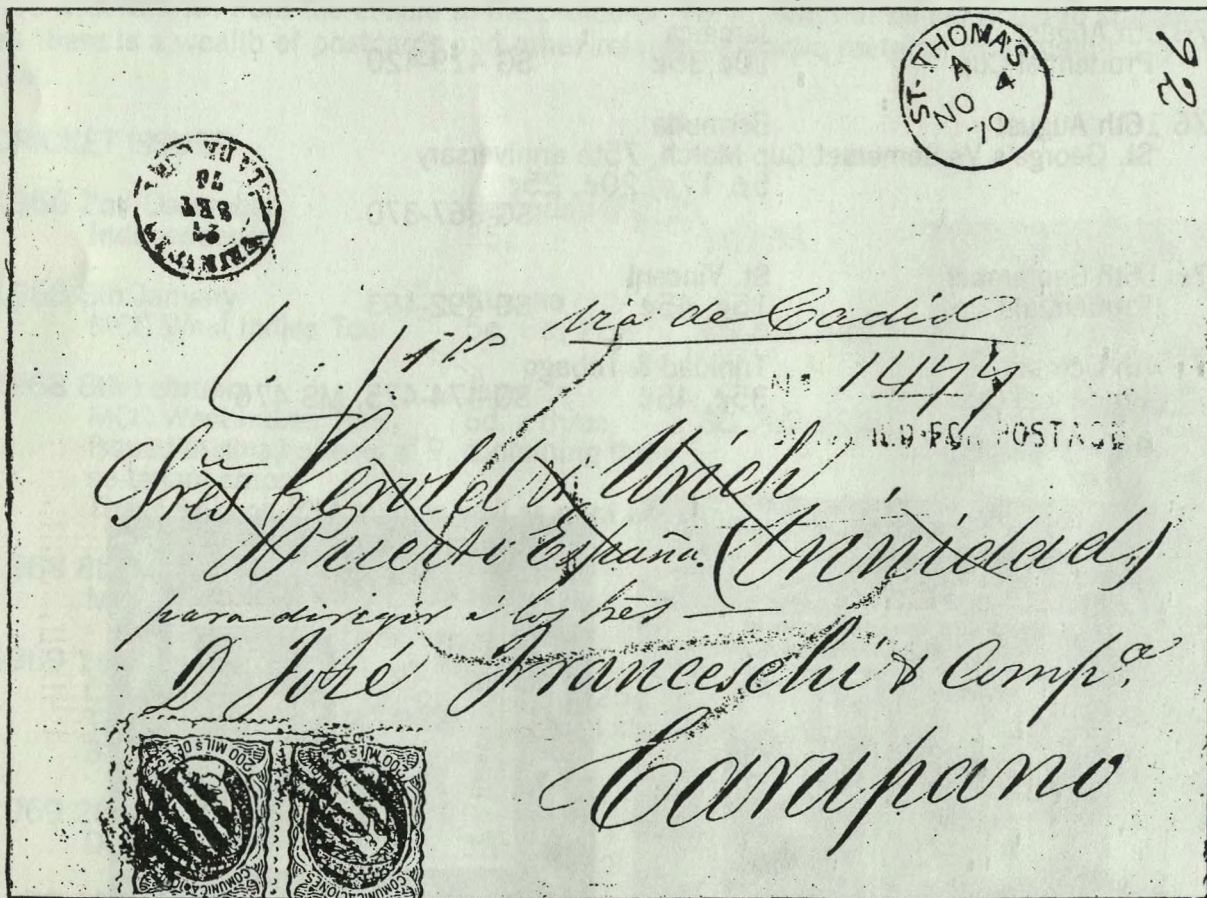


Fig. 1

1. Tabcart, C. United Kingdom Letter Rates 1687-1900 Inland and Overseas.



**TRANSATLANTIC AIRMAIL SERVICE**


by **Ian A. Matheson**

At the last minute I sent in another illustration for my article in the March 1989 issue. This is numbered Fig. 9 as a continuation of the figure numbers in the March article.



Fig. 9 (reduced to 80%)

Figure 9 is an airmail cover sent on 18 November 1941 from Antigua to Sierra Leone with Trans-Atlantic in manuscript and a handstamp.



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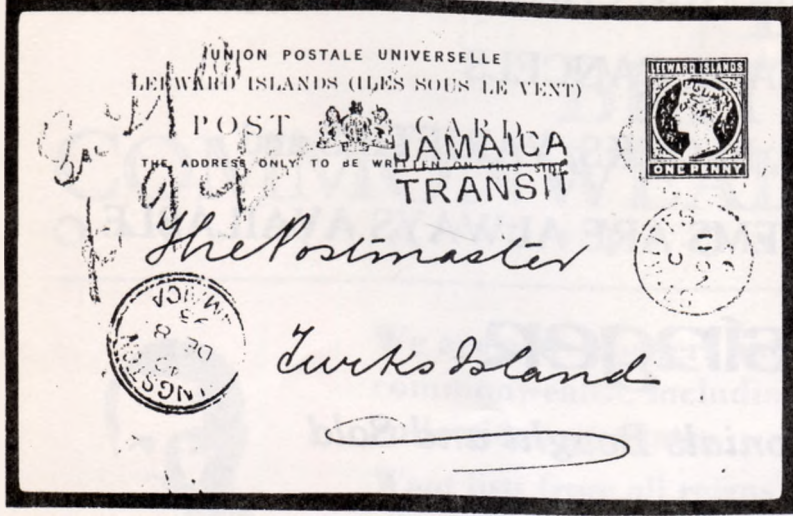
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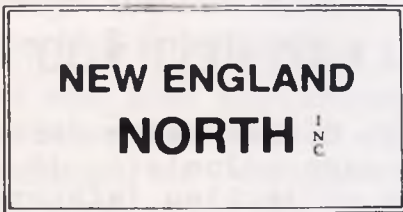
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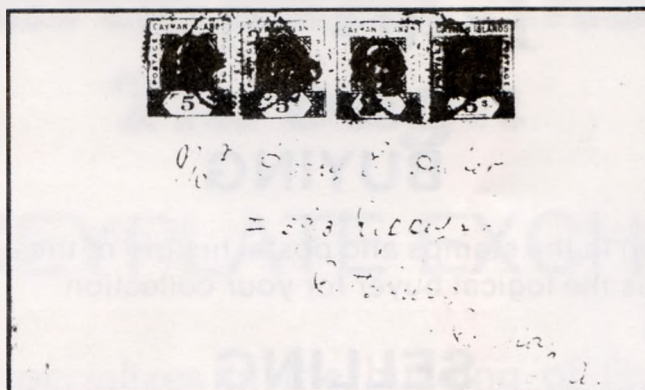
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