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This colorful cigar box shows John Hay, who was vicariously influential in Jamaican stamp design from 1899-1912 and beyond. See the first part of David Horry's research on Jamaican stamp design from 1900 to 1950 inside.

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Dr. Peter P. McCann (address above)
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Membership Director: VacantPlease address membership questions to the President (this includes address changes).
Advertising Manager: Mr. Tom Giraldi, 1305 Scottsdale Way, Modesto, CA 95355-3255 USA
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# Jamaica stamp design 1900-1950: Radical new perspectives 

By David Horry, FRPSL<br>An Englishman resident in Shanghai, China

Only at the beginning of 2018 did I start looking at the stamps and postmarks of Jamaica within the period 1880-1925. This was mainly because of my interest in the Temporary Rubber Datestamps (TRDs). Just why were they issued to such remote parts of the colony?


The answer was finally teased out on a recent visit to see the collection of Karl Groeber of Heidelberg, Germany. Karl is actually American but lived in Kingston in the early 1970s and was friendly with Joe Mahfood and Ronald Wong. An unissued TRD from Paul Mountain dated 1948 was found in his collection. It was stamped on Crown Agents watermarked cartridge. This was similar to another proof which I discovered in Ray Stanton's burgeoning collection, just a week earlier over in Lincolnshire. His 1938 Long Road proof was on the very same Crown Agents Standard paper.

The TRDs were not issued to GPO Kingston directly, but some other body! They were issued not
to post offices but Postal Agencies. In 2015 while in Jamaica, I discovered that corporate bodies could apply for a Postal Agency and act as guarantors.

These had a link via a third 1949 cover from the Jamaica Agricultural Society to H. W. Blanks (Figure 1). Their main interest from the late 1920s ap-

Figure 1
Registered cover to "H. W. Blanks, Box 186, Columbia La., U.S.A." The blank, folded, onionskin A4 insert (above) bears the Crown Agents' "Standard" watermark ( $50 \times 50 \mathrm{~mm}$ ). New evidence suggests Hedley Mobbs designed the $£ 1$ Tobacco definitive. The cover is ex-Ed Barrow.
peared to be the cultivation of bananas and citrus fruits.

In 1890 the railway in Jamaica was built by the Boston Fruit Company. Bananas do not travel well, especially on the dirt roads of Jamaica. The railway provided a smooth passage for the "Gros Michels" bananas being shipped to North America's west coast by banana boats. From 1901, they travelled on Elders \& Fyffe's ships and business was booming for what was now called The United Fruit Company.

The company opened its new headquarters at the Ferry Inn, between Spanish Town and Kingston. On the railways, the United Fruit Company provided
an additional mail service to the post office. They used American manufactured TRDs that used the familiar purple ink. It was entirely in their interests to make sure communications were as fast as possible as bananas need special management. By 1901, United Fruit Company owned every banana plantation on the island. Many of these were in remote areas without proper roads, telegraphs or postal arrangements.


Figure 2 Guatemala, 1902 (1908 overprint).

The United Fruit Company conceived the idea of TRDs. GPO Kingston had no interest in promoting Jamaica as a "Banana Republic," but the Crown Agents was not opposed, as the United Fruit Company was bearing the costs of their venture.

In 1901, a similar problem had been solved at a stroke in Guatemala, when the United Fruit Company took over the entire postal system of that state. By 1903 they contracted Waterlow \& Sons to produce high quality pictorial Guatemalan postage stamps, just as they had for New Zealand in 1897 (Figure 2). In December 1899, De La Rue introduced a full set of pictorials for Tasmania. Unfortunately they were not a patch on Waterlow's New Zealand offering (Figure 3).


Figure 3 New Zealand, 8d indigo, 1897.

In 1900 the United Fruit Company had already tried to convince Jamaican postal authorities to allow them produce stamps. De La Rue was asked by the Crown Agents to produce a 1d definitive show-
ing the Llandovery Falls in red.
It was designed and engraved by Henry Barr and bore strong resemblance to his Tasmanian 6d


Figure 4
Tasmania, 6d Dilston Falls, 1899.
Dalston Falls (Figure 4). It was highly unpopular: even Governor Sir Augustus Hemming "disowned it," as did Lady Hemming and surprisingly so did George Pearce, the Postmaster General! They all blamed the previous governor, Sir Henry Blake and Lady Blake, who had shifted to Colombo after yellow fever had raged in Jamaica 1897.


Figure 5 Llandovery Falls 1d, 1901.

The Llandovery Falls stamp was tried in two colors (red and black), but this made the postmarks difficult to read and was called "The Welsh Bedspread." Everyone thought it showed a Welsh waterfall scene, but, in fact, Llandovery Falls was in Jamaica. It was perhaps better known as Laughlands, home of the United Fruit Company citrus trial grounds (Figure 5). According to W. Buckland Edwards, the "Llandoverys" were then returned to United Fruit Company for use on their railways and at their new Titchfield, Constant Spring and Myrtle

Bank hotels. Many were shipped off to the Cayman Islands. It was at this point in time that United Fruit Company appears to have taken matters into their own hands and had asked Waterlow to design and produce a set of stamps. Initially, the Crown Agents


Figure 6
A New Mail Service for Jamaica The Daily Gleaner, February 13, 1901.
were on board, as they were not particularly happy with De La Rue. But disaster struck when two massive hurricanes struck Jamaica, both in the month of August 1902. The Jamaican banana industry was simply blown away and United Fruit Company was unable to pay Waterlow for the stamps.

Some of the designs had been announced by (Sir) Alfred Jones, Chairman of Elders in the Daily Despatch, a Mandeville newspaper, as early as 1900. Photographs had been taken by Noel de Montegnac, and subjects were to include "the Rodney Memorial at Spanish Town, and a Jamaican country view" (Figure 6).

This unhappy state of affairs had all been brought on by the Venezuela Crisis of 1895 . The dispute over gold fields in the western region of British Guiana had almost brought America and Britain to war. It brought into focus the 1823 Monroe Treaty. Consequently the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty was signed in November 1901 as a legal preliminary to the U.S. building the Panama Canal. It nullified the Clayton-

Figure 7 Sir Julian Pauncefote, circa 1900.


Bulwer Treaty of 1850 and gave the United States the right to create and control a canal across the Central American isthmus in order to connect the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.

Hay-Pauncefote (Figure $7 \boldsymbol{\&}$ cover) had tacitly forbidden the use of postage stamps carrying the reigning monarch's head on British West Indian and Pacific Ocean colonial mails, carried by American ships through the Canal, as and when it opened. It is important to note that the details of international


Figure 8
Edwardian Jamaicans: from Waterlow 1903 and 1901 and De La Rue. And the late 2d grey issued seven months after the King's death.


Figure 9
De La Rue crudely pasted KGV's head on the earlier Edward proof.
treaties remained secret until the forming of the League of Nations in 1920.

That is why King Edward does not grace the stamps of Jamaica, Tasmania and other smaller colonies. It also explains why Queen Victoria stamps were printed by De La Rue throughout the latter part of Edward's reign: Victoria did not reign! The only Edwardian stamp was finally issued in 1911, seven months after his death (Figure 8-9). This was the result of joint petitioning from the Kingston Philatological Society and Jamaica Philatelic Society, respectively led by Messrs. Charles Vendryes and Astley Clerk.

It further explains why the Crown Agents released the less than sparkling Jamaican Arms issue of 1903. It was rumored in both Jamaica and Tasmania that King Edward had died. He nearly did after a botched abdominal operation, and it was touch
and go. This led to his Coronation being postponed from June 26 to August 9, 1902. The Waterlow United Fruit Company stamps languished in Waterlow vaults for several years.

In 1907 there was another terrible falling-out between the U.S. and Great Britain regarding "The Swettenham Affair," also known as "The Kingston Affair." After the dreadful Kingston earthquake of January 1907, the Americans sent a small fleet, including a submarine, from Cuba to Jamaica. They


Figure 10
Were these Jamaican definitive proofs printed circa 1902 by Waterlow \& Sons or 1921 by De La Rue?
brought U.S. Marines, medical supplies, naval doctors and nursing staff. Governor Swettenham, who had been governor in British Guiana from 1901-1904, was not well disposed to what he saw as American intervention; he used strong naval language to inform the American Admiral Davis that his services were not required.

Washington was apopleptic and by May 1907 Swettenham was forced to resign. Consequently, the King's head disappeared in St. Vincent as its mails were sent through the American Virgin Islands. It is interesting to note that the British monarchs' heads
were absent in British Guiana and Trinidad until after World War I.

So what lay in Waterlow's stamp vaults? It would appear that the United Fruit Company had produced a rather beautiful set of definitives: 2d, The King's House at Spanish Town; 4d, The Cathedral, Spanish Town; 6d, MS Port Morant; 8d, The Ferry Inn; 1/-, The Statue of Queen Victoria; 2-, the aforementioned Admiral Rodney Memorial, Spanish Town; 3/-, the Sir Charles Metcalfe Memorial and the 5/-, A Jamaican Country Scene (Figure 10).

Were these Jamaican definitive proofs printed circa 1902 by Waterlow or 1921 by De La Rue? And what of the issued stamps? They are loaded with United Fruit Company imagery and locations in Spanish Town, where the company located in 1900, at the Ferry Inn, Caymanas Bay.

Additionally it was stated there were stamps showing Alfred Jones and Austen Chamberlain, possibly the 1 d and $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ values. From earlier times there was a $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ stamp depicting the 1890 Exhibition, recess engraved, and a similarly sized 3d value showing the "Landing of Christopher Columbus"! These may have been produced by either Waterlow or possibly Perkins Bacon (Figure 11).


Figure 11

## De La Rue 3d Columbus issue of 1921 -- or was it perhaps printed sometime earlier by Perkins Bacon or Waterlow \& Sons?

The Panama Canal opened in August 1914, and so did The Great War. It is interesting to note that hardly any shipping used the Canal until 1920. In 1918, Sir Leslie Probyn arrived in Kingston to become governor. He was a keen philatelist and wished to give Jamaica a brand new set of definitives, fit for a King. But postwar, the coffers were empty: fortunately his brother, Dighton, came to the rescue. Sir Dighton Probyn was appointed a member of the Privy Council in 1901. In later life, he became an ornament of the Victorian age, being "Keeper of the Privy Purse," a court sinecure position, as well as Secretary to the Prince of Wales and Comptroller of the Household.

Sir Dighton advised that the old "Waterlow's" were still languishing in the Crown Agents vaults and might save a bob or two. Leslie Probyn put it about that various persons were asked to nominate their favorite subjects for "new" stamps; the resurrection took place under Fred Cundall, the secretary of the Institute of Jamaica. As per H. Cooke, "The entire series of these stamps, with the exception of the 6d 'Port Royal,' was issued on Multiple CA paper." This is somewhat odd as the new Multiple Script CA watermark was already available by January 1921.


Figure 12
The De La Rue "Quattie" (11/2d) trial in bistre brown, 1919.

The $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$, or "Quattie" as it was referred to locally (a quarter of a sixpence), was first released on July 4, 1919 on old stock (Figure 12) and on the new stock on February 2, 1921. These were both the work of De La Rue. However, the latter was printed at the same time as 2 d and 4 d on the old stock. The King's head is quite disproportionately small: it appears to be something of an afterthought, with "JAMAICA" pushed to the left.

Next to be issued was the new 10/- myrtle green on May 6, 1920 (Figure 13). This was undoubtedly the work of De La Rue, bold and rugged and depicting the "Supreme Lord of Jamaica." It was designed on the instruction of Sir Leslie Probyn directly to De La Rue. It did not contravene the HayPauncefote Agreement as the 10/- stamp was not a


Figure 13 KGV "Supreme Lord of Jamaica" - bold and brassy.
denomination used on mail to America.
On November 12, 1920, the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ Exhibition stamp was issued; it was decidedly odd. It lacked any sort of uniformity of design, as noted by John Easton: "This series settled once and for all any question of the right process for Pictorial designs; the Halfpenny and Penny values were typographed, and they lose considerably in detail and finish." What was not realized was that the halfpenny had been originally printed for the Exhibition, which was meant to have opened on November 12, 1890! A special postmark was retained. Careful study shows that the original recess plate had been used but that the date had been altered from 1890 to 1891 . But, the baseline is no longer centered between the two ornamental dots (Figure 14). The Exhibition had to be moved back to January 25, 1891. The stamps had already been printed, using the intaglio method, either by Waterlow or perhaps even Perkins Bacon. The originals were doubtless destroyed on the instruction of the Crown Agents.



Figure 14
The 1921 De La Rue typo issue. Note the far wider gap created between "1891" and the full point. In the original, that gap was balanced left and right; clear evidence that the date within the design had been duly altered.
The 3d myrtle green and blue, which first appeared in April 1921, was printed in recess but hardly looks like the work of De La Rue. Again, for me, it is a toss-up between Waterlow and Perkins Bacon. According to H. Cooke, the Multiple CA watermark variety has the base jubilee lines and plate numbers trimmed off. Was this the purposeful removal of the Perkins Bacon name, often found at the base of their sheets? The designer is almost certainly the same person who designed the original Waterlow Guatemala 6 peso brown UPU 1902. The figurative work is identical, appearing almost childlike. Bizarrely, this stamp was further re-printed in 1924 by Perkins Bacon and as a $10 \notin$ value in 1929 by De La Rue! It must be remembered that this was


Figure 15
Basically the same Guatemala stamp 1903, 1924 and 1929, from Waterlow, Perkins Bacon and De
La Rue, each with slight variations. Thus each plate was started from scratch.
all carried out under the auspices of The United Fruit Company (Figures 15 \& 16).

The $1 /-, 2 /-$ and $3 /-$ high values were all released on December 10, 1920. The $2 /-$ design had been

Figure 16


The overall styling bears resemblance to the unissued 8d Ferry Inn definitive of Jamaica. Was homage being paid or was this actually from Waterlow \& Sons and not De La Rue?
forecast by Alfred Jones back in 1900, and is obviously the sibling of both the 3/- Metcalfe Monument and 1/- Queen Victoria statue stamps. The statue was raised in 1897, in Kingston, for her Diamond Jubilee, but was damaged in 1907 by the earthquake. She rotated three times on her axis! In 1954 her orb was blown off by terrorists! But what is most remarkable is that a block of 10 stamps with frames inverted was discovered in 1921 at Manchio-


Figure 17
A fine corner pair of the inverted frame 1/- Queen Victoria. I contend that this was "manufactured" by Waterlow \& Sons to help the United Fruit Company pay for deaths in the 1897 outbreak of yellow fever.
neal Post Office. Thirty $1 /-$ "inverteds" were held at Kingston and the rest of the sheet was distributed round the island (Figure 17). In August 1897 yellow fever struck Jamaica and 60 people died; half of them resided in Kingston.

By October the outbreak had abated but in late November a fresh outbreak occurred, killing 10 people at The Barracks, located at Manchioneal. The village was sealed off. According to Buckland Edwards, small offices outside Kingston only carried stamp denominations up to 6d. So why, according to many sources, including the Sir Gawaine Baillie Sotherby's sale, were 10 inverted-frame 1/stamps delivered to Manchioneal and 30 retained in Kingston?

Ten persons died at the same village just five years earlier. In those days, yellow fever was thought to be carried by banana boats, and the mails they carried. In New Orleans it was common prac-


Figure 18
The Topsy-Turvy World of Waterlow and Perkins Bacon.
tice to "tine" mails they carried. The United Fruit Company eventually accepted the blame for the epidemic. It is my contention that the "inverteds" were deliberately manufactured circa 1902 as a reparation payment to those who died.

We have always been led to believe that this inverted frame was the work of De La Rue in 1920. But this type of error was only "confected" by Waterlow and Perkins Bacon for collectors. This practice simply wasn't in De La Rue's playbook. Waterlow famously manufactured these errors throughout South and Central America and places such as Nyassa. Perkins Bacon was also "confecting" in Niue and Liberia (Figure 18).

Part II will be in the January 2020 issue.

# Introducing postal stationery newspaper wrappers with Jamaican examples 

By Dingle Smith

Collectors of the British West Indies will be aware that after 1900, Stanley Gibbons and other catalogues ceased to list postal stationery and there was a long "Dark Age" in this area of philately. Happily, in more recent years this has changed but for many countries the only published catalogues available to postal stationery collectors are well over 50 years old. Within the field of postal stationery, the "cinderella" area has for too long been that of newspaper wrappers. Early used examples have a remarkably low survival rate in part because they were often torn when the wrappers were opened, and the postmarks are frequently indecipherable due to hand-stamping on soft material and the impossibility of using automatic cancelling machines. Slowly, interest in these items has increased and it is a special pleasure to announce the publication in June 2019 of the three-volume study, the Postal Stationery Newspaper Wrapper Catalogue by Jan Kosniowski, based in the United Kingdom.

This is an outstanding example of philatelic research and scholarship and lists in detail the wrappers of the world. For almost all these issuing authorities, it far surpasses any previous listings. Parts 1 and 2 list countries alphabetically, Part 1 for countries A - F and Part 2 for G-Z. The countries are indexed by their name when the last wrappers were issued; for example, Guyana for British Guiana. Part 3 is devoted solely to Great Britain.

Each of the volumes has some 400 pages and in total there are over 5,000 illustrations, all in color. Especially commendable features are that all known specimen markings are included together with illustrations and, where known, proofs and essays are noted. For each country, an extensive bibliography is given to relevant publications. In addition, Jan provides estimates of value (given in $£$ sterling) which, as far as possible, are based on the known
buying prices rather than dealer estimates. For each country, the listings are given for four different sections. The first for "Post Office" issues, followed by "Stamped to Order" issues (previously referred to as "Printed to Private Order"), "Official Issues" and lastly, "Private Overprints." The last section applies both to "Post Office" and "Stamped to Order" issues, and for most countries many examples of such wrappers are illustrated.

Jan's study is an absolute must have for any society library. Parts 2 and 3 can be purchased separately. Details of availability and price are given at the end of this article. The publication would also be a valued acquisition to personal library collections. Dr. John Courtis, the Australian-based philatelist who has over recent years written many articles devoted to newspaper wrappers, has prepared an article detailing the value of Jan's publication to the overall study of newspaper wrappers. John has over recent years contributed many articles related to BWI territories to our Journal and a guide to these is given in the reference list at the end of this article.

## British West Indies Wrappers

The new study lists all the British West Indies which issued newspaper wrappers. In checking through these, one is immediately struck by the similarity of the wrappers printed by De La Rue for many of the British colonies. The entries for some of the British West Indies are of necessity short but for others the listings are more extensive; e.g., the Bermuda farthing overprints and minor variations in the text on the wrappers for Belize (British Honduras) and many of the other islands. A separate guide is given to the De La Rue specimens used on many of these issues.

It is still the case that many BWI wrappers can be obtained at very reasonable prices and there is scope for exhibits and collections that illustrate variations between the West Indian islands. Differences in the
stamp designs, face value of the wrappers and the dates of first issue between often small British West Indian colonies have always fascinated me. The important role of wrappers in earlier periods cannot be overstressed; they were the key medium for distributing news. The wrappers reflect many aspects of social life and this provides another collecting theme, albeit such material might not easily accord with FIP exhibiting rules! It is intriguing that the dates of first issue vary greatly between the various colonies. Barbados was the first to have wrappers in 1883, followed by Trinidad in 1884. In contrast, Belize (then British Honduras) did not issue wrappers until 1920 and many islands had only a single issue such as Monserrat in 1903 and the Cayman Islands in 1909. Turks and Caicos never issued wrappers.

An area not covered in any detail in the new catalogue is a consideration of the postal rates for wrappers. Given the weight of the material, the known rates are small in comparison to those for letters or parcels. Indeed, for some jurisdictions newspapers were initially transported free of any postal charge, subsidized by governments as a recognition of their social importance. The rates remained very modest until recent times with special concessions to British Empire destinations. Studies of rates are, however, not easy as there is no way of knowing how much individual packages of wrappers weighed, and this represents another challenge for wrapper collectors. Jan does not specifically list the dates when specific newspaper rates, and therefore the associated wrappers, ceased or when additional rates for newspapers transmitted by air were introduced.

## Jamaican Wrappers

My own interest in serious Caribbean postal stationery philately is limited to Jamaica. I consider the details for wrappers given in Jan's new catalogue to be a major advance when compared to previously published accounts. Jan has made it very clear that he would be pleased to receive additional information or corrections to the listings in his catalogue. The information for Jamaican newspaper wrappers presented here is to meet that request. Hopefully his catalogue will encourage other BCPSG members to do likewise. Figure 1 is a reproduction of the first part of the Jamaica entry in the new catalogue, reproduced here with Jan's permission. Jan mentions

## JAMAICA

## 1888 Essay

An essay in green, with text type DLR1 and an indicium using the 1877 design $1 / 2 d$ postcard indicium, was produced by De la Rue. The essay was not accepted for the 1888 wrapper. Only one copy believed to exist and was sold at Grosvenor Philatelic Auctions (lot 2396, auction 115, 29 April 2017) for $£ 920+24 \%$ buyer's premium.

1888 September 1
Diademed profile of Queen Victoria. Designed and printed by De la Rue and Co on light buff wove paper. Text Setting DLR1.


001

| 001 | $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ green | $£ 3$ | $£ 5$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 001 s | "SPECIMEN", type D4 | $£ 20$ | $\ldots$ |

## 1903 Essay

An essay in green, with text type DLR1 and indicium as the issued wrapper but with handpainted country name and value tablet, was produced by De la Rue. The essay is endorsed "Approved" and initialled "WHM" (William Hepworth Mercer, Crown Agent for the Colonies). Only one copy believed to exist and was sold at Grosvenor Philatelic Auctions (lot 2397, auction 115, 29 April 2017) for $£ 400+24 \%$ buyer's premium.

1903
Head of King Edward VII. Text Setting DLR2.


002

1912
Head of King George V. Text Setting DLR2.


Figure 1
An extract from the Jamaica Section in Kosniowski (2019).
an essay for the first wrapper, but it is now known that two designs were considered, labeled "A" and "B," both illustrated in Figure 2. Essay A uses the same stamp design as that for the existing Jamaican halfpenny postcards first issued in 1877. Essay
for some 100 years. Jan indicates that Type DLR2 was introduced for Jamaican wrappers for the first issue of King Edward VII halfpenny wrappers in 1903. Interestingly the "approved" proof for the King Edward wrappers shown in Figure 3 has the


Figure 2
De La Rue Essays A (left) and B for the first Jamaican wrapper.

B used a differing design for the halfpenny stamp. This second version of the Queen's head was already in use by De La Rue for other British colonies. "Jamaica" has been added by hand to the value tablet obliterating the name beneath. Essay B was chosen for the new first Jamaican wrapper, likely because De La Rue, the printer, already had the die in use. The "A" and "B" essays are thought to be the only known examples of their kind. I purchased Essay B from a United Kingdom dealer in the 1980s and Essay A from the collection of the late Don Napier in a Grosvenor auction in 2017 as listed in Jan's account. It was good to see the two essays united again after so many years.

In Figure 2, both wrappers have the five-line instructional text denoted by Jan as DLR1. Littlechanged versions of this five-line text remained in use by De La Rue for Jamaica and numerous other British colonies for which they printed wrappers
text as DLR1 but the issued wrappers all appear to be DLR2. The key difference between DLR1 and DLR2 is that the comma after "Newspapers" in line 1 was omitted. This change from DLR1 to DLR2 is found for many other British colonies although the date of the change varies considerably. Jan also lists other minor changes in the spacing of some of the letters in the wrapper text at other times for several of the British West Indies. Most of these varieties have not previously been described.

## Specimen Overprints

Jan's catalogue gives a full account of specimen overprints on wrappers, a feature lacking in most early accounts. For specimens submitted to the Universal Post Union (UPU), this is based on the pioneering work of James Bendon, initially limited to specimen overprints on postage stamps (Bendon, 2015), and his later study of UPU specimen markings on postal stationery. The latter is available on
line (www.upss.org and follow the links) and with few exceptions it lists all world postal stationery submitted to the UPU.


Figure 3
The approved proof for the King Edward VII halfpenny wrapper.
Jan also mentions that some covers submitted to the UPU in Berne were retained in their reference collection. These have manuscript notations in pencil or ink. This material was later sold into the philatelic market. An example for the halfpenny King


Figure 5
"Postage Paid/Half Penny" overprint with double strike.

George V wrapper is shown in Figure 4. The first numbers refer to the page and reference number in the original archive and the last four numbers are the year of receipt, in this example "1912." Jan's references to the specimen types are taken from the website listing and those for De La Rue reproduced


Figure 4
Specimen King George V halfpenny wrapper with UPU reference numbers.
in each of the parts of the new catalogue. The specimen overprint in Figure 4 is Type D2, the "D" indicating De La Rue. The specimen overprints produced by De La Rue for the UPU were sent directly to Berne from London.

## Some Later Changes to Jamaica Wrappers

In 1969, it appears that a shortage of halfpenny wrappers necessitated the modification of the pen-ny/half-penny wrappers with an overprint reading "Postage Paid/Half Penny." This was applied, often somewhat haphazardly, by hand. The example in Figure 5 has a double overprint, one of which is in-
verted. Although subject to minor variations in the spacing of the letters, the wording of the five-line instructional text remained essentially unchanged until the issue of the first decimal newspaper wrappers on September 8, 1969. At that time, the words "Book Rate" were change to "Printed Paper Rate," and this is illustrated in Figure 6. The new catalogue also illustrates subsequent minor change to the size and spacing of the instructional text. It is worth noting that the newspaper airmail rate was abolished in Jamaica on July 1, 1979 and transferred to Second Class Post. Separate airmail rates for newspapers were first introduced in Jamaica in March 1952.


Figure 6
First decimal issue with "Printed Paper Rate" changed to "Book Rate."

## Private Overprints

Private overprints are a major feature of the new catalogue although the number of examples illustrated varies between differing issuing authorities. Part 3 of the new catalogue, which is restricted to Great Britain, has 390 pages of such material with illustrations for some 2,700 examples. For Jamaica, there are 12 examples of private overprints, eight of which are Barrington Smith wrappers. Figure 7 and Figure 8 are two additional examples from my own collection. Figure 7, dated October 26, 1903, is from "The Upward and Onward Society of the Women of Jamaica." This was an end of the 19th century Moravian Missionary organization with the aim of uplifting poorer women by acquiring dressmaking, laundry and similar skills. As a social contrast, Figure 8, which is not a private overprint
wrapper, has such attractive handstamps applied by the sender as to merit inclusion.


Figure 7 Privately printed wrapper.


Figure 8
Queen Victoria halfpenny wrapper with additional sender handstamps.

## Summary

The newly published three-part study of the world's newspaper wrappers by Jan Kosniowski is a wonderful additional resource for any philatelist interested in postal stationery. It is particularly appropriate for BWI enthusiasts as it lists new information for all the Caribbean nations that were formerly part of the British Empire, together with those for neighboring nations. I have no doubt that it will act as an impetus to encourage further research into this subject. It certainly did for me, and I hope that the illustrations of Jamaican material given here will act
as a stimulus for other BCPSG members to check through their material. I am sure that both Jan and your editor would welcome additions and possible corrections to the new catalogue.

## Note:

Soon after I received the catalogues, I made available to Jan scans of the figures reproduced in the article above. He has already modified his original account which he intends to add to a revised future edition of his publication. I mention this to encourage other BCPSG members to do the same based on their collections and knowledge.

## Bibliography

Benham, J. UPU Specimen Stamps 1878-1961. Revision of 1988 edition. Oxford Book Projects, 2015.

Courtis, John K. "Characteristics of the Kosniowski Catalogue of Newspaper Wrappers," in Postal Stationery Collector. This journal is published by the Postal Stationery Society of Australia.

Kosniowski, Jan. Postal Stationery Newspaper Wrapper Catalogue. Eastleigh, United Kingdom. Parts 1, 2 \& 3, 2019.

Articles related to the newspaper wrappers of the BWI by John Courtis published in the
British Caribbean Philatelic Journal are:
Grenada (in press); Dominica (October 2017); Barbados (July 2017); Monserrat (January 2017); St. Lucia (October 2016); Leeward Islands (July
2016); Trinidad, Trinidad \& Tobago (April 2016); Cayman Islands (October 2015); British Guiana/ Guyana (April 2015) and Jamaica (January 2015).

## How to Order

Full details are available on www.stampdomain. com/catalogue/. The price for the all three parts is $£ 110.00$ plus delivery charges. Parts 1 and 2 are $£ 75.00$; single volumes, $£ 40.00$, all plus delivery charges. Delivery charges are given for all major destinations.

Payment can be by bank transfer, PayPal or United Kingdom check. Bank transfers from the U.S., Australia and the Eurozone are available without extra fees. You may contact Jan Kosniowski at jan@ stampdomain.com.

## Nuggets from the past ...

In the March 1997 Journal, A.E. "Buzz" Jehle wrote about the Royal Wedding issues of 1981 from Turks \& Caicos Islands. There were a number of speculative stamp issues during this time, and Jehle investigated. Also, Tom Cusick discussed ways to sort King George VI printings of Dominica stamps, and Gerald F. Schroedl reviewed A Handbook of St. KittsNevis. The book was published in 1920. There was a report on the BCPSG meeting in York, England, and Giorgio Migliavacca wrote about British Virgin Islands overprints in the 1970s.

## PLEASE HELP!

Have you asked a friend tojoin the BCPSG? If not, why not? We need new members to help grow the society. Like many other groups, our membership is in decline, and we must turn that around! Please encourage someone to join, TODAY!

## Postmarks of Belize (Part 3)

By Dr. Ian Matheson, RDPSA FRPSL
In the April 2019 Journal, we started a multi-part review of the postmarks of Belize. At that time, I invited input from readers, asking that new information be forwarded to me at ian@cdi.biz. The first segment of this review covered western offices, the second was northern offices, and now south.

| POST OFFICE | ILLUSTRATION | Diameter | Colour | ERD | LRD | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BARRANCO |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | N/A | 9 Mar 1975 |  |
| BARRANCO |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | 26 Aug 1975 | 30 Aug 1980 |  |
| FOREST HOME |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | 10 Feb 1977 | 30 Oct 1985 | Smaller font for later dates |
| FREETOWN SIBUN |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | N/A | 21 Feb 1975 |  |
| FREETOWN SIBUN |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | 5 Sep 1975 | 22 Nov 1985 |  |


| GALES POINT |  | 27mm / 16.5mm | Black | N/A | xxx | No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GALES POINT |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | 24 Aug 1975 | 19 May 1990 |  |
| GEORGETOWN | $\left(\begin{array}{c} 6070 \\ 5 \\ 2 / 2 / 20 \\ 0 \end{array}\right)$ | 27.5 mm | Black | 4 Oct 1979 | 8 Mar 1985 | Date applied in manuscript on early dates. Later it was stamped separately. |
| GRACIE ROCK |  | 27 mm | Blue | May 1979 |  |  |
| GRACIE ROCK |  | 27 mm | Violet | 2 Aug 1980 | 24 Sep 1981 | Date in manuscript, struck separately or absent altogether |
| GRACIE ROCK |  | $26.5 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Violet, Red | 17 Feb 1983 | 25 Nov 1988 | Small font |

## Belize postmarks: Southern

| HOPKINS |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | N/A | xxx | No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HOPKINS |  | 27mm / 16.5mm | Black | 25 Aug 1975 | 11 May 1990 |  |
| INDEPENDENCE |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | N/A | 15 Dec 1975 |  |
| INDEPENDENCE |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | 19 Jun 1976 | 6 Mar 1992 | "Independence, Belize" |
| INDEPENDENCE |  | $26.5 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | 17 Jun 2011 |  | "Independence Post Office". Small font. |
| MIDDLESEX |  | 27 mm | Black | Jul 1981 |  |  |


| MIDDLESEX |  | $26.5 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black, Purple | 27 Nov 1981 | 11 May 1990 | Small font |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MONKEY RIVER |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | N/A | 22 Jun 1981 |  |
| MONKEY RIVER |  | $26.5 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | 23 Oct 1981 | 24 Nov 1988 | Small font |
| MULLINS RIVER |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | N/A | 22 Jul 1975 |  |
| MULLINS RIVER |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | 3 Dec 1978 | 19 Apr 1981 |  |

## Belize postmarks: Southern

| MULLINS RIVER |  | $50 \mathrm{~mm} / 36 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Blue | 27 May 1990 | 28 Sep 1990 | Date applied in manuscript |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POINT PLACENCIA |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | N/A | xxx | No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973. |
| POINT PLACENCIA |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | 25 Aug 1975 | 18 Jun 1986 |  |
| POINT PLACENCIA |  | $\underset{/ 21 \mathrm{~mm}}{31.5 \mathrm{~mm} / 29.5 \mathrm{~mm}}$ | Blue | 2 Aug 1991 |  | Date applied in manuscript |
| POINT PLACENCIA |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 18 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | 23 Dec 1998 |  | Date applied in manuscript |


| POINT PLACENCIA |  | 26mm / 17mm | Black | 17 Jun 2011 | 30 Jan 2012 | Small font |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POMONA |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | N/A | xxx | No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973. |
| POMONA |  | 27mm | Violet | 5 Dec 1978 | 1983 | Early dates struck in single line, late strikes undated. |
| POMONA |  | 27mm / 16mm | Black | 18 May 1979 |  | Small font |
| POMONA |  | 26mm / 16mm | Violet | 6 Sep 1983 | 3 May 1990 | Smaller narrower font than previous type. |
| PUNTA GORDA |  | 27 mm | Black | N/A | 4 Feb 1974 |  |

## Belize postmarks: Southern

| PUNTA GORDA |  | 27mm / 17mm | Black | 21 Aug 1975 | 24 Nov 1979 | 11 mm separating line at left |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PUNTA GORDA |  | $26.5 \mathrm{~mm} / 17 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | 30 Nov 1981 | 20 Jun 2011 | 8 mm separating line at left |
| PUNTA GORDA |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | 2 Nov 2017 |  | Small font |
| SAN ANTONIO |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | N/A | 11 Feb 1974 |  |
| SAN ANTONIO |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | 25 Aug 1973 | 29 Aug 1980 |  |
| SAN ANTONIO |  | 31.5 mm | Black | 24 May 1990 |  | "San Antonio Village". Date applied in manuscript |


| SEINE BIGHT |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | N/A | xxx | No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SEINE BIGHT |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | 4 Jul 1979 | 5 Sep 1983 |  |
| SILK GRASS |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | N/A | xxx | No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973. |
| SILK GRASS |  | $26.5 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | 1975 | 13 Mar 1990 |  |
| SITTEE RIVER |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | N/A | xxx | No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973. |
| SITTEE RIVER |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | 29 Aug 1975 | 12 Jan 1990 |  |

Continued on page 20

## Bermuda Post Offices <br> Mangrove Bay: 418 Post Office boxes



Steve Zirinsky provided these images from a recent visit to Bermuda.

01


Used at Philatelic Bureau

02


Used for Outgoing Mail

03


Used for Incoming Mail

Belize postmarks: Southern

| STANN CREEK / DANGRIGA |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | N/A | 9 Jul 1973 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STANN CREEK / DANGRIGA |  | 27mm / 16.5mm | Black | 1 Nov 1974 | 9 Apr 1977 |  |
| STANN CREEK / DANGRIGA |  | $27 \mathrm{~mm} / 16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Black | 10 Feb 1979 | 2 Nov 1981 |  |
| STANN CREEK / DANGRIGA |  | 26mm / 16mm | Black | 30 Oct 1981 | 21 Jul 1999 | Small font |
| STEADFAST |  | $\begin{gathered} 24 \mathrm{~mm} / 23 \mathrm{~mm} / \\ 17 \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | Black | 11 May 1990 |  | Date applied in manuscript |
| ST. MARGARET'S VILLAGE |  | 26.5 mm | Blue | 11 May 1990 | 13 Sep 1990 | Date applied in manuscript |

## Barbados Entertainment Tax?

By Jack Harwood

Arecent acquisition has left me with a number of questions. Shown herewith are two blocks of the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ Barbados stamp of 1942 (Scott \#193A, Gibbons \#248c), overprinted "Entertainment Tax" in four different formats. The latest Barefoot catalog of British Commonwealth Revenues of which I am aware (2010 edition) lists no Entertainment Tax revenues. I assume stamps with this overprint were never issued in any format.

The large block of 12 contains overprints in three different formats. The upper left single bears a diagonal overprint. The upper right foursome has a similar overprint, very slightly longer, and in bold text. The left stamp in the third row from the top has a third version, vertically placed with no stop after "Tax". The fourth version appears on the block of four, a vertical overprint entirely in capital letters.

These are evidently essays for a never-issued revenue stamp. Can any member provide more information about them? Who did the overprinting? When? Were any Entertainment Tax stamps ever issued? If you can provide further information, please contact the editor.


## Deadlines <br> 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!

# Interesting Grenada postage due cover 

By Hap Pattiz

For the last 30 years or so, I have been a serious collector of Grenada postage dues. Recently on e-Bay, I won a new item I had not seen before. It is shown in Figure 1.

Why is this rather non-descript looking cover so special? First, Grenada issued regular postage dues printed by De La Rue in early 1892. On any kind of cover, these stamps are major rarities. So, that's nice... but there is much more.

In August 1892, the local merchants and professionals in Grenada prevailed upon the postmaster to create a "drop mail" system for them that would allow return mail to them (presumably, payment on invoiced items due) to be sent back in unstamped letters. These presumably included when a bill was sent at regular postal charge without any additional postage due fee. Regular rates were 1 d for mail sent within Georgetown, the capital, and 2d from elsewhere in Grenada.

This overprinted issue (Scott \#J4; Stanley Gibbons \#D4) was created by overprinting the regular issue 8 d stamp with a 1d value. These were first used on August 12, 1892, for mail sent within the capital. But for mail outside Georgetown, the simi-


Figure 1
Cover to "John A. McClean, Esq., The Stores, St. Georges" with 1d on 8d surcharged stamp dated August 12, 1892.
larly overprinted 2 d on 8 d was likewise issued on August 20, 1892. This is Scott \#J6; SG \#D6.

But the cover shown in Figure 2, sent to "THE STORES" (see lightly handstamped impression at the top of this cover), was posted without a stamp and received a 2d due (Scott \#J2; SG \#D2) which was cancelled on August 18, 1892, indicating the cover was sent from outside the capital. This is the "proving cover" used between the date of use of the 1 d on 8 d (August 12) and the 2 d on 8 d (August 20). It is also, by far, the earliest cover with the regular issue postage due.


Figure 2
Cover to "THE STORES" dated August 18, 1892.
Address can be barely seen at top.

# We've said it before . WE NEED ARTICLES! <br> Please send something about your favorite island or collecting area for our next issue! 

## NEW BOOKS FROM BWISC PUBLICATIONS!

'ST. VINCENT 1899-1965'<br>by Charles Freeland FRPSL, Roy Bond and Russell Boylan

The purpose of this book is to act as a Supplement to the outstanding handbook on St. Vincent philately, St. Vincent, by Pierce, Messenger and Lowe published by Robson Lowe Ltd. in 1971 (PML). While comprehensive in its coverage, this book did not include stamps and revenue stamps after 1897 while the coverage of the Postal History and cancellations only went up to 1915. The present volume will extend into the 20th century and add a couple of missing sections.
A4 size, (vi) + 294 pages. ISBN: 978-1-907481-36-9
Hardbacked Price: $£ 47.00$ (approx. $\$ 61.00$ ).


BWISC/BCPSG Members' Price: $£ 42.00$ (approx. $\$ 55.00$ ).
Softbacked Price: $\mathbf{\$ 3 0 . 0 0}$. BWISC/BCPSG Members' Price: $\mathbf{\$ 2 7 . 5 0}$.

## 'BAHAMAS - STAMPS AND POSTAL STATIONERY TO 1970'

Edited by Peter Fernbank FRPSL
Collectors of Bahamas have long awaited a successor to Harold G. D. Gisburn's slim handbook of 1950 in which he briefly touched on most aspects of Bahamas philately. Since then many of the philatelic disciplines within Bahamas have benefitted from scholarly and detailed publications but stamps and postal stationery have remained substantially neglected. This book, a joint project between the Royal Philatelic Society London and the BWISC, attempts to remedy this situation.
Each series of stamps is examined in detail, from its inception and development through to its issue and eventual demise. The various archive items that exist in both private and public domains are examined and listed,
 including artists' essays, die and plate proofs, colour trials and Specimens, etc.
A4 size, hardback, (xii) + 344 pages. ISBN: 978-0-900631-85-6
PRICE: $£ 40.00$ (approx. $\$ 52.00$ ). BWISC/BCPSG Members' Discount: $£ 4.00$ (approx. $\$ 5.20$ ).
These two books, and other publications can be bought from Pennymead Books (pennymead.com).
For members in North America, the St. Vincent (softbacked only) can be bought through the American Philatelic Society (stamps.org/publications).

## BCPSG Exhibits and Awards

Following is a listing of recent British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group (BCPSG) member exhibit participants and awards.

Northeastern Federation of Stamp Clubs Philatelic Show 2019

May 3-5, 2019
Boxborough, Massachusetts
Elizabeth Carter
Lady Gertrude Codman Gilbert-Carter, Designer of the Barbados One Penny Olive Blossom Stamp: Her Life with a Special Emphasis from January 1905 to December 1906
Gold, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Creativity Award.

## STEVEN ZIRINSKY <br> MEMBER PIS, APS, NZSDA, APTA <br> Stamps - Revenues - Postal History - Commercial Mail

Local Mail
Recent commercial mail, with local usages, including meters, governmental stampless, inter-island, and instructional markings from many of the Caribbean countries.


PO BOX 230049, Ansonia Station New York, NY 10023 USA szirinsky@cs.com ( t ):718-706-0616

Until someone steps forward to help with the exhibits and awards column, please forward information
to President John Seidl at john.seidl@gmail.com or send to the editor at eparker@hughes.net.
Please include name, title of exhibit or award, and level of award, as shown at left.


## BCPSG meeting in Bermuda November 7-10

TThe 2019 BCPSG meeting will take place in Bermuda from November 7 through 9. That is Thursday through Sunday, with the actual meeting happening on Saturday, November 9. I suggest traveling to Bermuda on November 6, to be there for the start of activities the next day.
We chose the first week of November because that was when the off-season rates kick in at some hotels. The weather is usually good then, with the ocean temperatures starting to cool down, but being tolerable, especially for Canadians.

We are currently working on philatelic activities for Thursday and Friday, and plan to hold the meeting on Saturday morning in order for the Bermudian members who work to be able to attend. With that thought in mind, it is suggested that members plan to arrive in Bermuda on Wednesday, November 6 so they can participate in the Thursday activities.

Our Meeting hotel is the Grotto Bay Hotel, 11 Blue Hole Hill, Hamilton Parish, Bermuda.

- The hotel is full-service, offering breakfast (full buffet \& continental), lunch, and dinner on site.
- Each room has a safe and refrigerator.
- Located on the water, with beautiful views, and a heated pool, it is also not far from beautiful Clearwater Beach at the old U.S. Navy Base.
- On the major bus route, with a stop directly across from the entrance.
- Less than a $\$ 10 \mathrm{cab}$ ride from the airport.
- A relatively short distance to St. George's, a World Heritage site.
- It is also a short distance to the Crystal Caves attraction. However, Prospero's Cave is on the hotel property and open to guests at no additional charge.
- It has an Oleander Cycle livery on site, and by 2019 will be offering electric vehicles for rent.
- Immediately next to the famous Swizzle Inn, serving lunch, dinner, and of course Rum Swizzle.
- There is another fine dining option, Tom Moore's Tavern, which is a short cab ride away.

COST: $\$ 200 /$ room $/$ night, plus Government Tax (11.75\%) \$23.50/room and Service Charge of $\$ 12.50$ / person/day. So, a single room with all fees is $\$ 236.00$ per night, and a double is $\$ 248.50$. For members not familiar with Bermuda's hotel pricing, that is a very good price. The hotel has agreed to offer the same rates for a few days either before or after our official schedule so you may extend your "vacation."

RESERVATIONS: Hotel rooms MUST BE BOOKED DIRECTLY WITH THE HOTEL. The rates we are given do NOT include any agent commission, so you need to book yourself. Our rooms will be "run-of-the-house," so you can request whichever location and/or level you wish.

## HOTEL CONTACT INFO:

## Phone: 1-441-293-8383 or toll free from the U.S. at 1-855-447-6886. WEBSITE: https://www.grottobay.com

TRANSFERS: Do NOT bother! Just take a cab from the airport to Grotto Bay.
I can answer questions and/or provide some photos for anyone interested. I would also appreciate knowing if you are attending so I can adjust the number(s) for our blocked rooms. So please let me know if you book at Grotto Bay. Thanks in advance.

John Puzine
puzine@ comcast.net or 941-979-8117.

# EARLY BWI COVERS PERKINS BACON ADHESIVES TRINIDAD 

Compiled by Peter C. Ford FRPSL
For many years, there has been a listing of early Trinidad covers on the BWISC website; this book is an extension of that listing but now separating them into areas of destination. There have been many additions to the original listing and the book contains many high quality illustrations. This should be of great help to both dealers and collectors when researching the provenance of any particular cover.


Price: $\$ 26.00$


This book (and others) are available from the APS website (stamps.org/publications).

## BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE

'Enjoy this book as a thousht provaking
'r゙ipping yarn' that will make you
consider a new geo-political aimension to postal history. '
Steve Jarvis


Starring commander ${ }^{\text {a }}$ an fleming George c Odom. Trevorint ineljohn, Roger Vedis dorwalwarley \& Everard $F$. Aguilar.


# 誢ictoria Stamp © Ommany PUBLIC AUCTION \#38 

November 23, 2019 at The Collectors Club, New York City


Our 38th Public Auction will feature the Charles Freeland Collection of Montserrat, the Barry Friedman Collection of British America, selections from the John Cooper Collection of commercially used Silver Jubilee covers, Basutoland postal history, a Sarawak collection, the Duane Larson Collection of Jamaica Llandovery Falls, Lots and Collections and more!


Request a complimentary copy of the catalogue, or View the sale on our website in November

VICTORIA STAMP CO.
Phoebe A. MacGillivary
P.O. Box 335

Sharon Springs, NY 13459 USA


Phone: 201-652-7283 Email: VictoriaStampCo@aol.com

# Membership Director's Report 

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

Jim Wentzell, 1083 Sandy Plains Road, Marietta, GA 30066 USA. Email: jimwentzell@yahoo.com. Collects all BWI countries.

Kenneth (Ken) David, P.O. Box 250, Worcester, MA 01613 USA. Email: kendavid8@yahoo.com.

Michael McDonald, 168 Emerson St., Apt. 1, South Boston, MA 02127-1567 USA. Specializes in revenue, telegraph and telephone stamps and Bermuda.

## Reinstated

None this quarter

Address Changes
None this quarter
Resigned
None this quarter
New Email Address
None this quarter
Deceased
None this quarter

## Donations

None this quarter

HELP NEEDED!
We desperately need someone to take over this position, so if you are interested, or can be talked into it, contact President Seidl.

## BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE PUBLICATIONS

## ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF JAMAICAN PHILATELY, VOLUME 9 MILITARY MAILS

by Paul Farrimond and Raymond Murphy

This book is based on the original written by the late Derek Sutcliffe; it has been thoroughly revised and largely re-written. It continues the aim of presenting the Jamaica Encyclopaedia in a new softbacked format with many illustrations now in full colour. WINNER OF GOLD MEDAL AND GRAND AWARD FOR LITERATURE AT CHICAGOPEX 2015!


A4 sized, perfect bound, (viii) +458 pages. ISBN: 978-1-907481-24-6
Price: $\$ 38.00$. BWISC/BCPSG Members' Price: $\$ 34.00$.

This book can be ordered from the American Philatelic Society (APS) (stamps.org/Publications)

## President's Message

It's still not to late to join several of us at the meeting in Bermuda! The 2019 BCPSG meeting will take place in Bermuda from November 7 through 9 . That is Thursday through Sunday, with the actual meeting happening on Saturday, November 9. We will have three presenters at our meeting and John Puzine has done an amazing job of coordinating several other activities on the island. See our website or contact John at puzine@comcast.net for more information.

If you look at the masthead on page 2 of our journal, you'll notice
 we have several open positions for which we need volunteers in order the support the ongoing viability of the BCPSG. Please consider contributing a few hours per year to our society - the roles are not strenuous and do not require a major time commitment. Please consider how you can help.

Thanks to Everett Parker and our various authors, we have had a great journal for many years. We need your contributions to contribute this tradition. I find when I write an article for a philatelic publication, I learn more about this topic by the simple acts of research and articulation of thought. Pick a favorite country, cover, stamp series or other philatelic topic and work with Everett to get published in the BCPSG Journal. You'll find it rewarding and our membership will appreciate your contributions to the hobby.

## The little society with the long name



St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha Philatelic Society
Are you interested in the stamps or postal history of Tristan da Cunha, Ascension or St. Helena? If so, you are very welcome to join our society. Membership benefits include a quarterly illustrated journal, annual auctions, special interest discussion groups, etc.
A sample journal is available on our website, www.shatps.org, or a printed copy may be requested from Secretary Klaus Hahn, P.O. Box 14, D-71145 Bondorf/Germany, Email:
secretary@shatps.org

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by Charles Freeland, FRPSL and John Jordan

Coming so early in the alphabet Antigua has always been one of the most popular of the small Caribbean islands. It has an interesting mix of early stamps printed by Perkins Bacon and De La Rue including a number of rarities. On the postal history front Antigua is especially well endowed, with the Codrington and Tudway estate correspondences. There is also a rich variety of early postal markings, including some unique marks. The original inspiration for this book was the Antigua Monograph published in successive issues of the British Caribbean Philatelic Journal over a 15 year period between 1973 and 1988. This book collates all this information, updates it and presents it in a most readable form. WINNER OF LARGE GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ZEALAND 15TH NATIONAL
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A4 size, hardbacked with dust jacket, (x) + 299 pages. ISBN: 978-1-907481-25-3
PRICE: $£ 37.00$ (approx. $\$ 48.00$ ). BWISC/BCPSG Members' Price: $£ 33.00$ (approx. $\$ 43.00$ ). Available from Pennymead Books (e-mail: pennymead@aol.com)


## BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE PUBLICATIONS

## CAYMAN ISLANDS POSTCARDS

(and QSL CARDS)
‘CAYMAN ISLANDS POSTCARDS' by Thomas E. Giraldi. This long awaited book is here at last. Tom has over many years collected information on all aspects of Cayman Islands philately and has written this catalogue which is and will remain a steadfast guide to the cards of these islands. Lavishly illustrated in colour it will be a book which collectors of BWI picture postcards will refer to as a standard work for many years.
A4 size, softbacked, perfect bound, (iv) +210 pages. ISBN: 978-1-907481-10-9
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