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*Shown at INDYPEX 2005 are several BCPSG award winners.
From left, Duane Larson, Ben Ramkissoon, Jerry Hart,
Paul Larsen, Ed Waterous, Rob Wynstra, Michael Nethersole,
and Frederick Lutt. See President Jack Harwood's report on the
Annual General Meeting on page 29.*



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INTERNATIONAL DIRECTOR	Mr. David N. Druett, 1 Brewerton St., Knaresborough, N. Yorkshire, HG5 8AZ, U.K. Tele & fax (01423) 865962; email: pennymead@aol.com
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PUBLICATION ORDERS	Mr. David A. Wilson, P.O. Box 1135, Great Falls, VA 22066; email: Wilsondajx@aol.com
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TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	Dr. Peter P. McCann, 6660 St. James Crossing, University Park, FL 34201-2238 USA; email: P103226706@cs.com

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Editor: Dr. Everett L. Parker, 719 Moosehead Lake Rd., Greenville, ME 04441-9727 USA

Telephone: (207) 695-3163; FAX: (207) 695-3163; email: eparker@midmaine.com

Please address correspondence regarding articles in this publication to the Editor.

Membership Director: Mr. Tom Giraldi, 1305 Scottsdale Way, Modesto, CA 95355 USA

Telephone: (209) 571-1345; email: teg43@aol.com

Please address membership questions to the Membership Director (this includes address changes).

Advertising Manager: Mr. Edward T. Tweddell, 846 Silver Ln., Berkeley Springs, WV 25411-9321 USA

Email: north4e@earthlink.net

Please address advertising questions to the Advertising Manager.

Awards Editor: Paul A. Larsen, 14 Wilson Ct., Park Forest, IL 60466 USA; email: PALStamp@aol.com

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The Empire Abstracts and Tables

Part I

By **Richard Maisel**

Of the USA

From the middle of the nineteenth to the middle of the twentieth century, the British Board of Trade issued two series of annual reports, the Empire Abstracts and the Empire Tables, which described economic conditions in the overseas Empire. Some of these reports contained detailed information on the postal systems of British Caribbean colonies. This data can be used to study the growth pattern of British West Indian postal systems or to conduct a comparative study of the postal systems in different colonies. It can also be used to measure the quantity of postal history that was created, in a manner that is comparable to the way in which printing records are used to chart the production of stamps.

This article (1) describes the British West Indian postal statistics that are contained in these two data sets; (2) illustrates some ways they can be used; and (3) reprints the information reported in the Empire Tables for the presidencies of the Leeward Islands. The data for other British Caribbean colonies will be published in subsequent issues of the *Journal*. Several articles with more detailed uses of this data will be published in the *Journal*, starting with the paper published in this issue, titled, "Internal Development and Domestic Mail in the British Caribbean (1901)."

THE EMPIRE ABSTRACTS AND TABLES: AN OVERVIEW

The British Board of Trade compiled both the Empire Abstracts and Tables and His Majesty's Stationery Office published both series in London, for Parliament. The electronic catalogue of the New York Public Library (CATNYP) gives the titles of the two series as:

*The Commonwealth and the Sterling Areas;
Statistical Abstracts.*

*Statistical tables relating to British self-governing dominions, crown colonies,
possessions and protectorates.*

But the titles found on the volumes for each series vary from year to year.

CATNYP indicates that the Empire Abstracts were first published in 1863 (Number 1, 1850-63) and last published after World War II, and that the Empire Tables were first published in 1854 (Part 1) and last published in 1914 (Part 39). However, data on British Caribbean postal systems was limited to Numbers 38 to 67 (1900-1937) for the Empire Abstracts and Parts 25 to 39 (1900-1914) of the Empire Tables. The latest issue of the Empire Tables I could locate was Number 37, published in 1912, but I believe that Numbers 38 and 39 (1913-14) also contain British Caribbean postal statistics.

Examples of Use

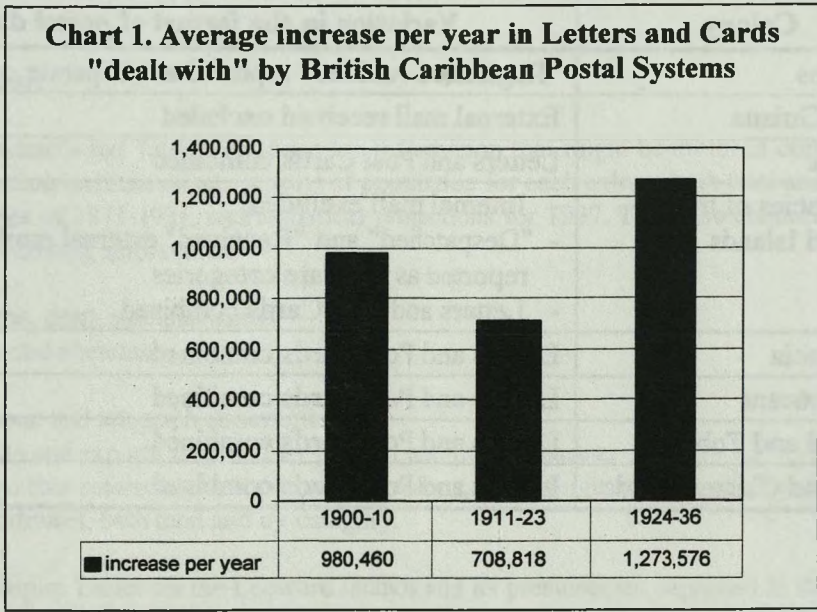
The information in the Empire Abstracts and Tables provides measures of the size and growth of postal systems and the quantity of postal history they handled. For example, analysis of the data in the Empire Abstracts shows that about 1,000,000,000 letters and cards were handled by British Caribbean Post Offices during the 38 year period from 1900 to 1937 of which roughly 50 percent were domestic mail, 25 percent foreign mail posted in the colonies and 25

percent mail received in the colonies from abroad. During the same period of time, the colonies handled around 150,000,000 pieces of printed matter. The greater difficulty in finding examples of printed matter is usually attributed to its lower retention rate, but the numbers reported above show that in the case of British Caribbean colonies it is also due to its lower rate of production. Just how rare was the posting of printed matter in smaller colonies during the reign of King Edward VII is surprising. For example, The Empire Tables report that only 99 "NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER ARTICLES" were posted in the Virgin Islands for foreign destinations in 1901 and the total number posted during the King's reign was less than 2,000.

As most collectors would expect, the number of items posted in a colony is related to the size of its population. But the Empire Abstracts show there are important exceptions to this observation when it is applied to the British Caribbean. Bermuda had a population less than one eighth of the combined population of the Bahamas, British Honduras, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia. However, it handled more letters and cards each year between 1900 and 1937 than were handled in each of these years by the postal systems of the other four colonies combined. This result was achieved by a very high usage of the mail in Bermuda compared to other British Colonies in the region. Approximately 96 letters and cards were posted in Bermuda per capita during an average year for the period 1900-37. This is not quite two cards or letters per week for each inhabitant. In other British Caribbean colonies, the estimate was less one card or letter per month.

One might also expect the increase in letters and cards dealt with by a colony's postal system would be proportional to an increase in a colony's population, but there are exceptions to this rule. The Empire Abstracts show the population of St. Lucia increased by 35 percent from 1901 to 1937, almost 1 percent per year, while the number of letters and cards handled by St. Lucia's postal system increased by only 11 percent or about 0.33 percent per year. This resulted in a decline from about 6.2 letters and cards per capita in St. Lucia in 1901 to about 5.2 per capita in 1937. All of the other colonies had an increase in their per capita rates.

It is generally known that the number of letters and cards posted increased over the reigns of King Edward VII and King George V, but when the increase occurred is not generally known. An analysis of the data in the Empire Abstracts makes it clear that the increase in letters and cards handled in the British Caribbean was greater during the reign of King Edward VII (1901-10) and the last half of King George V's reign (1924-36) and smaller during the intervening years (Chart 1).



Results such as those reported above raise interesting questions that can point to useful topics for further philatelic research. For example, why was there a slow down in the production of postal history during the first half of King George V's reign; why was Bermuda so fruitful in the production of postal history; and why was there a decline in the use of the mail in St. Lucia?

These examples illustrate the potential uses of the data in the Empire Abstracts and Tables. More detailed examples will be reported in other articles that will appear in the *Journal*.

Postal Data

The postal data in the Empire Tables for the Caribbean Colonies consists of annual estimates of the number of pieces of mail "dealt with" for the period 1900 – 1912 and possibly 1913 and 1914, divided into the following eight categories:

Internal (domestic) - Letters	External (foreign) - Letters
- Post Cards	- Post Cards
- Printed Matter	- Printed Matter
- Parcels	- Parcels

Estimates of the external mail usually combined both the mail despatched from the colony to other places and the mail received by a colony from abroad. However, the postal data was not reported in a completely standardized way for all colonies. There were great variations in the way printed matter was reported and many colonies gave a single combined estimate for letters and post cards. Table 1 below lists the major variations found in the Empire Tables for the information they provided on the British West Indian postal history.

Table 1. Major variations in the format of postal history data reported in the Empire Tables for British Caribbean Colonies	
Colony	Variation in the format of postal data
Barbados	"Registered Articles" reported as a separate category
British Guiana	External mail received excluded
Grenada	Letters and Post Cards combined
Presidencies of the Leeward Islands	- Internal mail excluded - "Despatched" and "Received" external mail reported as separate categories - Letters and Post Cards combined
Saint Lucia	Letters and Post Cards combined
Saint Vincent	Letters and Post Cards combined
Trinidad and Tobago	Letters and Post Cards combined
Turks and Caicos Islands	Letters and Post Cards combined

The postal data in the Empire Abstracts also includes annual estimates of the number of pieces of mail handled but they are reported in less detail. Letters and cards are combined and no distinction is made between internal and external mail. However, this information is reported for a longer period of time, 1900-1937 and printed matter is reported in a standardized way ("Newspapers, Books, Packets, and Circulars"). The Empire Abstracts also contain

yearly data on the number of post offices in a colony and on its postal revenue and expenditures. There is also some variation in the way postal history data is reported in the Empire Abstracts, which are described in Table 2.

There are two major sources of missing data in both datasets: (1) no data was reported for the Cayman Islands prior to 1911; and (2) there was no data on printed matter reported for Jamaica. In addition, for some colonies, there was missing data for isolated years in some of the estimates.

Table 2. Major variations in the format of postal history data reported in the Empire Abstracts for British Caribbean Colonies

Colony	Variation in the format of postal data
Barbados	Registered items excluded
British Guiana	External mail received excluded
Cayman Islands	From 1910 to 1925 combines all categories of postal history
Grenada	Registered items excluded
Jamaica	Data on printed matter excluded
Leeward Islands	Combines estimates for all Presidencies Internal mail excluded

Most of the data for both the Empire Abstracts and Tables were reported for a 12 month year that began on January 1st and ended on December 31st. For four colonies, data was given for years beginning on April 1st and ending on March 31st. These colonies were the Bahamas for the years 1901-1923 and 1925-37; British Guiana for the years 1900-1914; Jamaica for the years 1900-1929; and Trinidad and Tobago for the years 1901-1914. The estimates for the first year after a colony changed from a December 31st to March 31st year contained data for a 15 month period, while the first year after the opposite change resulted in estimates for a nine month year. The 9 and 15 month estimates can be adjusted to a 12 month basis by multiplying the former by 12/15 and the latter by 12/9. The data for the Cayman Islands, during the period 1914-20, was reported for a year that began on October 1st and ended on September 30th.

Additional information

Both the Empire Abstracts and Tables contain other information that might be useful in conducting philatelic research. Such information includes census reports of population for each colony, both total and by gender, based on the decennial censuses of 1871-1931, and statistical projections for 1937. They also contain annual estimates for each colony of the following information:

- Vital statistics (births, death and marriages)
- School registration and attendance
- Wages and prices
- Statistics on telephone and telegraph communication
- The value of imports and exports, total and by product and trading partner
- The number of ships that entered and left ports in the colony, their weight, origin and destination
- Revenue and expenditures, both total and by category.

The data from the Empire Tables for the Leeward Islands and its presidencies, reprinted in the last sections of this paper, and that of several other colonies are now available upon request in the form of EXCEL spreadsheets. Plans are now underway for making the data for all colonies from both The Empire Abstract and Tables available on the Internet. Help is needed on this project and anyone interested in working on it should contact the author.

Continued on page 8

THE EMPIRE TABLES: DATA FOR THE PRESIDENCIES OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

Tables 3-7 below contain the data found in the Empire Tables for the five presidencies of the Leeward Islands (Antigua, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and St. Christopher-Nevis) for the period 1900-1912. The sources of the data given in these Tables are as follows:

Great Britain Board of Trade. *Statistical tables relating to British self-governing dominions, crown colonies, possessions and protectorates*. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office: 1902, Part 27 (for the years 1900-02); 1905, Part 30 (for the years 1903-05); 1907, Part 32 (for the years 1906-07); 1910, Part 35 (for the years 1908-10); 1912, Part 38 (for the years 1911-12).

Data for each year appears in several volumes of the Empire Tables. The data for 1905 found in Part 5 was compared to the 1905 data found in Part 32 and the 1910 data found in Part 35 was compared to the 1910 data found in Part 38. The information for each year was exactly the same in the two volumes which were compared.

Printed matter is defined in the Empire Tables for the presidencies as "Newspapers and Other Articles."

Year	External Mail Despatched			External Mail Received		
	Letters and Post Cards	Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters and Post Cards	Printed Matter	Parcels
1900	73,513	12,194	1,027	75,664	48,767	2,119
1901	81,416	13,100	458	86,075	51,537	2,277
1902	96,225	13,631	643	93,727	50,174	2,795
1903	91,100	12,164	583	91,126	50,204	2,703
1904	103,315	11,984	575	99,464	56,045	2,948
1905	91,798	13,995	576	95,663	55,123	2,888
1906	96,610	19,841	605	96,380	56,101	3,292
1907	93,827	15,941	685	99,623	53,009	3,204
1908	106,105	14,394	656	111,246	54,845	3,292
1909	103,805	16,803	676	107,547	55,041	3,469
1910	96,725	19,467	1,142	109,718	59,280	3,528
1911	104,933	19,064	603	114,472	59,820	3,806
1912	116,879	23,094	881	122,835	59,354	4,480

Table 4. Dominica Postal Data, Empire Tables

Year	External Mail Despatched			External Mail Received		
	Letters and Post Cards	Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters and Post Cards	Printed Matter	Parcels
1900	56,034	5,759	234	54,782	27,651	697
1901	58,773	6,435	267	55,080	28,301	1,614
1902	51,545	6,054	248	59,514	31,590	1,671
1903	55,224	8,827	326	64,831	38,064	1,898
1904	64,129	7,462	292	64,116	38,124	2,020
1905	80,160	9,327	306	79,624	47,677	1,988
1906	84,167	9,792	241	87,585	52,443	1,765
1907	69,095	9,308	274	69,992	51,168	2,171
1908	71,424	10,917	277	72,694	54,877	2,272
1909	73,670	11,135	301	75,790	56,705	2,493
1910	82,173	10,075	330	83,161	31,369	3,286
1911	87,815	17,136	385	95,433	39,494	3,475
1912	102,757	18,699	311	102,881	44,104	3,487

Table 5. Montserrat Postal Data, Empire Tables

Year	External Mail Despatched			External Mail Received		
	Letters and Post Cards	Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters and Post Cards	Printed Matter	Parcels
1900	22,238	1,526	78	16,722	9,575	538
1901	24,342	1,821	103	26,863	8,200	551
1902	27,149	1,868	85	41,931	8,672	491
1903	20,006	1,719	75	27,763	11,088	480
1904	26,426	1,373	127	30,814	8,286	592
1905	29,506	1,142	105	30,549	9,554	609
1906	24,548	1,140	111	26,187	9,119	472
1907	17,336	2,373	125	34,446	9,347	856
1908	35,209	4,040	106	37,044	14,187	733
1909	29,505	2,742	115	40,454	15,435	785
1910	34,654	(1)	120	39,440	13,626	675
1911	37,302	2,160	161	42,805	14,491	974
1912	37,600	2,499	154	53,622	15,614	874

1. Reported as 28,521 but I think this is an error.

Continued on page 10

Table 6. St. Christopher-Nevis Postal Data, Empire Tables

Year	External Mail Despatched			External Mail Received		
	Letters and Post Cards	Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters and Post Cards	Printed Matter	Parcels
1900	82,147	10,837	328	97,991	49,758	1,889
1901	116,064	11,186	336	116,735	52,662	2,084
1902	124,221	9,602	447	112,833	50,128	2,224
1903	112,688	8,508	425	136,621	63,834	2,423
1904	132,435	9,827	473	132,780	65,051	2,911
1905	128,103	10,132	463	154,236	73,458	3,131
1906	105,664	8,547	434	112,087	56,965	3,019
1907	93,808	9,616	433	120,751	61,463	3,130
1908	107,830	9,487	491	121,482	52,272	3,595
1909	111,337	8,552	511	119,990	51,410	3,763
1910	113,504	7,474	504	123,542	53,935	3,841
1911	125,075	9,217	530	130,865	54,883	4,240
1912	127,608	8,722	472	144,053	57,300	4,753

Table 7. Virgin Islands Postal Data, Empire Tables

Year	External Mail Despatched			External Mail Received		
	Letters and Post Cards	Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters and Post Cards	Printed Matter	Parcels
1900	2,716	95	34	3,745	2,084	38
1901	3,876	99	32	3,140	1,874	89
1902	4,042	100	24	2,574	1,628	79
1903	2,785	341	18	2,429	1,918	67
1904	4,514	168	26	4,942	2,534	148
1905	4,140	201	24	4,299	3,918	157
1906	4,004	320	19	4,731	4,540	169
1907	3,755	188	24	4,802	4,287	141
1908	3,613	164	18	5,174	4,693	140
1909	4,120	175	13	5,253	4,442	144
1910	4,223	162	21	6,277	4,853	179
1911	4,725	189	22	6,479	4,033	199
1912	6,675	196	19	6,835	3,578	175

Internal Development and the Production of Domestic Mail in British Caribbean Colonies (1901)

By Richard Maisel

Of the USA

Abstract

This article has two objectives. First, its specific objective is to formulate and test a hypothesis concerning the growth of domestic mail in the British West Indies during the 19th century. Second, its more general objective is to illustrate the philatelic use of the "British Empire Tables" described in the previous article, "The British Empire Abstracts and Tables: Part I."

Most British Caribbean colonies established during the 17th and 18th centuries began as small settlements dependent on their mother country for supplies, protection, and as a market for their produce. This condition created a need among the colonists for a postal system that linked the colony to its mother country and not one that provided for intra-colonial mail. When these colonies were settled, influential groups in Great Britain, who financed, administered or protected the colony, also needed a postal system that connected the colony to Great Britain and these groups had the resources and power to implement their needs. As a result the first regular and long-lasting postal systems set up in most of these colonies provided a foreign and not a domestic service.

Prior to and during the 19th century, these colonies grew in size and population; created an extended local economy; built a local governing structure; and developed extensive interpersonal social networks between residents of distant communities. This internal growth fostered the need for an internal postal system. Therefore, during the 19th century, the intra-colonial mail probably grew at a faster rate than foreign post in most British Caribbean colonies. John S. White, *et.al.*, pointed out the connection between the internal growth of a colony and the increasing proportion of domestic mail in *The Postal History of New South Wales 1788-1901* (Philatelic Association of New South Wales, 1988, p. 145).

However, not all colonies had the same prospects for internal growth. Some, like Jamaica, had large tracts of habitable land and substantial resources while others, such as the Turks and Caicos Islands, did not. The former grew larger in size and population and developed a more extensive set of local institutions than the latter. Thus they should have generated a larger proportion of domestic mail.

The previous discussion leads to the following hypothesis, which will be referred to as the "Internal Development Hypothesis." Namely, during the later years of the 19th and early part of the 20th century, there was a positive relationship between the internal development of a British Caribbean colony and the proportion of the letters and postcards handled by the colony's postal system that were posted in the colony to an address in the colony (Domestic Mail). The relationship between internal growth and domestic mail was probably attenuated over the course of the 20th century by the increase of recreational travel and the growth of a global economy. The development of alternative methods of communication, (*i.e.* cable, wireless, telegraph and telephone), probably reduced the total mail generated in the British West Indies during the 20th century, but its effect on the proportion of domestic mail is not clear. During the 19th century, these alternative forms of communication were very limited and had little effect on postal traffic or the proportion of domestic mail. To the extent that they had any effect, it might have come from the cable services in the larger colonies, which might have produced a slight reduction in the proportion of their foreign mail.

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This article tests the Internal Development Hypothesis for British West Indian colonies for the period around 1901. The test was conducted using a statistical analysis of data taken from the Empire Tables. A description of this database will be found in my article which precedes this one.

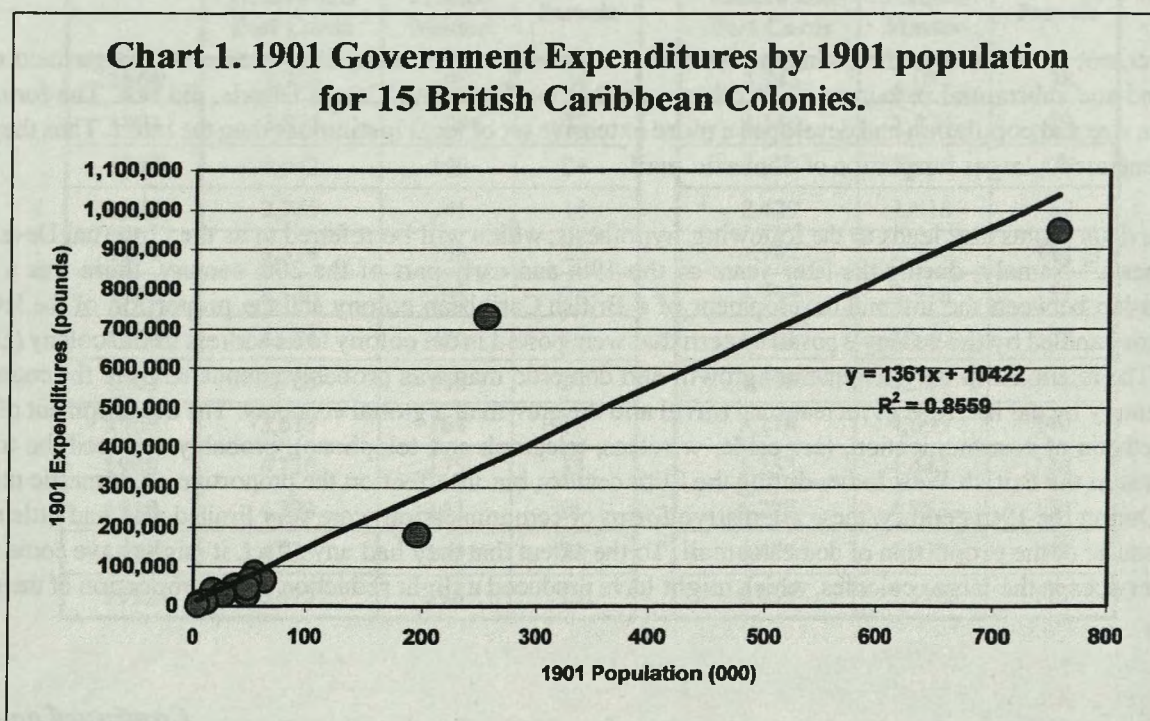
The article reports the results of the analysis, but its technical details are described in Appendix A. These results support the proposed theory and provide a basis for projecting estimates of Domestic Mail to several colonies for which this data was missing. They also suggest that some of the domestic mail added by the colonies internal growth replaced mail that would otherwise have gone to foreign destinations and that the impact of internal development was greater when the colonies were less developed.

The reported data combined with the projected values (Table 1) tell us that about 13,500,000 letters and cards were handled by British Caribbean postal systems, in the average year at the beginning of the 20th century. About 46 percent of these items were foreign mail, which included items sent from the colony to places abroad and mail received by the colony from other places. If half of this Foreign Mail was dispatched from the colony (Appendix B), then the data in Table 1 would give us an estimate of 10,400,000 letters and cards posted in the Caribbean. About 70 percent of these letters and cards would have been intra-colonial mail. The analysis also indicates that Bermuda must be considered a special case that produced far more letters and cards per capita than any of the other British West Indian colonies. A study of the reasons for this extensive production of mail in Bermuda should yield important insights about the process that created the postal history of these colonies.

The paper also illustrates one way the data contained in the British Empire Tables can be used for philatelic research and several ways in which the statistical model used in the analysis can be helpful. These uses are discussed in the concluding section of the paper.

Population as a surrogate for the growth of a local society

The internal development of a colony is a complex and multifaceted matter. It includes growth in population and the area they inhabit; the local economy; the governing structure and other institutions; and the number of interpersonal relations among people living in different communities. These different dimensions of internal growth are strongly, though not perfectly, related to each other (Appendix B). As a result, no single measure of internal development will completely represent all of its aspects, but each measure will provide a reasonable surrogate for the other measures and for the total internal development of a colony.



For example, Chart 1 shows a scattergram of the 1901 government expenditures, a measure of the size of government, for 15 British Caribbean colonies, plotted against their 1901 population. Each dot on the chart represents a colony. In general, the further to the right a dot is on the chart the higher its position on it. This shows that in general there is a positive relationship between the two variables; that is, the greater the population of a colony the greater its expenditures. A trendline has been fitted to the dots. If the relationship between expenditures and population had been perfect, all the points would fall on the trendline. But this is not the case; some points fall above the trendline. This means their expenditures are greater than expected given their population size. The opposite is true for points that fall below the trendline.

However, if we divided the 15 colonies into two groups (A and B) such that Group A has the six colonies with the largest populations, then it will also contain the six colonies with the largest government expenditures. Suppose an analysis shows that the colonies in Group A have a higher proportion of Domestic Mail than the colonies in Group B. This means population size is related to the proportion of domestic mail generated in a colony. Since the colonies in Group A also have larger expenditures, this finding has an additional interpretation, namely that expenditures are related to domestic mail. By the same logic, if all measures of internal growth are strongly related to each other and if one of them is related to the percentage of domestic mail, then all of them will be related to the percent domestic mail.

Population was selected as the measure actually used in analysis because it was available for all colonies, but as explained above the same general result would have been achieved if a different measure had been used.

Data

Table 1 contains the following data on all British Caribbean colonies except the Cayman Islands and the Virgin Islands for whom the necessary information was not available.

1. The total population of the colonies according to the 1901 census.

Table 1. British Caribbean, 1901 Population, Domestic and Foreign Mail (Shaded cells are statistical projections)¹

Colony	Population 1901 Census	Letters and Cards ²		Domestic Percent of	
		Foreign ³	Domestic	Domestic + Foreign	Domestic + .5 Foreign
Bahamas	53,735	245,451	46,992	16.1	27.7
Barbados	195,588	968,131	355,538	26.9	42.3
Bermuda	17,535 ⁴	831,637	239,040	22.3	36.5
British Honduras	37,479	151,733	62,349	29.1	45.1
Grenada	63,438	200,781	153,658	43.4	60.5
Jamaica	755,730	1,101,174	4,272,984	79.5	88.6
St. Lucia	49,883	254,058	57,124	18.4	31.0
St. Vincent	47,548	159,797	27,184	14.5	25.4
Trinidad & Tobago	255,148	1,103,775	636,732	36.6	53.6
Turks & Caicos Isl.	5,287	28,341	0	0.0	0.0
Antigua	36,699	168,873	34,736	17.1	29.1
St. Kitts-Nevis	47,662	216,664	54,881	20.2	33.6
Dominica	26,841	111,909	17,675	13.6	24.0
Montserrat	11,882	53,082	3,706	6.5	12.3
British Guiana	293,958 ⁵	672,540	1,320,160	49.5	66.2
Total	2,056,232	6,267,946⁶	7,282,759⁶	53.7⁶	70.0⁶

1. Estimates in unshaded cells are data reported in, British Board Of Trade. *Statistical Tables relating to British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates*. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1902. Part 27. Estimates in shaded cells are statistical projections described in the text of this article.

2. Average for the years 1900-02.

3. Includes both mail despatched from colony to foreign destination and mail received in the colony from foreign places.

4. Excludes military.

5. Excludes military and aboriginal population.

6. These totals include both the reported data and the projected estimates.

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2. Foreign Mail: the average number of letters and postcards (combined) the colony sent to and received from other countries during the years 1900 through 1902.
3. Domestic Mail: the average number of letters and cards (combined) that were posted in each colony to an address in that colony during the years 1900 through 1902.

The data in unshaded cells were reported in the Empire Tables and they were used in the analysis that follows. The estimates in shaded cells are based on statistical projections using a model derived from the statistical analysis.

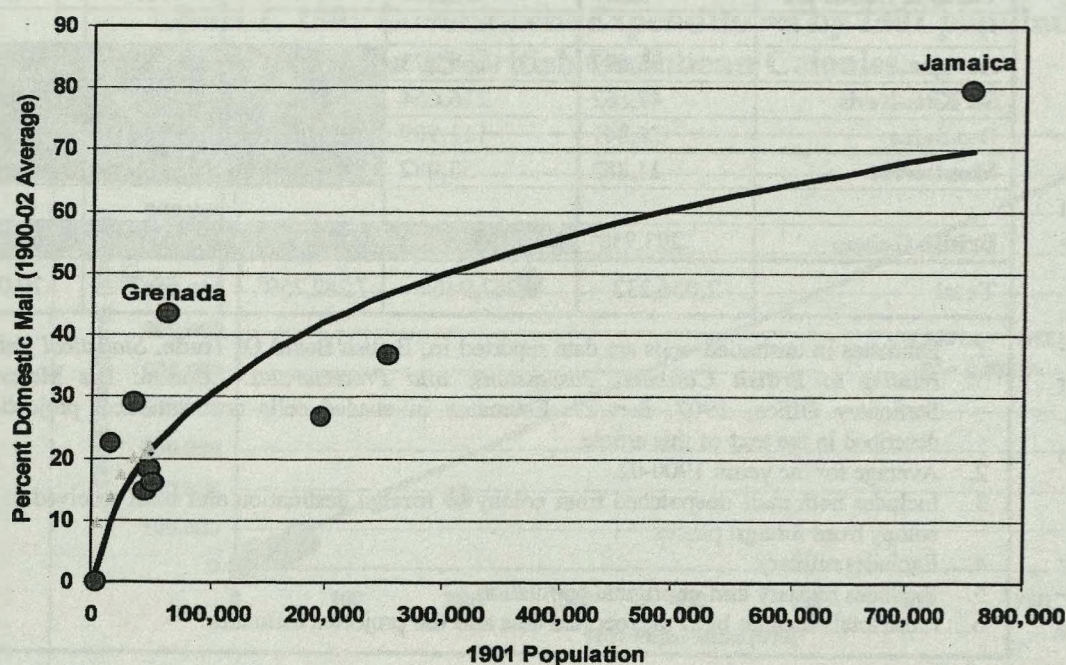
Testing the hypothesis

The first step in the analysis of the data in Table 1 was to generate a scattergram, which plotted the percent Domestic Mail for a colony against its Population measured in thousands (Chart 2). The scattergram shows that the points on the chart rise (percentages increase) as one goes from the left side of the chart (smaller populations) to the right side of the chart (larger populations). This shows the percentage of Domestic Mail was greater in the larger colonies, which is exactly what the theory would predict.

The next step was to establish a trendline that best fits the 10 points in the scattergram. The curve for the trendline, displayed in Chart 1, shows clearly that as the population increases, the trendline goes up, which means the percentage of domestic mail increases. This upward trend was subjected to a statistical test which showed it could not be explained as a chance occurrence. Therefore, the results obtained in this analysis support the Internal Development Hypothesis.

It is interesting to note that the trendline follows a curved path such that each increase in population results in a decrease in the rate at which domestic mail increases. This decreasing rate of increase makes good sense as it implies that a given increase in internal growth would have a greater effect on the production of domestic mail in a smaller colony than it would have in a larger colony. For example, according to the trendline, if the population of British Honduras increased by 10,000 inhabitants from its 1901 level of 37,479, then its percent of domestic mail might increase by about 2.8 percent. However, according to the trendline, a similar increase of 10,000 inhabitants in Jamaica from its 1901 level of 755,730 would result in an increase of only 0.31 percent.

Chart 2. Percent Domestic Mail (1900-02 average) by 1901 Population (000) for ten British Caribbean Colonies



This result also suggests that the impact of internal growth on domestic mail might have been greatest in the earlier stages of the colony's development, when it was less developed. It is also possible, however, that a certain level of development,

a critical mass, is required before a domestic mail service is instituted. If this is so, then increases in development below this critical level will not generate any domestic mail, but once this level is reached and the service instituted, the growth in domestic mail should be quite rapid.

Two points on Chart 2, those labeled Jamaica and Grenada, are of particular interest. The point for Jamaica is in line with the trend but it is so far from the other points that it could unduly influence the results of the analysis. To deal with the problem created by Jamaica required the use of the analysis described in Appendix A (Chart 6) and the trendline from that analysis is given in Chart 2. The point for Grenada falls far from the trendline and indicates that a far larger proportion of Grenada's mail was domestic than would be expected given its population. This suggests there may be some unique features of Grenada's internal growth or in the production of its domestic mail that are not captured by the model set up in Chart 2. Further study of Grenada to explain the discrepancy noted above might prove of great value.

Projecting the results to the Leeward Islands presidencies

The analysis described above verifies the Internal Development Theory and gives it a precise mathematical form, the equation for the trendline. This equation can be used in a number of ways, one of which is to project estimates of Domestic Mail to colonies for which such estimates were lacking in the Empire Tables. These colonies include the Presidencies of the Leeward Islands and British Guiana. It is not good practice to use the trendline for predicting results to cases whose X value does not fall within the range of values used in determining the equation for the trendline, which in this case would be a population of 5,000 to 755,000 inhabitants.

The procedures used in making these projections are described in Appendix A and the projections themselves are reported in Table 1.

Letters and Postcards

Five of the colonies provided data separately for letters and postcards, Table 2. An examination of the data in this table shows, as expected, a much lower rate of production for post cards.

Table 2. Letters and Post Cards¹

Colony	1901 Pop.	Letters ²			Post Cards ²		
		Foreign ³	Domestic	% Domestic	Foreign ³	Domestic	% Domestic
Bahamas	53,735	238,279	46,628	16.4	7,172	364	4.8
Barbados	195,588	952,822	336,666	26.1	15,308	18,872	55.2
Bermuda	17,535	804,533	229,829	22.2	50,578	9,211	15.4
Br. Honduras	37,479	147,383	61,129	29.3	4,349	1,220	21.9
Jamaica	755,73	1,080,091	4,178,453	79.5	21,083	94,531	81.8
Total		3,223,109	4,852,705	60.1	98,491	124,198	55.8

1. British Board Of Trade. *Statistical Tables relating to British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates.*

London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1902. Part 27.

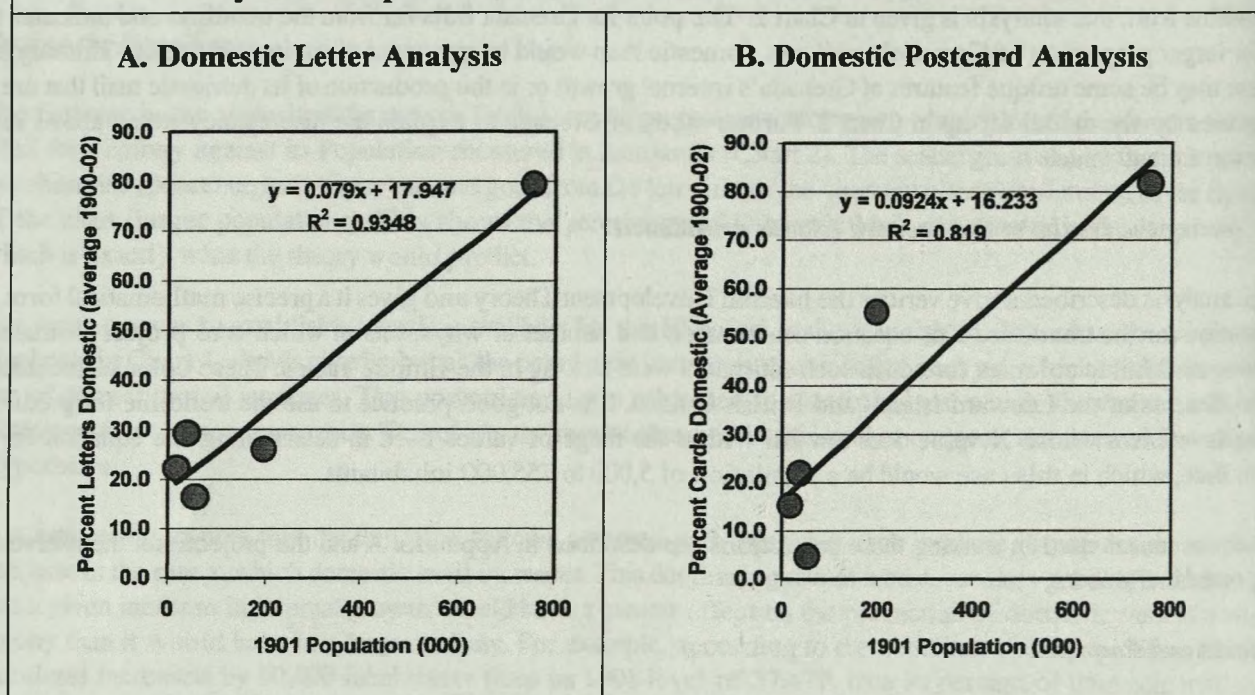
2. Average for the years 1900-02.

3. Includes items posted in a colony for Foreign destinations and those received by the colony from abroad.

Scattergrams with trendlines were created for letters and population (Charts 3A) and postcard and population (Chart 3B). Both charts show an upward trend which suggests the Internal Development Hypothesis might also be true for the individual items. The trendlines for the two charts are very similar, which suggests that internal growth of the colony had the same effect on the production of postcards as it did on the production of letters. However, the sample sizes used in these two analyses are not large enough to establish these as statistically significant results.

The results also suggest that the posting of a domestic postcard in a small British colony around the turn of the century was a rare event. Given the hobby of collecting postcards, popular at this time, the posting of a commercial item of this type must have been a very rare event.

Chart 3. Percent Domestic Letters (A) and Percent Domestic Postcards (B) by 1901 Population for five British Caribbean Colonies



Domestic mail, supplement or replacement

The relationship between internal growth and the percentage of domestic mail, Chart 2, could come about by two different processes. The increase in the colony's population and growth in its local institutions might have added new targets for Domestic Mail which supplemented the pre-existing targets for Foreign Mail. They might, however, have replaced the pre-existing targets for foreign mail with new ones within the colony. To determine which process had occurred, supplementing or replacement, the following analysis was conducted.

Two scattergrams were generated from the data in Table 1. The first, Chart 4, shows the number of letters and cards per capita of Domestic Mail by the 1901 population of the colony. The second scattergram, Chart 5, shows the number of letters and cards per capita of Foreign Mail by the 1901 population. Bermuda was dropped from both analyses, as its per capita production of mail, both domestic and foreign, was so much greater than the other colonies that it must be considered an outlier (Appendix A, Charts 7A and 7B); that is, a colony whose mail was produced by a different set of factors than those operating in other colonies.

Trendlines were calculated for both scattergrams and both trends, as displayed on the Charts 4 and 5, and were statistically significant. The trend in Chart 4, for Domestic Mail per capita, is upward, which is in line with the Internal Growth Hypothesis, and it curves in a similar fashion to the trend in Chart 2 for the percentage of Domestic Mail. The trendline in Chart 5 for the Foreign Mail per capita has a different shape. It trends down and not up, which means the production of foreign mail per capita decreases with an increase in population.

Taken together the two trends, particularly the downward trend of foreign mail, shows that some of the increase in domestic mail caused by the internal growth of the colonies replaced foreign mail. The shapes of the curves imply a greater impact of internal growth on producing domestic mail which replaced foreign mail in the smaller colonies.

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Chart 4. Domestic Mail Per Capita (1900-02 average) by 1901 Population for nine British Caribbean Colonies

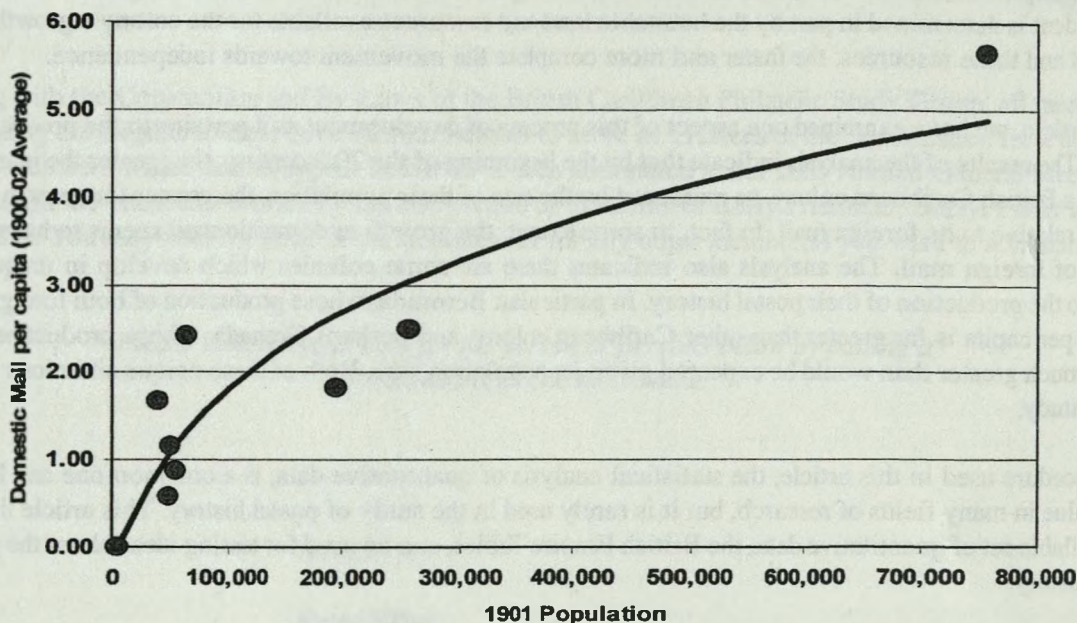
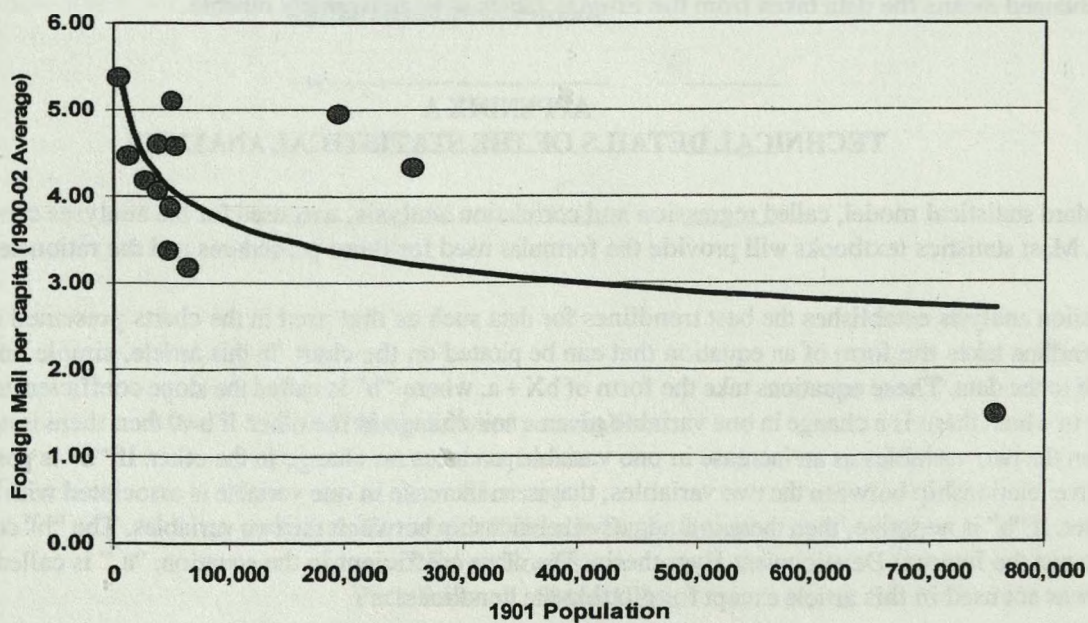


Chart 5. Foreign Mail Per Capita (1900-02 average) by 1901 Population for thirteen British Caribbean Colonies



Conclusions

Colonies, like people, go through an infancy in which they are dependant on their parents. But as they grow and mature, they develop their own nature and eventually become independent adults. In the case of colonies, this process of becoming independent both marks the development of all colonial institutions and in turn is created out of their development. However, the rate at which the colony becomes self-sufficient and degree to which it becomes independent is determined in part by the habitable land and resources available for the colony's growth. The greater this land and these resources, the faster and more complete the movement towards independence.

In this article, we have examined one aspect of this process of development as it pertains to the production of postal history. The results of the analysis indicate that by the beginning of the 20th century, the greater the internal development of a British Caribbean colony, as measured by the size of their population, the greater the growth of its domestic mail relative to its foreign mail. In fact, to some extent, the growth in domestic mail seems to have curtailed the growth of foreign mail. The analysis also indicates there are some colonies which develop in unique ways with regard to the production of their postal history. In particular, Bermuda, whose production of both foreign and domestic mail per capita is far greater than other Caribbean colony, and perhaps Grenada, whose production of domestic mail is much greater than would be expected given its population size. Both of these unique situations are worthy of further study.

The procedure used in this article, the statistical analysis of quantitative data, is a common one and has proved of great value in many fields of research, but it is rarely used in the study of postal history. This article illustrates how one available set of quantitative data, the British Empire Tables, can be used for testing ideas about the production of postal history.

The statistical procedure used in this analysis has many applications. It can be used (1) to test hypothesis and rule out the possibility that observed results are simply chance fluctuations; (2) it can provide a precise statement of a hypothesis that can be used for comparative purposes, projecting or forecasting; and (3) it can identify unusual cases that merit special study. One added value for using statistical tools, not discussed explicitly in this article, is that they can directly or indirectly help in determining the reliability of data. For example, if the data in the Empire Tables were very unreliable it would have attenuated the results that were obtained in the present analysis and made it impossible for the results to pass the statistical tests of significance. Thus the fact that statistically reliable results were obtained means the data taken from the Empire Tables were reasonably reliable.

APPENDIX A TECHNICAL DETAILS OF THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

A standard statistical model, called regression and correlation analysis, was used for the analyses conducted in this article. Most statistics textbooks will provide the formulas used for these procedures and the rationale for their use.

Regression analysis establishes the best trendlines for data such as that used in the charts presented in this article. The trendline takes the form of an equation that can be plotted on the chart. In this article, simple linear equations were fit to the data. These equations take the form of $bX + a$, where "b" is called the slope coefficient as it shows the degree to which there is a change in one variable given a unit change in the other. If $b=0$ then there is no relationship between the two variables as an increase in one variable produces no change in the other. If "b" is positive, there is a positive relationship between the two variables; that is, an increase in one variable is associated with an increase in the other. If "b" is negative, then there is a negative relationship between the two variables. The "b" coefficient was used to test the Internal Development Hypothesis. The other coefficient in the equation, "a," is called the intercept and it was not used in this article except for plotting the trendlines.

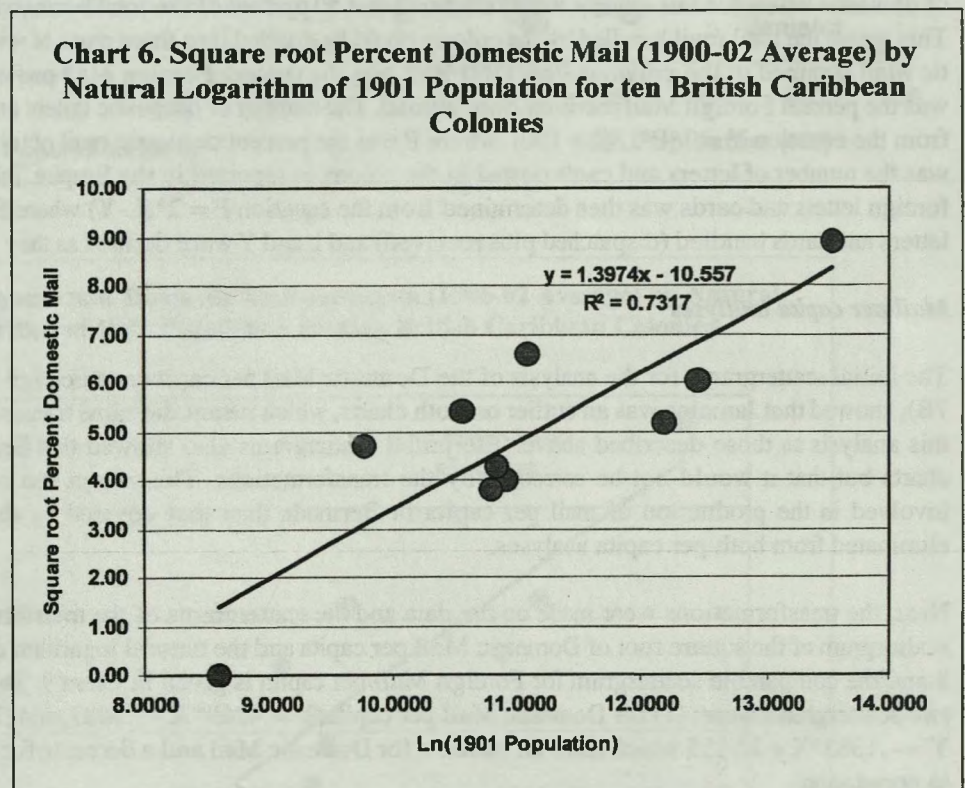
The second part of the model, correlations, measures the strength of relationship between the two variables in a chart. They are described in great detail later in the Appendix.

Testing the Internal Development Hypothesis

The first step in a regression analysis is to generate a scattergram such as those given in Charts 1-8. The pattern formed by the points in the scattergram provides a rough picture of the relationship between the two variables. It shows whether a relationship exists and if it exists, whether it is positive or negative, linear or curvilinear. The scattergram may also identify points on the chart, called outliers, which differ markedly from the other points. Such outliers can have an undo effect on the results of the analysis and require special attention.

The points in Chart 2 show that a positive relationship existed between the 1901 population and the percentage of domestic mail in a colony. The chart also reveals one outlier, Jamaica, whose population was much greater than any other colony; in fact, about half the total population of the 10 colonies lived in Jamaica. It also had a very large percentage of domestic mail. An analysis using the data in Chart 2 might be unduly influenced by the results reported for this single colony. A standard procedure for dealing with such outliers is to transform the measures in such a way as to eliminate the extreme gap between the outlier and the rest of the data. One useful way of rescaling the data in such cases is to replace the observed data by its natural logarithm, (ln). This transformation was made on the population of the 10 colonies. The natural logarithm could not be used for the percentage of Domestic Mail as the Turk and Caicos Islands had 0.00 percent Domestic Mail and the natural logarithm is not defined for a zero value. So, a square root transformation was used for the percentage of Domestic Mail. Chart 6 shows the scattergram for the data in Chart 2 after the 1901 population was replaced by the natural logarithm of the 1901 population and the percent Domestic mail had been replaced by the square root of the percent Domestic Mail.

An examination of Chart 6 shows the transformations achieved their objective; they removed the extreme gap between the point for Jamaica and the other points on the chart. It also shows there is a positive linear relationship between the transformed variables. The equation for the trendline that best fits the data, the regression equation, was then calculated for the data in Chart 6. The equation was $Y = 1.397 * X - 10.557$, where Y = the predicted value of square root of the percent Domestic Mail and X is the natural logarithm of the colonies 1901 Population. The trendline for the equation clearly rises which is consistent with the Internal Development Hypothesis.



To evaluate the probability that the observed increase came about by chance, a statistical test of significance, called a "t test," was conducted on the "b" coefficient in the equation. The t test gives the probability that the observed "b" value, in this case 1.397, could have occurred on a chance basis if the real value of "b" was zero. For this set of data, the value of the test statistic was $t(8) = 4.67$, which means the probability of "b" being equal to zero is less than .05. So chance can be ruled out as an explanation for the observed "b" value. The results of the analysis therefore support the Internal Development Hypothesis.

The trendline in Chart 6 is linear but it is plotted for the transformed variables. When the trendline is plotted for the variables in their observed form, that is not transformed, as in Chart 2, the trend takes a curvilinear form in which each successive increase in population produces a smaller increase in the domestic mail.

Projection of missing data

The regression equation, calculated for the data in Chart 6, was used to generate the projected percentages of Domestic Mail for the presidencies of the Leeward Islands and British Guiana reported in Table 1. The first two steps in both of these projections were the same. The natural logarithm of the colony's population was entered for X in the trendline equation which gave the square root of the percent domestic mail for the colony. This value was then squared to get the percent Domestic Mail.

The next step in the projection was different as the information about the mail in the colonies differed. For the presidencies of the Leeward Islands, the Empire Tables reported their total foreign mail (received plus dispatched). The projected number of domestic letters and cards for these colonies was obtained from the following equation $Y = F * P / (100 - P)$, where Y was the number of domestic letters and cards, P the percent domestic mail obtained in the previous step and F the number of foreign letters and cards as reported in the Empire Tables.

The Empire Tables reported the total number of letters and cards posted in British Guiana, but did not distinguish between those which were domestic and those dispatched to a foreign place and it did not report the number of letters and cards received from abroad. To convert the percent domestic mail, obtained in the previous step, into the number of domestic letters for this colony, it was assumed that 50 percent of the total Foreign Mail was posted in the colony. This meant the total mail handled by the colony could be divided into three parts of which P was the percent Domestic Mail obtained in the previous step, $(100 - P) / 2$ was the percent Foreign Mail posted in the colony and $(100 - P) / 2$ was the percent Foreign Mail received from abroad. The number of domestic letters and cards (Y) was then obtained from the equation $Y = 2 * P * L / (P + 100)$ where P was the percent domestic mail obtained in the previous step and L was the number of letters and cards posted in the colony as reported in the Empire Tables. The projected number of foreign letters and cards was then determined from the equation $F = 2 * (L - Y)$ where F equals the number of foreign letters and cards handled (dispatched plus received) and L and Y were defined as they were in the previous equation.

Mail per capita analyses

The initial scattergrams for the analysis of the Domestic Mail per capita and Foreign Mail per capita (Chart 7A and 7B), showed that Jamaica was an outlier on both charts, which meant the same transformation would be required for this analysis as those described above. The initial scattergrams also showed that Bermuda was an outlier on both charts but that it would not be corrected by the transformations. This meant that a different set of factors were involved in the production of mail per capita in Bermuda than that covered by the model. Thus Bermuda was eliminated from both per capita analyses.

Next, the transformations were made on the data and the scattergrams of the transformed data were generated. The scattergram of the square root of Domestic Mail per capita and the natural logarithm of population is given in Chart 8 and the comparable scattergram for Foreign Mail per capita is given in Chart 9. The regression equations for the two scattergrams were: (1) for Domestic Mail per capita, $Y = .4269 * X - 3.5687$; and (2) for Foreign Mail per capita, $Y = -.1383 * X + 3.5155$ which show an increase for Domestic Mail and a decrease for Foreign Mail with an increase in population.

The "b" values in each equation passed the statistical test [$t(7) = 5.3157$ for the Domestic Mail equation and $t(11) = 3.1657$ for the Foreign Mail] so reported results cannot be explained as a chance occurrence. Note the sample sizes in the two per capita analyses were not the same because the foreign mail was reported for the presidencies of the Leeward Islands but not their domestic mail.

Chart 7. Domestic Mail per capita (A) and Foreign Mail per capita (B) by 1901 Population for British Caribbean Colonies

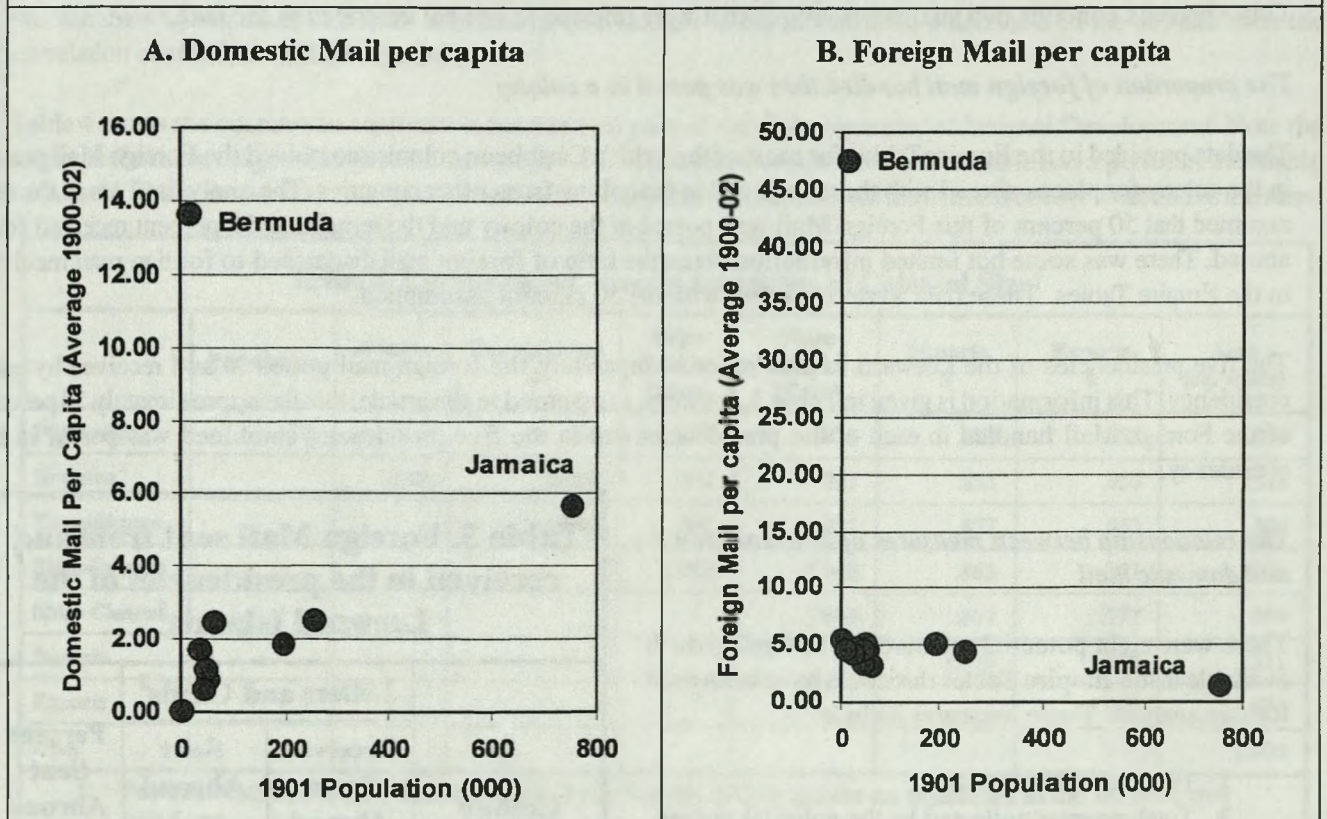
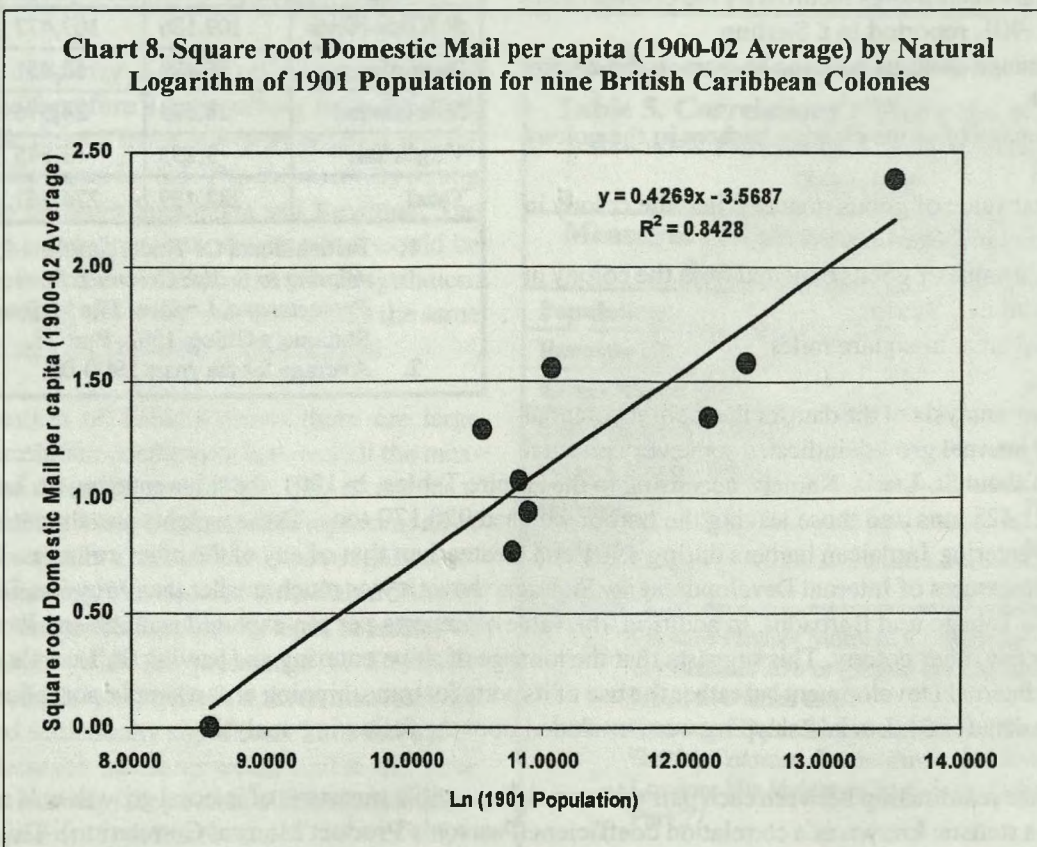


Chart 8. Square root Domestic Mail per capita (1900-02 Average) by Natural Logarithm of 1901 Population for nine British Caribbean Colonies



**APPENDIX B
AUXILIARY ANALYSIS**

This Appendix contains two auxiliary analyses that were referred to but not described in the text.

The proportion of foreign mail handled that was posted in a colony

The data provided in the Empire Tables for most of the British Caribbean colonies combined the Foreign Mail posted in the colony for places abroad with those received in the colony from other countries. The analysis given in the text assumed that 50 percent of this Foreign Mail was posted in the colony and the remaining 50 percent received from abroad. There was some but limited information about the ratio of foreign mail dispatched to foreign mail received in the Empire Tables. These data were consistent with the 50 percent assumption.

The five presidencies of the Leeward Islands reported separately the foreign mail posted in and received by each presidency. This information is given in Table 3. It shows, as assumed in the article, that the approximately 50 percent of the Foreign Mail handled in each of the presidencies and in the five presidencies combined was posted in the presidency.

The relationship between measures of internal growth and domestic mail

There were eight potential measures of internal growth available in the Empire Tables that could have been used for this analysis. These measures include:

1. 1901 total population
2. Total revenue collected by the colonial government in 1901, reported in £ Sterling
3. Total expenditures incurred by the colonial government in 1901, reported in £ Sterling
4. Tonnage of ships entering harbors in the colony during 1901
5. Tonnage of ships clearing harbors in the colony during 1901
6. Total value of goods imported into the colony in 1901, reported in £ Sterling
7. Total value of goods exported from the colony in 1901, reported in £ Sterling
8. Land area, in square miles

A preliminary analysis of the data for these eight potential measures of internal growth indicated some very unusual information about St. Lucia. Namely, according to the Empire Tables, in 1901, the ships entering St. Lucia's harbors weighed 921,425 tons and those leaving the harbor weighed 920,170 tons. These weights are almost equal to those of the ships entering Jamaican harbors during 1901 and greater than that of any of the other colonies. In every other respect, the measures of Internal Development for St. Lucia shows it was much smaller than Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados. In addition, the value of imports per ton exported is much smaller for St. Lucia than it is for any other colony. This suggests that the tonnage of ships entering and leaving St. Lucia's ports may not measure its Internal Development but rather the use of its ports for transshipping or as a simple port of call. Given this finding, the data for St. Lucia's shipping were excluded from the following analysis.

The size of the relationship between each pair of these eight possible measures of internal growth was determined by calculating a statistic known as a correlation coefficient (Pearson's Product Moment Correlation). This measure has

Table 3. Foreign Mail sent from and received in the presidencies of the Leeward Islands¹

Colony	Letters and Cards ²		Percent Sent Abroad
	Received from Abroad	Sent Abroad	
Antigua	85,155	83,718	49.6
St. Kitts-Nevis	109,186	107,477	49.6
Dominica	56,459	55,451	49.5
Montserrat	28,505	24,576	46.3
Virgin Isl.	3,153	3,545	52.9
Total	282,459	274,767	49.3

1. British Board Of Trade. *Statistical Tables relating to British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates*. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1902. Part 27.
2. Average for the years 1900-02.

a value ranging from 0; if there is no relationship between two variables, to 1.00 if there is a perfect positive relationship. In general, the stronger the relationship, the larger the value of the correlation coefficient and the closer the points on a scattergram will be to the trendline determined by the regression equation. If the relationship between the variables is negative, that is an increase in one variable is associated with a decrease in the second, then the correlation coefficient will be negative.

Table 4 shows the correlation coefficients between all pairs of the eight measures of Internal Development. Note the values in the main diagonal of the table are set at 1.00. These values show that each variable has a perfect relationship with itself. There are no values in the cells below the main diagonal of the table as each cell below would have the same

Table 4. Correlations¹ among measures of Colonial Size²

	Population	Revenue £	Expenditures £	Ships Entered (Tons)	Ships Cleared (Tons)	Imports £	Exports £	Area (sq. miles)
Population	1.000	.933	.925	.833	.828	.871	.898	.274
Revenue		1.000	1.000	.842	.837	.883	.956	.311
Expenditures			1.000	.840	.835	.877	.953	.306
Ships Entered				1.000	1.000	.863	.781	.063
Ships Cleared					1.000	.861	.777	.059
Imports						1.000	.936	.511
Exports							1.000	.638
Area								1.000

1. Pearson Product Moment Correlations. All correlations .638 or greater are significant at the .05 level, two tailed test.
2. Source of Data: *Statistical Tables relating to British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates*. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1902. Part 27

value as a similarly situated cell above the main diagonal and therefore it does not have to be reported. For example, the cell in the row for Population and the column for Revenue is .933. This shows a very strong relationship between Population and Revenue. The comparable cell below the main diagonal would be the row for Revenue and the column for Population. This cell is empty as its value would be .933 the same as comparable cell above the main diagonal.

An examination of Table 4 shows there are large positive correlation coefficients between all the measures except those for Area. Thus, any of the measures, excluding Area, can be used to represent all of them and the results obtained would be roughly comparable no matter which one was used. Table 5 shows the correlation coefficients for the eight measures of internal growth with the percentage of Domestic Mail. The correlations for the first seven measures are all large and statistically significant. Thus the use of any of these seven measures would lead to the same conclusion. Namely, they would all verify the Internal Development Hypothesis.

Continued on page 24

Table 5. Correlations¹: Measures of Colonies size with Percent of Colonies Mail that is Domestic²

Measures of Colonies Size	Pearson Correlation Coefficients
Population	.878
Revenue (£)	.814
Expenditures (£)	.802
Ships Entered (Tons)	.721
Ships Cleared (tons)	.720
Imports £	.791
Exports £	.865
Area (sq. miles)	.302

3. Pearson Product Moment Correlations. All correlations .638 or greater are significant at the .05 level, two tailed test.
4. Source of Data: *Statistical Tables relating to British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates*. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1902. Part 27

Since the values of Jamaica are so much larger than those of any other colony on all of the measures except Area, it played a major role in determining the size of the correlation coefficients reported above. To remove this effect, a natural logarithmic transformation was made on each of the eight variables and the analysis reported above conducted on the logarithms of the measures. The results of the correlation analysis using the transformations were the same as those reported above.

The fact that Area was not strongly related to the other measures of internal growth or domestic mail was somewhat surprising and may have resulted from some special features of the Caribbean colonies. Namely, much of the land area in many of the colonies was not habitable. In particular, British Guiana and British Honduras, the two colonies with the largest land area, had most of their land area occupied by tropical forests and this land was not available for the internal growth of the colony. In addition, the Bahamas had a relatively large land area, but much of this land consisted of small sandy islands that could not be used for extensive internal growth. If the analysis had been conducted for the total Empire, Area would probably have been strongly related to other measures of internal growth and to the percentage of domestic mail.

APPENDIX C

THE JOINT EFFECT OF THE DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS OF INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT ON THE PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC MAIL

There are many different dimensions of Internal Development that are strongly related to each other and each of them is strongly related to the percent of domestic mail generated in a colony (Appendix B). There are several different ways of interpreting these findings. They could indicate that one of the dimensions, such as population, was the causal factor that leads to the production of domestic mail and the relationship of the other dimensions with domestic mail was a statistical artifact. A second interpretation is that it was the joint effect of all the dimensions of internal growth working together that facilitated the production of domestic mail. There is no way we can determine from the existing data which is the correct interpretation, but I believe it was a joint effect. The reason I have adopted this interpretation is illustrated in the following examples.

In the first example, assume there was an initial settlement of 1,000 residents on the coast of a colony. According to the theory presented in the article, these residents, in this early stage of the colony's development, are dependent on their mother country, so most of their mail will be sent abroad. In line with this theory, assume that the average member of this society wrote 10 letters a year, nine of which were directed abroad and the other to a member of their own community. Then the total quantity of mail produced in that colony in a year would be 10,000 letters of which 10 percent were domestic mail.

In the next example, assume a second settlement of 1,000 residents was made on the coast of the same colony with the same dependence on the mother country as in the first settlement but with no contacts between the two settlements. It would be reasonable to assume that postal activities in the second settlement would be the same as the initial one. This means the total mail from the colony will increase to 20,000 letters solely as a function of the increase in population but the domestic mail would stay at 10 percent. This illustrates the fact that an increase in population, without any other form of internal development, would increase the total mail generated in the colony but not the proportion of domestic mail.

In the third example, assume the second settlement of 1,000 residents was located inland and the initial settlement acted as the port for the second community. Under these conditions, a road would be built between the two settlements which would facilitate trade between them. Thus, a local economy would develop encompassing both communities. Common problems would emerge that would require a system of justice and governance. The local economy and common system of governance would create interpersonal relations between the members of the two communities.

The growth of these common institutions and in the number of interpersonal relationships between members of the two communities would lead to an expansion of the domestic postal system. The average member of each community might now send three domestic letters, one as before to a member of his or her own community and the two additional ones to members of the other community. Assuming no change in the need for foreign mail, the increase in population

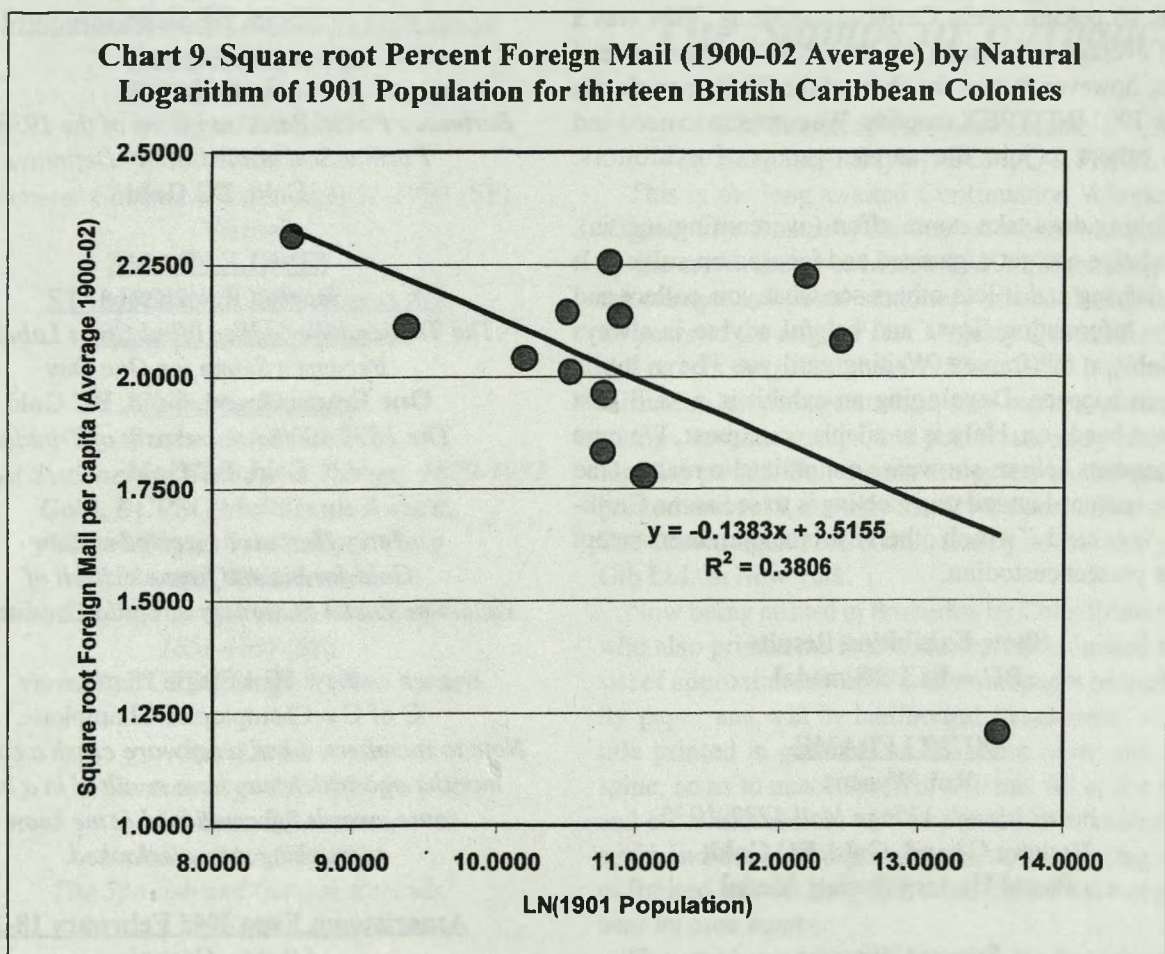
under these conditions would result in a total of 24,000 letters of which 6,000 or 25 percent would be domestic. Thus the increase in population accompanied by the growth in local institutions resulted in an increase in both total mail and the proportion of domestic mail.

The actual effect of an increase in population and its associated social ties on the total mail generated in a colony would depend on the extent to which the new communications were additional or replacement communications. For example, suppose that one of the two letters sent to the other community, in the third example above, was interpersonal in nature. Then it would not replace any pre-existing letter. Suppose the second letter concerned an economic transaction between members of the two communities that replaced an economic transaction that otherwise would have been conducted with the mother country. Then the second letter might be a replacement letter. The average member of each community under this scenario would send eight and not nine letters abroad and three letters locally thus the total mail would be 22,000 of which 6,000 or 27 percent was domestic.

These examples illustrate the rationale for assuming the various dimensions of internal growth had a joint effect on the production of domestic and total mail generated in a colony.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

¹ White, John S., et. al., *The Postal History of New South Wales 1788-1901*. New South Wales: Philatelic Association of New South Wales, 1988.



BCPSG Exhibits and Awards

By Paul Larsen
Awards Chairman

Exhibits at INDYPEX 2005 AGM

The 2005 INDYPEX show included, as usual, Youth, Indiana Show Case and a wide variety of subjects in the General Exhibition. They have an exceptional youth program and continue to "graduate" youthful exhibitors into the main exhibit hall. Ages ranged from nine to 21 and they produced some fine exhibits; indeed, one nine-year-old won three big ones: ATA & AAPE Youth and AAPE Creativity awards. The Show Case is restricted to aspects of Indiana postal history. The General Exhibition included 220 competitive frames including nine single frames.

BCPSG members entered 51 frames of Caribbean area material in the General Exhibition, about 23 percent of the competitive frames. Ten of the 38 exhibits in this class, about 26 percent, were Caribbean subjects. This was a good average turn out in the context of the past several years; however, it was far short of the 90 frames shown at our 1991 INDYPEX meeting. We continue to need and urge others to join the current group of exhibitors.

Exhibiting does take some effort (overcoming inertia), but it helps one get organized and focused on subject. It is satisfying and it lets others see what you collect and enjoy. Information flows and helpful advice is always available at the frames. Waiting until you "have it all" seldom happens. Developing an exhibit is a skill best learned hands-on. Help is available on request. We urge all members help us showcase our philatelic realm. One of the reasons I attend our meeting is to see some Caribbean "eye candy" which otherwise is seldom seen except by its present custodian.

Show Exhibition Results BC = BCPSG medal

MULTI FRAME

Rob Wynstra
Leeward Islands Village Mail 1732-1932
**Reserve Grand, Gold, BC Gold,
Postal History Society Medal**

Edward Waterous
Bahamas Postal Stationery
Gold, BC Gold, Marcus White Award

Reuben Ramkissoon
Tobago 1772-1900 Development of the Post
Cameron Trophy, Gold, BC Gold

Michael Nethersole
Stamps of St. Vincent - 1861-1937
(Queen Victoria Through King George V)
Vermeil

Frederick Lutt
Leeward Islands King George VI Definitive
Vermeil, BC Vermeil, AAPE Award of Honor

Duane Larson
The Postage Stamps of Jamaica 1860 to 1921
Vermeil, BC Vermeil

Paul Larsen
Barbados Seal Issues 1892-1935
Gold, BC Gold

Jerry Hart
Barbados Postal Rates and Uses of the 1938 Small
Format Seal of the Colony Definitive
Gold, BC Gold

SINGLE FRAME

Reuben Ramkissoon
The Trinidad World War I Red Cross Label that
Became a Stamp for One Day
One Frame Grand, Gold, BC Gold
The 1898 400th Anniversary of Trinidad
Gold, BC Gold

Jerry Hart also received a show
Gold for his one frame exhibit of
Victorian Postal Stationery of India Used at Aden.

Key: SF = Single frame;

C of C = Champion of Champions.

Note to members: I had a software crash a couple of
months ago which may have resulted in a loss of
some awards information. Let me know if
something was overlooked.

Ameristamp Expo 2005 February 18-20

Atlanta, Georgia
Paul Fletcher
Trinidad: The 1885 Postage Due Issue (SF)
C of C, Gold

WESTPEX 2005, April 17-19**Burlingame, California**

Paul Fletcher

*The Postage Due Stamps of
New South Wales and Victoria*
Gold, SAS/O Silver**Pacific Explorer 2005, April 21-14****Sydney, Australia**

Paul Fletcher

The Postage Due Stamps of Australia
Gold, Special Prize**NAPEX 2005, June 3-5****McLean, Virginia**

George Bowman

Railroad Traveling Post Offices in Victoria
Gold,**Mobile Post Office Society Charles L. Towle Award***Victoria Barred Oval Cancels (SF)***Gold****Minnesota Stamp Expo 2005, July 22-24****Crystal, Minnesota**

Rueben Ramkissoon

*Tobago 1772-1900***Gold***Numeral Cancels of Trinidad 1851-1891 (SF)***Vermeil****STAMPSHOW 2005, August 4-7****Grand Rapids, Michigan****Philatelic Exhibits**

Rueben Ramkissoon

*Postal Stationery of Trinidad & Tobago, 1879-1937***Gold, BCPSG Multiframe Award,****United Postal Stationery Society****Marcus White Award***Forwarding Agents of Trinidad & Tobago Mail:**1857-1897 (SF)***Vermeil, BCPSG Single Frame Award**

Paul Larsen

*German Togo 1885-1914***C of C Prix d'Honneur***Caroline Islands to 1914:**The Spanish and German Periods***Gold**

Steve Schumann

*New Zealand Postal Stationery, 1876-1936***C of C Prix d'Honneur**

Jerome Kasper

*United States Aerogrammes***Silver, Errors, Freaks & Oddities****Collectors Club Third***Southern Rhodesia Military Airletters***Vermeil****Literature**

Peter Elias

*4 Rings: The History of Audi (A Philatelic Perspective)***Silver-bronze***Stamping Around***Vermeil**

Steve Jarvis

*British West Indies Study Circle Bulletin***Gold**

Second volume ready of *The Stamps of Barbados*

The Stamps of Barbados Volume II

by Edmund A. Bayley, SCM, QC, FRPSL

This is the long awaited Continuation Volume to the original *The Stamps of Barbados*, which was published by the same author in March 1989. Volume II includes the stamps and postal stationery issued during the first 25 years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and covers the period from 1953 to 1978. It includes information on postage stamps, coil stamps, postage due stamps, revenue stamps, and postal stationery issued during that period. Full details are given on the quantities printed and sold, not only locally by post offices, but by The Crown Agents in London, and by its subsidiary, Stan-Gib Ltd. in New York.

Now being printed in Barbados by Coles Printery Ltd., who also printed the first volume, it is estimated to consist of approximately 250+ letter size pages on high quality paper and will be hardbound (hand-sewn) with the title printed in gold foil on the front cover and on the spine, so as to match the first volume. All of the stamps and other illustrations will be printed in full color. Once again and due to high printing costs, the printing will be of limited edition (only 500 copies), and each copy will bear its own number.

The new book will soon be available from the author, Edmund A. Bayley, P.O. Box 61, Bridgetown, Barbados. Please contact him for the price and shipping costs. His electronic mail address is: gustav@caribsurf.com.

Preparations under way for AGM in St. Vincent in 2007

By Jack Harwood
President

Now is the time to begin planning for our group visit to the island of St. Vincent. Tentative dates for the formal part of the trip are May 19-26, 2007. I had the pleasure of visiting St. Vincent a few months ago, accompanied by Mary and Felix Kerr of Barbados. We met with Miss Celine Jack, Director of Postal Services, and her staff assistants; and with Mr. Edward Beache, Managing Director of the Philatelic Bureau. From every indication, St. Vincent will issue one or more stamps to commemorate our meeting.

We also visited several hotels, looking at potential meeting sites. Sunset Shores Beach Hotel has been tentatively selected. It is located in the small town of Villa, a few miles east of Kingstown, right on the beach. It offers air conditioned rooms, each with an ocean view. The large meeting room is capable of accommodating a modest exhibition, group dinners, etc. We anticipate obtaining a group rate for rooms. You can view the hotel at its web-site:

<http://www.sunsetshores.com>.

Feel free to include your spouse, children and/or guests in this trip. Among the potential events are tours of the Kingstown Post Office and several village post offices,



This photograph shows St. Vincent and the Grenadines Postal Corporation officials meeting with BCPSG President Jack Harwood. From left, Edward Beache, Managing Director; President Harwood; and John Thompson, Chairman, St. Vincent and the Grenadines Philatelic Bureau.



This photograph shows St. Vincent and the Grenadines Postal Corporation officials during the recent visit of BCPSG President Jack Harwood. From left, Cynthia Hope-Browne, Assistant Director-Finance; J. Celine Jack, Director of Postal Services; and Jacqueline Adams-Ollivierre, Assistant Director-Operations.

boat tours to the waterfalls along the west coast, hiking to the rim of La Soufriere volcano, visits to the Kingstown market, Fort Charlotte and the botanical gardens, driving tours through the Mesopotamia valley, and ferry trips to nearby Bequia or other islands in the Grenadines. More information on things to see and do in St. Vincent can be found at

<http://www.svgtourism.com>.

We will be coordinating activities with the St. Vincent Stamp & Coin Collectors Club. Mrs. Fareeda Kajim, president of the club, is working with us on all areas of the trip. Local newspapers and television will cover the planned small exhibition. If you have a frame or two of British Caribbean material suitable for display, please plan to bring it along.

We will conclude the week with a group dinner. Among the guests, we expect various Post Office and Philatelic Bureau officials, and quite likely the Prime Minister and his wife. No doubt, various other politicians will attend, giving the dinner a distinctly Vincentian flavor.

I found St. Vincent to be beautiful and charming, and am anxious to return. It has not yet been spoiled by the throngs of tourists so common in many of the islands. The people are welcoming and friendly, the climate is unmatched, and the food is excellent. Put the dates on your calendar now, and plan to join us in St. Vincent.

Report of Annual General Meeting at INDYPEX 2005

By **Jack Harwood**
President

About 20 members attended the annual meeting in Indianapolis. Those who signed the roll included Ed Waterous, Mary Gleadall (from Barbados), Paul Larsen, Charles Ricksecker (U.S. Virgin Islands), Mike Nethersole, Charles Freeland (Switzerland), George Fabian, Jerry Hart, Ben Ramkissoon, Jim Czul, Howard Austin, Robert Lebow, Duane Larson, Rob Wynstra, Peter McCann, Mike Mead, David Wilson and Jack Harwood. There were several others who didn't sign in, and I apologize for omitting their names.

We began our group activities with a Friday night dinner at the nearby Crowne Plaza. Even though service to our group of 25 left a bit to be desired, good company and lots of laughter made up for most shortcomings. After dinner, most adjourned to the hospitality suite. Activities there included auction lot viewing, a bridge game, and lots of good old-fashioned trading of lies and other stories.

Saturday's activities included the General Membership Meeting. Among other things, the Cameron, Addiss and Durnin Awards were presented, and the new Jim Stern bequest was announced (see the President's Report). Ben Ramkissoon followed with slides of his fascinating collection of Tobago postal history, and Howie Austin presented his inaugural auction, ably assisted by his wife, Bernice, Ed Waterous and Jerry Hart.

The Awards Banquet brought the group a number of high awards, including the show Reserve Grand, Single Frame Grand, eight gold medals, two vermeil medals, and a variety of special awards, all of which are outlined in the Awards section in this issue. The group also presented a special medal to Sharon Newby, a member of the Indypex

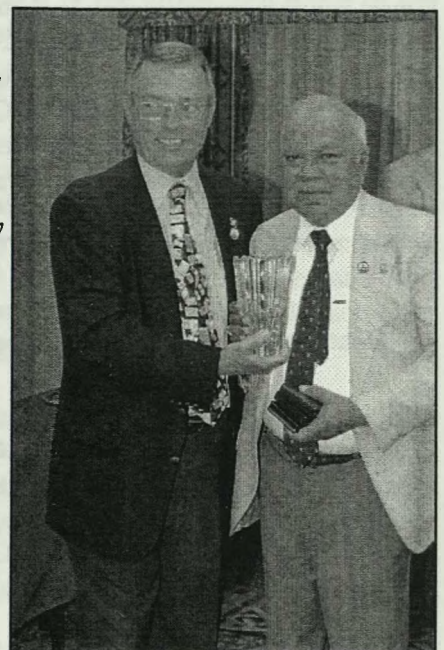
show committee, who provided outstanding assistance to us in a variety of ways. Because of her help, everything appeared to run efficiently, even when it didn't.

Following the banquet, most of the group stayed to enjoy the hospitality suite and the company of good friends, old and new. If you didn't make it to the meeting this year, you missed an enjoyable event. We hope you'll join us next year in Washington.



Shown at INDYPEX 2005 are several BCPSG award winners. From left, Duane Larson, Ben Ramkissoon, Jerry Hart, Paul Larsen, Ed Waterous, Rob Wynstra, Michael Nethersole, and Frederick Lutt.

*Shown at
INDYPEX 2005
is Ben
Ramkissoon,
right, being
congratulated
by
our President,
Jack Harwood.*



Auction Manager's Report

By **Howard Austin**
Auction Manager

The 2005 BCPSG Auction was held on July 9, 2005 following the annual meeting at INDYPEX. The participants included 45 bidders with 14 floor bidders, most of who were successful with one or more lots. The auction was called by Vice President and former auction manager Ed Waterous.

A list of the prices realized is included in this report. The lucky winner of the Trinidad postcard lot paid \$850. The Trinidad & Tobago Red Cross letter fetched \$300. The Barbados, 1870, 1/- Britannia pair (SG #47) realized \$200, and the Bahamas collection of cancellations (about 480 items) brought \$625. The lot of Bahamas TRD's brought a winning bid of \$125 and the lot of 160 Bahamas covers realized \$160. Jamaica obits brought from \$13 to \$35. Barbados covers ranged between \$7.50 to \$60. The Antigua cover with Caymans postage due brought a winning bid of \$75.

Total sales were about \$4,500, which should bring the group a small profit. I have sent invoices to all individuals that won lots, and I am awaiting payment from some members. Checks will then be mailed to vendors and the books cleared, hopefully soon.

I would like to put out the traditional call for you to send your duplicates and unneeded material for our next auction. I would furthermore request that each member look over your accumulations and submit those items (even those good ones) that have gathered dust and offer them for sale. Remember the purpose of our study group is to expand the knowledge of British Caribbean philatelic knowledge. An item or two from each member would help to strengthen both the amount and quality of items

of interest to other members. It would also tend to draw interest from current as well as prospective members.

I would like to thank the vendors and bidders who participated in this year's auction. Hopefully next year we can have an increase in both buying and selling of philatelic material. In that regard, I would like to set a deadline of January 15 for submission of items for next year's auction. This deadline will reduce the considerable printing and mailing expenses involved with the annual auction.

Calling all British Guiana Study Group participants!

Larry Goldberg is the British Guiana Study Group leader, and he would like to hear from those who are members of the group or have interest in being members. "There is no list of British Guiana devotees, thus no way to communicate with them," he said. He would like to start a dialogue. Contact him at the snail mail or email addresses shown under Study Group Leaders on page 2.

American Philatelic Society seeking sales examiners

The APS Sales Division is seeking for members who have enough expertise to serve as Sales Examiners. Such Examiners typically have a good reference collection of stamps and / or literature, and have most of the items they would be receiving from the Sales Division. Members who serve on the APS Expert Service are qualified and able to serve as Examiners. Please indicate your interest by contacting Tom Horn, Director of Sales at APS twhorn@stamps.org or Ben Ramkissoon, BCPSG APS Representative rramkissoon@juno.com.

Deadlines

Deadlines

Deadlines

Deadlines

We've all got them, and this journal is no different! Deadlines for receiving material for publication (and that means in the editor's hands, not mailed) and the anticipated mailing date for each of the quarterly issues of this publication are now found at the bottom of page 3.

Please take note of these dates!

Ramkissoon, Matheson, Jarvis capture major BCPSG awards

By Jack Harwood
President

The BCPSG presented its four major awards at INDYPEX 2005. Dr. Reuben A. Ramkissoon received two, while Ian Matheson and Steve Jarvis captured the others.

Addiss Award

Steve Jarvis of the United Kingdom received the Edward Addiss Award for lifetime achievement in philatelic writing and research. Funding for this award was provided through a donation by Lee Addiss in memory of her husband, Ed Addiss. Ed served as president of the group and wrote extensively on the postal history of Trinidad and British Honduras.

Steve Jarvis was cited by the awards committee for the high quality of his work on recent volumes of *The Encyclopedia of Jamaican Philately*. The books in that series, written in collaboration with Derek Sutcliffe, provide a vast array of information from research never previously available. They serve as the cornerstone for serious study of the stamps and postal history of Jamaica. Steve was further recognized for his exemplary work as editor of the British West Indies Study Circle Bulletin. In addition to his writing and research, Steve serves on the board of trustees of the BCPSG.

Durnin Award

The Durnin Award committee, consisting of Michel Forand (Chair), Chuck Cwiakala and Charles Freeland, had a difficult time selecting the winner of the "best article" to appear in the 2004 BCPI. For the first time they could recall, the jury reached a split decision, with two articles in contention.

The first of these was the two-part article "Miscellaneous Handstamps, Cachets and Other Endorsements" of British Honduras, by Ian Matheson of South Africa. In 17 pages, Ian presented a comprehensive record of all known markings in these categories, set out and illustrated in a clear informative manner. The article obviously required many years of study and research.

The second contender was Wayne Menuz's exposé of the fake Leeward Islands size "f" postal stationery envelope.

This item had previously been discussed in *Journal* columns by Darryl Fuller and Michael Oliver. Wayne's article was a very different type that required very different expertise. The judges appreciated the extensive knowledge of postal stationery that helped assess the facts and come to a well-argued conclusion.

Ultimately, the jury concluded that the award would go to Ian Matheson. Ian has received the Durnin Award on at least two previous occasions. In announcing the prize at the AGM in Indianapolis, Charles Freeland commented on both articles, and also noted that the jury had given favorable consideration to the article "Desirably Philatelic" by Eric Bateson of Australia.

Cooley Award

This award recognizes outstanding lifetime service to the group. This year, it was presented to Dr. Rueben A. "Ben" Ramkissoon of Oak Brook, Illinois. Ben has been a friend and mentor to members of the group for many years. Over the years, he has served as president, treasurer, publications chairman and study group leader. Whenever there is a job to be done, Ben is quick to volunteer. He is frequently called upon for presentations to the group, and regularly exhibits at the AGM and other venues. His exhibits of Trinidad, Tobago, Anguilla, Ghandi and space topics have won many awards, including a number of international large gold medals. In addition to his extensive efforts in support of the group, Ben is one of the most delightful individuals you will ever meet, and one of philately's true gentlemen.

Cameron Trophy

This award is presented for the best exhibit of British Caribbean material at the AGM venue. The award can be won only once by any individual exhibit, although an exhibitor may win more than once with different exhibits. The 2005 winner is Dr. Rueben A. Ramkissoon, for his exhibit "Tobago 1772-1900."

This award capped a sizeable haul of awards for Ben Ramkissoon, as noted in the awards section elsewhere in this issue. This particular exhibit details the development of the post in Tobago before and during the French and British rule. It includes the inland post up to the amalgamation with Trinidad beginning in 1900.

President's Message

By Jack Harwood

Our recently concluded Annual Meeting at Indypex was very successful. Reports on the social activities, awards and events appear elsewhere in this issue. Your Executive Committee also met, and a number of items of interest were discussed. At the end of this year, you will be asked to include your e-mail address and collecting interests on the membership renewal form. An updated list of member interests will be compiled and published using this information.

Our meeting date at next year's international exhibition, Washington 2006, was confirmed as Saturday, May 27, 2006. That is the opening day of the exhibition, and our meeting will take place during the afternoon. If you have not already done so, please consult the Washington 2006 website to obtain hotel reservations. Reasonable rates are available, and this should be an outstanding event. Please plan to join us.

Our 2007 meeting site has also been confirmed. We will meet on the island of St. Vincent for what should be an interesting and fun-filled time. Some tentative details are included in a separate report in this issue.

We are in need of a volunteer to take on the position of Advertising Manager for the *Journal*. Tim Tweddell has handled this job for a number of years, but due to his travel schedule and other obligations, he would like to be relieved. The job is neither difficult nor time consuming. It involves periodically reviewing other philatelic publications for advertisers of BWI material, composing a form letter soliciting ads for our *Journal*, and sending it to potential advertisers. It also requires sending an annual invoice to advertisers, receiving their checks (made payable to BCPSG), and forwarding payments to the Treasurer. If you are willing to fill this position, please contact me directly (address on inside front cover).

Our new Auction Manager, Howie Austin, completed his first auction. His report appears elsewhere in this issue, but I know he is ready to receive your lots for next year's sale. With your participation, it should be considerably larger than the one just completed.

Publications Officer David Wilson is in process of receiving the Group Library, and should be ready to handle borrowing requests by the time you receive this *Journal*.

The late Jim Stern, former Trustee and active member of our group, has left a bequest for the benefit of the group.

His generous \$5,000 contribution is to be used to encourage new exhibitors of British West Indies material. According to his instructions, any first-time multi-frame exhibitor of BWI material at a national level exhibition who receives a medal award will also receive a \$250 cash award. If you have been waiting to enter the exhibiting scene,

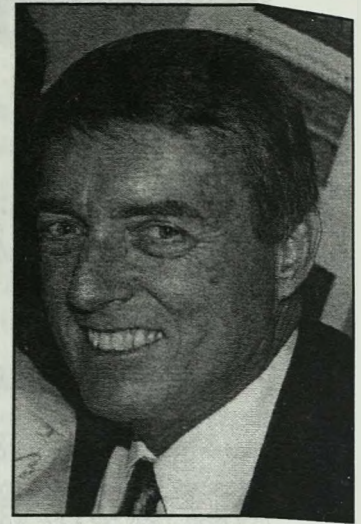
you now have a financial incentive to do so. The group would like nothing better than to see this bequest put to use.

Our Treasurer has been busy, and his report appears in this issue, too. Of particular interest is the ability to pay your membership dues via Paypal. We hope many of you will find this an easy and convenient way to renew.

This year is one of the years when new Trustees are elected by the membership. Trustees are responsible for overseeing the operation of the group, and electing officers biennially. Please use the enclosed form to cast your ballot. Every vote counts.

Finally, I extend my personal thanks to the officers and Trustees who were present in Indianapolis. They work very hard to insure the success of the group, and are doing an excellent job. Please remember to thank them when you see them. Without their efforts, the group would not function very well.

See you in Washington!



Membership Director's Report — By Tom Giraldi

New Members

All new applicants listed in the last issue of the Journal have been accepted as members of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group.
 Congratulations and welcome to the Group.

New Applicants

Jeff Curtis, 912 Jonathan Dr., Plainfield, IN 46168 USA. Philatelic interests: not stated. Sponsored by Ed Waterous.

Chris Hee, 1306 Westmoorland St., Ypsilanti, MI 48197-4654 USA. Philatelic interests: Ireland, Mexico, Western Europe, British Commonwealth, especially BWI including Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Jamaica and Nevis. Sponsored by Jerry Hart.

Change of Address

Russell J. Boylan, 78 Ryrie Avenue, Como, WA 6152 AUSTRALIA

Paul Hancock, Bridlewood, Woodhouse Hill, Uplyme, Lyme Regis, Dorset DT7 3SL UNITED KINGDOM

Joseph W. Hickey, 2431 Boxwood Ct., Lafayette, CO 80026-9372 USA

Dr. Gary M. Stone, 7872 Talavera Pl., Delray Beach, FL 33446-4321 USA

E-mail changes

Russell J. Boylan: rboylan@uptusnet.com.au

Paul Hancock: p@hank2.fsnet.co.uk

Dingle Smith: dsm30722@bigpond.net.au

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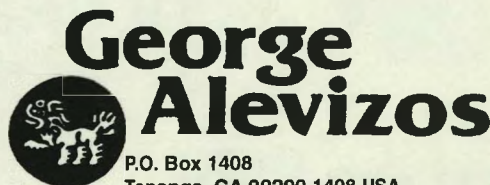
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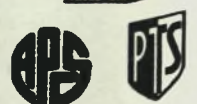
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