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SHOWN LEFT TO RIGHT ARE BVI BUFF JAY FREDRICK; THE HON. C.B. ROMNEY, FINANCIAL SECRETARY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BVI; THEODORE FAHIE, POSTMASTER OF THE BVI; AND LEEWARD ISLANDS SPECIALIST STAN DURNIN, WHO MET RECENTLY IN SAN FRANCISCO, AND EXCHANGED NEWS AND NOTES ON BVI POSTAL HISTORY. *Photo by Elaine R. Durnin*

IN THIS ISSUE:

EDITORIAL ELUCIDATIONS.....	162
GRENADA'S OFFICIAL MAIL.....	165
THE BARBADOS POSTAGE DUE BISECT....	169
THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE.....	174
MORE TRINIDAD METERS NOTED.....	175
FIRST FLIGHTS OF BERMUDA.....	179
BARBADOS FORMULA CARDS.....	181
GROUP SCHEDULES 1973 MEETINGS.....	184
NEW ISSUES.....	187
PERSONAL MENTION.....	191

ST. LUCIA REGISTRATION PROVISIONALS.....	163
JAMAICA JOTTINGS.....	168
BRITISH CARIBBEAN FORWARDING AGENTS.....	170
AN UNUSUAL CENSOR MARKING.....	175
FIRST FLIGHTS OF JAMAICA.....	176
JOURNAL WINS ADDITIONAL AWARDS.....	180
COLLINSON AWARDED BCPSG MEDAL.....	184
BITS & PIECES FROM HERE & THERE.....	185
OUR SECRETARY REPORTS.....	189
AND AS WE GO TO PRESS.....	192



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The end of a year is a good time to look back and see what has been accomplished, and ahead to chart a course for the coming year. We feel, based on members' comments and receipt of a number of awards in Literature Competitions, that we have done a fairly decent job in providing you with a high quality publication. However, although we have done our best to keep expenses down, increases in printing and mailing costs have brought us to the point where we must either increase income, or settle for a lesser publication. It embarrasses us to have to come to you with begging bowl in hand, but we don't want to lower the Journal quality, and we are confident that you don't want us to do so.

We plan to conduct a Mail/Floor Auction at our Meeting in June 1973 at ROPEX, Rochester, NY. If a goodly number of you will donate some of your surplus philatelic material, to be sold for the benefit of our Treasury, we can probably raise enough to cover the deficit between our income from dues and our expenses. Will you help? Of course, cash donations in any amount will also be most welcome. U.S. members' donations of either cash or material are deductible for income tax purposes. We can also use auction lots to be sold on your behalf, in which case the Group benefits to the extent of the sale commission.

Despite our frequent appeals for prompt notice of change of address, we continue to learn the expensive way that some of you have moved, when the P.O. returns your Journals. It annoys us to have to pay the postage due when an issue is returned, but what really hurts us is the fact that seldom does a member write and ask for the issues he missed. It sure does deflate our ego!

Holiday Greetings, and may that elusive item you have long been seeking turn up in your next approvals!

Fred

St. Lucia Registration Provisionals

by Guy Kilburn

At the G. P. O. in Castries a letter may be registered at any one of three windows. Standard procedure requires the clerk to affix to the letter at the time of registration one of the small, commonly seen, blue and white, gummed and pre-numbered registration labels. Beginning about 24th February 1972, however, supplies of these labels were gradually exhausted, and pending arrival of new rolls of labels from England some provision had to be made to number the registered letters.

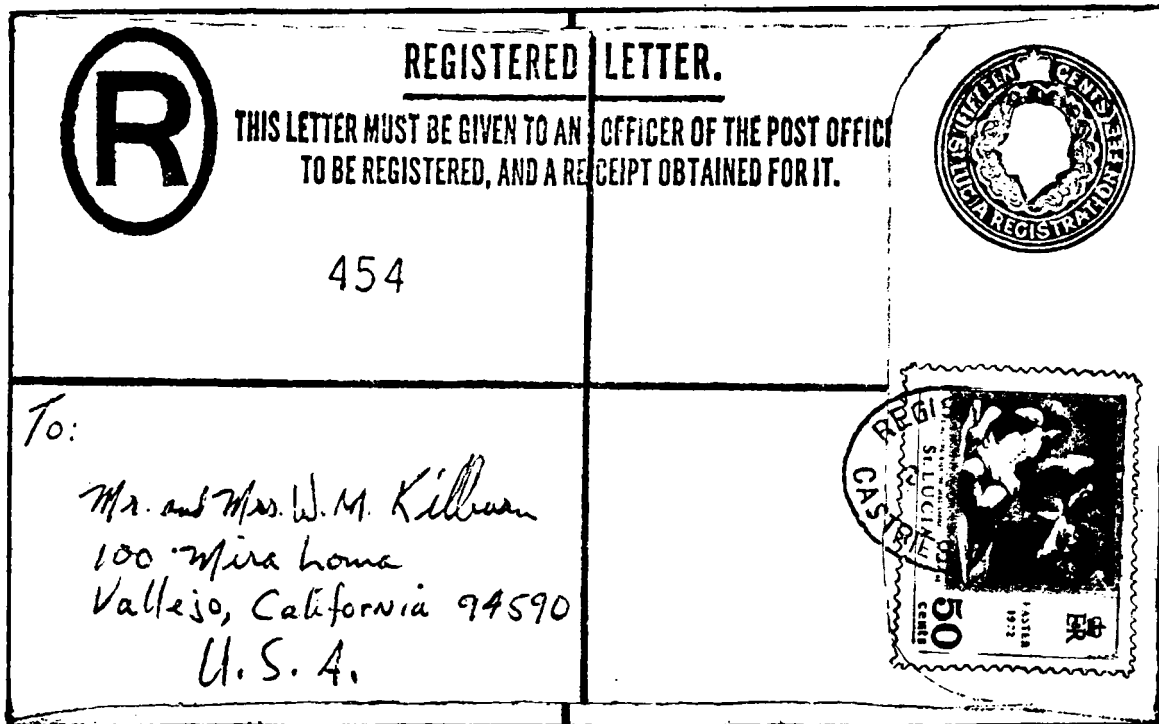


Figure 1.

Window one, or the "Registration Window" as it is called, handles the bulk of registered mail and ran out of labels first. This was about 24th February. A hand-operated numbering device of the familiar type that advances one unit after a preset number of impressions, was purchased locally and used at this window to number registered letters. There is no reason to assume that the numbering process at this window did not begin with "1".

By 2nd March 1972, 454 covers had been so numbered (Fig.1), and by 30th March 2242 was reached. New rolls of labels arrived on 14th April. By computing averages and counting the number of days on which this window was open, we can see that from this window there were approximately 3165 covers that received such provisional registration numbers. Of the three windows, only this one uses the oval date stamp "REGISTERED/date/CASTRIES ST. LUCIA".

Supplies of gummed labels were exhausted at the second window on 15th March, while it was about 30th March when the third window ran out of labels. These two windows handle much smaller quantities of registered mail than the "Registration Window" mentioned above, their chief function being the sale of stamps and postal orders. During this label shortage, they numbered the registered mail they processed in manuscript, with the second window using a suffix "a" after the registration number, and the third window a suffix "b". Thus in Fig.2 is seen a cover numbered "190a".

Window two used this method from 15th March to 14th April on a total of 380 covers according to the clerk at that window, for an average of about 15 per day. Window three's figures could not be obtained. However, on 30th March gummed labels were still in use there, and we know that new labels arrived on 14th April. Between these two dates the G. P. O. was open eleven days. Applying the average of 15 letters per day (logical as the windows are side by side, provide the same services, and are staffed by equally beautiful girls) we can see that a maximum of 165 covers were numbered with the suffix "b".

These two windows use a single ring cds. The stamped covers are struck with the cds upon being handed over the counter. Usually a double strike is applied on the front and a triple

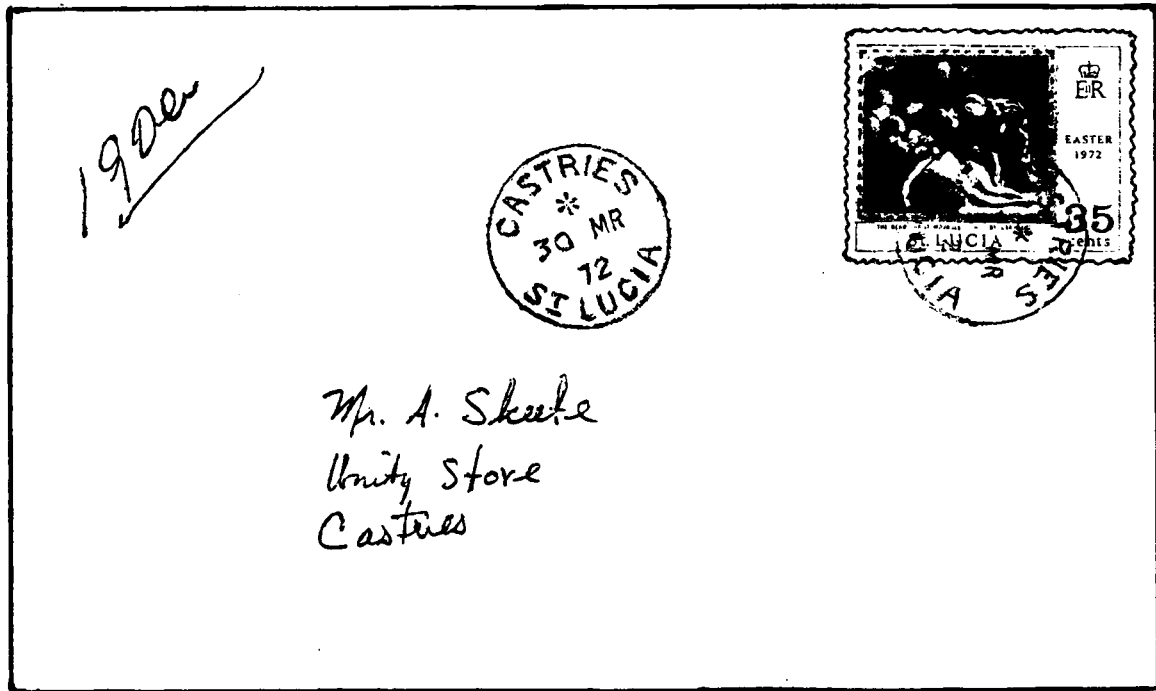


Figure 2.

security strike to tie the flap on the reverse. At present there are distinct differences between the date stamps in use at windows two and three. Window two uses one that has dull, heavy, poorly defined letters, with the "T" of "ST" being half the size of the other letters and having a dash beneath it. It is $24\frac{1}{2}$ mm in diameter.



Window three's cds, shown at left, has sharp and cleanly cut letters, with a full size "T" in "ST." and a period following the "T". Its diameter too is $24\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Both marks carry an asterisk above the date.

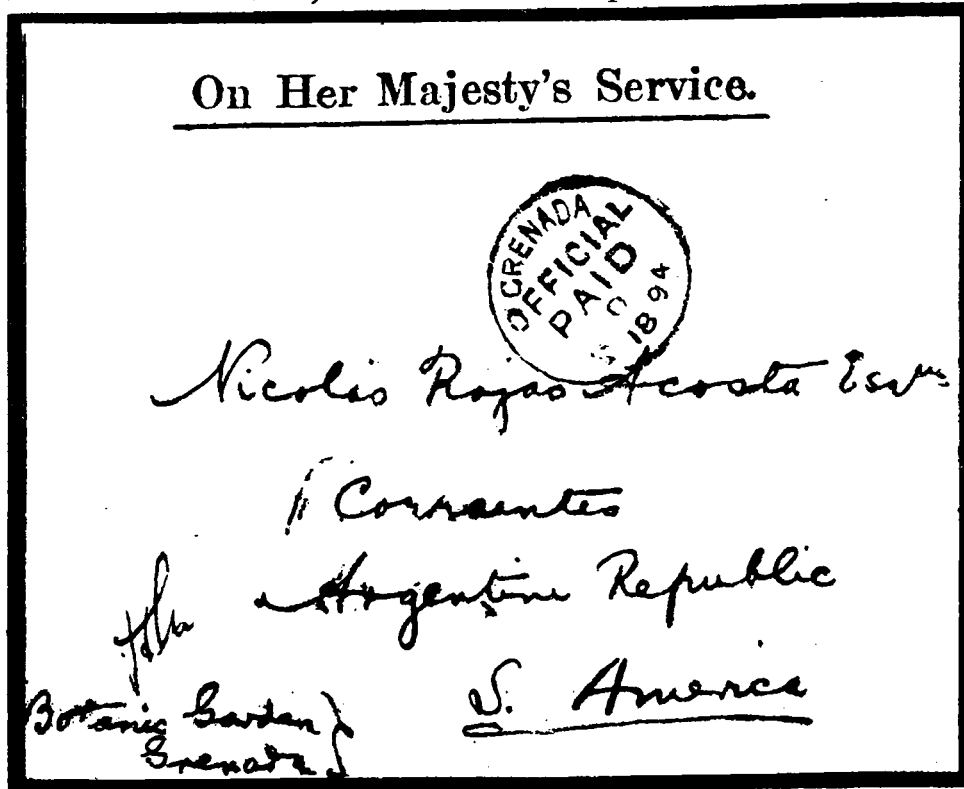
Local registered letters receive a final postmarking just prior to delivery, when they are backstamped with the "REGISTERED/date/CASTRIES ST. LUCIA" handstamp. In fact, for registered letters sent from windows two and three - and numbered in manuscript - this is the only sure way to say that the letter was registered.

Needless to say, I wish I had more examples. However, I didn't learn of the provisional until after the use of labels was resumed, and the fact that I have three examples is just a happy accident. Perhaps additional covers will fall into the hands of some who read this, and if the lucky finders will report details to our Editor it will be much appreciated.

Grenada's Official Mail

by W. Danforth Walker

Official covers, quite often devoid of adhesive postage stamps, are usually shunned by stamp collectors, but are cherished by postal historians. Many of the postal markings on official covers are distinctive to official mail and thus provide an interesting addition to a collection of postal history material of a country. Assembling a collection of official covers is a slow and difficult affair, since most are discarded by the recipients of the correspondence they carry. However, in the past several years I have managed to acquire or learn details of a number of Grenada official covers, and from them can provide a sketchy history of their use.



The earliest example of Grenada's official mail that is known to me is a 16 MAY 1893 cover in Tony Shepherd's collection. Like the 18 OCT 1894 cover shown above, it is handstamped with the 27 mm Official Paid CDS in black ink. It has a printed inscription on the lower left front of the envelope reading "Colonial Secretary's Office/GRENADA." in black, but the word "Secretary's" has been crossed out and "Postmaster's" written in manuscript above it. The cover illustrated here, it will be noted, bears a manuscript "Botanic Garden, Grenada" in its lower left corner.

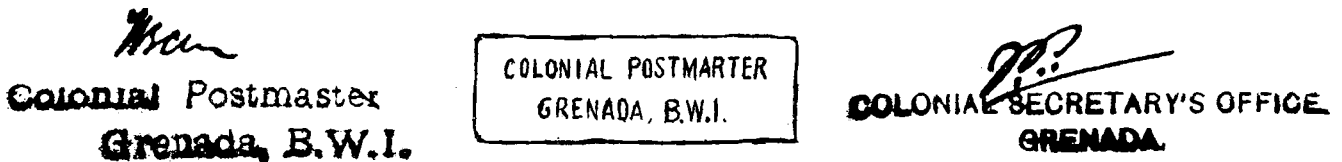
Neither of the above covers is franked with adhesive postage stamps, but this practice seems to have stopped a year or so later, at least with respect to official mail sent from Grenada to other countries. Most likely this was in response to a U.P.U. requirement. The author is not aware of any Grenada official covers sent through the international mails between 1896 and 1959 that do not bear adhesives, but has not seen any domestic official covers that were sent during that period, and thus cannot say how they were franked.

Col. Seifert reports a partial strike of the 27 mm Official Paid CDS on the 2d orange, Badge of the Colony stamp, SG 79. Since that stamp was issued in 1906, it establishes that the CDS was still on hand in that year. Can anyone record use of it or a similar device between then and 6 MAY 1954, the earliest use known to us of the 24 mm Type 23A Official Paid CDS?

The author speculates that sometime between October 1894 and January 1896 the use of the Official Paid CDS on international mail was discontinued. In any event a registered cover to Canada of 21 JAN 1896 bears a QV 6d adhesive. The envelope is a small O.H.M.S. type like the previous two. The inscription printed in the lower left corner is between two horizontal lines and reads "Post Office, GRENADA". Also on the face is "RETURNED LETTER", but this has been lined out by red ink pen strokes.

By late 1896, the Colonial Secretary's Office had switched to white O.H.M.S. envelopes, and the author has two white O.H.M.S. envelopes used by the Post Office in 1902. On these two the Postmaster has written his initials and "Postmaster, Grenada, BWI" in the lower left of the front of the envelope.

By 1905, the Postmaster at St. George's had a handstamp to apply to his official mail. In two lines it reads "Colonial Postmaster, /Grenada, B.W.I." (see illustration). It is found struck in purple under the Postmaster's initials on several 1905 covers. My collection then skips to 27 January 1914, by which time the Postmaster had reverted to manuscript notations. I also have covers of 31 DEC 1915 and 8 MAY 1919, bearing manuscript indications of the office of origin. These also serve, of course, to certify that the correspondence is official.



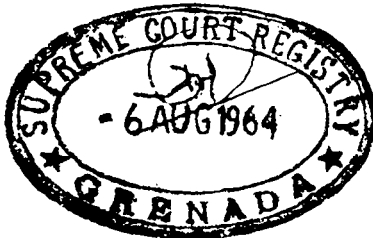
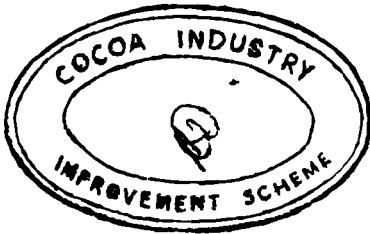
Sometime in 1919 or early 1920, an interesting new handstamp appeared at the G.P.O. It is a 43 mm x 13½ mm boxed mark, reading "COLONIAL POSTMARTER/GRENADA, B.W.I.", and is shown in the illustration. Despite the misspelling of Postmaster, this stamp remained in use for at least a dozen years, my earliest and latest strikes being on covers dated 22 JUN 1923 and 17 SEP 1935, respectively. Strikes are in shades of red and purple.

In the 1937 to 1939 period, the G.P.O. seems to have used O.H.M.S. envelopes without any additional markings to indicate the office of origin. However, the Colonial Secretary's Office used the two line handstamp shown above struck in black and with initials above it, on a cover of 3 APR 1939. I have no covers between 1940 and 1958, but pick up again on 20 MAY 1959. An O.H.M.S. cover of that date has G.P.O. GRENADA typed in the lower left corner, while the straight line "ON POSTAL SERVICE" handstamp in violet also appears on the front. On 5 JUN 1959 an O.H.M.S. cover identifies the sender with "G.P.O./Grenada, W.I." penned in the lower left corner, while a strike of the Type 23A "OFFICIAL PAID" CDS is also found on the front.

An 8 OCT 1960 O.H.M.S. cover has no markings other than the G.P.O. CDS and manuscript "GPO G'DA WI". My collection then jumps to 3 NOV 1966 and an O.H.M.S. registered cover to Canada that is franked with the 5 and 50 cents adhesives of the World Cup set. Again, the manuscript "GPO G'DA WI" is found in the lower left corner.

My next cover is from 20 OCT 1971, by which time the change in Grenada's political status is shown by replacement of the "On Her Majesty's Service" inscription at the top of the envelope with "ON GRENADA GOVERNMENT SERVICE". Only the G.P.O. CDS and manuscript "G.P.O./GRENADA" are found on this cover, as is also the case with one of 10 JUL 1972. A likely explanation of the adhesive franking of the 1966 cover is that it contained an order for Grenada postage stamps, while the unfranked covers conveyed correspondence or philatelic news releases.

All of the previously described covers were sent to addresses outside of Grenada. While I also have covers sent internally, they are limited to a shorter period from 26 MAY 1959 to 26 FEB 1970. All are on O.H.M.S. envelopes, and all but one bear a round or oval rubber stamp in purple to indicate the office of origin or receipt. A cover of 26 MAY 1959 bears the St. David's CDS of that date and is addressed to the Income Tax Department at St. George's. It has no stamped indication of its origin, but bears a manuscript "GCD/Bliff" at lower left. A cover to the Treasury Department, St. George's shows a Grenville CDS of 31 JUL 1959 and the oval "COCOA INDUSTRY/IMPROVEMENT SCHEME".



ON POSTAL SERVICE



The 27 JUN 1963 CDS of the G.P.O. and the round "Central Agricultural School/Committee" stamp are found on a cover to Marli Estate, St. Patrick's. Also to that address is one with the "INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT" oval and the 3 MAR 1964 G.P.O. CDS. The "SUPREME COURT REGISTRY" oval is found on a cover to the Government Printery, St. George's which also bears a G.P.O. CDS of 5 AUG 1964.

A cover to Gouyave, St. John's bears the G.P.O. CDS of 9 MAR 1965, as well as the oval stamp of the "MEDICAL DEPARTMENT". A folded mimeographed sheet that has O.H.M.S. penned above the address, displays both the "LABOUR DEPARTMENT" oval and the Sauteurs CDS of 19 FEB 1965. It was originally addressed to Resource Estate, St. Mark's, but that address has been lined out and the item readdressed to Samaritan, Union Post Office. It has a 2 cents adhesive tied with a second strike of the Sauteurs CDS of the same date. This was probably added to pay for the forwarding.

A second cover bearing the "SUPREME COURT REGISTRY" oval is addressed to Marli in St. Patrick's, and also has a strike of the G.P.O. CDS dated 25 FEB 1965. Our final two covers are both addressed to the Postmaster General, GPO, St. George's, and both bear the oval Crown over date G.P.O. mark as a receiving stamp. One shows a 20 AUG 1969 Carriacou

CDS and the G.P.O. oval dated 24 AUG 1969. The other has a Petit Martinique CDS dated 23 FEB 1970 and the G.P.O. oval of 26 FEB 1970. It also bears a G.P.O. CDS as well as a Carriacou CDS as backstamps, the letter being a registered one.

This concludes my report. It is appreciated that much more information is needed to tell the whole story of Grenada's official covers. The small number of covers that I have been able to study makes any conclusions only tentative ones. Anyone knowing of or possessing other of these covers is urged to contact either the author or our editor. Information as to U.P.U. regulations covering the handling of official mail between countries at various times is also solicited.

JAMAICA JOTTINGS

by Robert Topaz

September 1972 was an exciting month for would-be purchasers of Jamaican Postal History material, with two of the largest obliterator collections in existence going onto the auction market in London within three weeks of one another. Not only did the Erickson and Mitchell collections bring the largest prices ever paid for obl iterators on the open market, but many of the older covers and items made noteworthy prices. The two known and authenticated "D" marks brought £210 and £200, which is a huge increase over the £50 and £87 previously paid for them.

An excellent copy of the shilling with inverted frame, SG 85a, brought £1750--a new high for this stamp, and most good mint material brought very high prices. The early covers brought excellent prices--sometimes out of sight. Particularly frustrating to me was an A28 cover with an 1874 Registered marking that was valued at £12, and which I lost when I dropped out at £100! I recommend to all serious students of Jamaican Postal History that they get copies of these catalogues for their reference libraries.

OBLITERATORS: Two new listings have shown up, A63 on the 6d CC and A58J on the 1d blue CA. Thanks to Bill Bogg and Tom Moseley for reporting these.

NAME CHANGE: On 1 JUL 1970, YORK PEN changed its name to YORK TOWN, but no new TRD or CDS was issued for a considerable time. Prior to the name change, a new TRD Type 37x with no asterisks at the sides was noted in black ink, 19 MAY 1972. Lloyd Brandon says that some people unofficially crossed out PEN and wrote in TOWN during this period.

OPENINGS: On 5 MAY 1972, BREASTWORKS PA finally opened. A violet ink TRD Type 37x without asterisks was noted 19 MAY 1972. Port Antonio is the forwarding office.

TEMPORARY CLOSINGS: HUNTS TOWN--26 DEC 1971; GARLANDS--21 APR 1972; WEST PROSPECT and PROGRESSIVE--notice of 15 AUG 1972; RESOURCE--notice of 20 SEP 1972; AXE AND ADZE--notice of 6 OCT 1972.

REOPENINGS: MORGANS PASS--19 SEP 1972; MEARS--23 AUG 1972.

The Post Office has been issuing both the old type MSR's and the newer type MSR 1968. Of the former, COCKSWAIN (spelled COXSWAIN) was seen dated 18 AUG 1972; PARRY TOWN--27 JUL 1972; VICTORIA TOWN--4 AUG 1972 in violet ink; MYRTLE BANK--30 JUN 1972 (with a B index??). In the MSR 1968 type, RAYMONDS was seen with * dated 17 FEB 1972,

while PAISLEY was noted used 30 AUG 1972. There is a possibility that this latter CDS has been noted earlier. Has anyone seen the PAISLEY MSR 1968 before 1972? Other MSR 1968 marks noted are: WHITE SANDS BEACH--11 MAR 1972, and AENON TOWN--29 MAR 1972, both with an asterisk above the date.

While TRD's are not too common these days, offices like MEADOWBRIDGE and a few others continue to be used. Recent surprises include LAWRENCE TAVERN in violet ink--type un-decipherable--AUG 1972; MERCURY HOUSE in black--13 JUN 1972; PALISADOES in violet ink--11 JUN 1972; PLEASANT VALLEY in Type 37x in violet--from 6 JUN 1972, and without asterisks; SPRING VILLAGE in Type 37 in black ink--25 JUL 1972.

New member Ralph Scrivens reports some older TRD's that have not previously been noted here, as follows: ANNOTTO BAY in black ink--27 FEB 1968; BICKERSTETH in violet ink with W.I. after Jamaica--28 MAR 1963 and 17 APR 1963; CAVE in Type 37 with the name very closely bunched, in black ink--7 OCT 1967; BELLAS GATE in Type 37, black ink, from 9 JAN to 13 FEB 1968; DIAS in Type 37, black ink from 13 to 21 MAR 1968; and GORDONS CROSSING dated 24 JUL 1967 to 4 APR 1968. Also I notice that the SPRING VALE TRD, that was used from 1966 onward, has a comma after the office name.

The JAMAICA/HEART FOUNDATION slogan, mentioned in the August Journal as used at the Kingston G. P. O., was also used at HALFWAY TREE, noted 20 APR 1972, and at MONTEGO BAY, noted 8 MAY 1972. The earliest Kingston strike reported is 4 APR 1972. Earliest use of the MORE SUGAR/MORE SUCCESS slogan at Kingston is 28 MAR 1972.

Has any of our members first hand information about the existence of the 2d OFFICIAL Key-plate in gray without the overprint, or, to put it another way, the 2d Keyplate issue in gray ink rather than green? I would very much appreciate hearing about the possible existence of this stamp.

THE BARBADOS POSTAGE DUE BISECT

by Edmund A. Bayley

In the August 1972 Journal, Michael Sheppard requested information concerning the Barbados 1d Postage Due label bisected and used as $\frac{1}{2}$ d. While I cannot explain the use of this bisect on his local cover, other than to conclude that a postal clerk made an error, or used it as a philatelic favor, I shall try to shed some light on reasons for the bisect.

At the time Mike's cover was posted (March 1934), the Inland postage rate as laid down in Section 11 (1) of the Post Office Act 1911 was one rate of one penny per ounce, or part of an ounce, and an additional rate of one penny for each additional ounce, or part of an ounce.

Furthermore, Section 11 (2) states "... and every letter not having any stamp thereon, or unpaid with stamps shall be liable to double the unpaid postage as the case may be".

These are in conformity with the principles laid down by the Universal Postal Union.

It is interesting to note that prior to the issuance of Postage Due labels on 2 January 1934, it was the practice to indicate the amount of tax to be collected in ink, this notation then being initialled by a senior clerk who entered the amount in a record book, so as to keep check of the amounts as they came in.

The use of the 1d bisected was not the result of a shortage of $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps, as a $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp was not issued until 10 February 1935. Use of this bisect was the result of a decision made at the Postal Congress held in Cairo in 1934, when it became necessary to tax certain packets with $\frac{1}{2}$ d. As Barbados had no $\frac{1}{2}$ d labels at the time, the 1d label was bisected and used as a $\frac{1}{2}$ d until a regular $\frac{1}{2}$ d was issued. One might easily ask under what circumstances a $\frac{1}{2}$ d label would be used when the regulations clearly state that the amount to be levied is double the unpaid duty. This can best be shown by an illustration.

While U. P. U. Regulations permit the free re-direction of postal packets, this principle does not exempt from additional postage a packet which although fully prepaid for the first transmission is re-directed to a country to which the postage is higher than that originally paid. For example, a letter posted in Trinidad in 1934 for local delivery at the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d rate might be re-directed to Barbados because the addressee had moved there. As the rate from Trinidad to Barbados was 2d, the addressee would be liable to additional postage of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Although this is not a tax, a $\frac{1}{2}$ d Postage Due Label would be used in collecting it.

British Caribbean Forwarding Agents

by Charles E. Cwiakala

The preliminary article on the Forwarding Agents of the British Caribbean (B.C.P. Journal, December 1971) listed those recorded markings known to the writer. Included in that article was an appeal to the membership for any further information known to them. Once again our fellow BCPSGers came forth with a wealth of data, allowing us to update our listings. Special thanks are given to Dr. A.E. Hill, Tom Giraldi, Col. Fred F. Seifert, S. Graham Hoey, the late Milt Erickson, Morris Ludington, Michael Sheppard, Thomas Foster, and Col. James T. DeVoss, the Executive Secretary of the American Philatelic Society.

Fred Seifert forwarded a photocopy of an article published in THE PHILATELIST (September 1949, page 370) which gives further information on the Antigua Forwarding Agent cachet that is listed as ANTIGUA #1 in my original article. A Mr. John Spence records that the size of the cachet is 35 mm x 12 mm and reads "Forwarded by/R.B. Elridge & Co. ANTIGUA". It is on a cover addressed to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, which arrived via the port of Plymouth, North Carolina. We still were not able to secure an illustration of this cachet.

From his friendly home in Scotland, Graham Hoey wrote and included some extremely interesting information on the Bahamas cachet of Saunders & Son (BAHAMAS #3). Graham sent an illustration along of this cachet from the catalogue of the H.R. Harmer (London) Feb. 28th-March 1st, 1972 auction. He noted that he recalled this specific cover as being Lot 87 of an earlier Harmer Sale of March 28th, 1955. At that time the lot was knocked down for £25, while in the 1972 sale the same cover brought £200! Interestingly enough, Morris Ludington mentioned during our correspondence regarding Forwarding Agents that he was aware that it was on the block at Harmer's, and that he would try to purchase it. We wonder if he was the purchaser at this new high figure!

Morris also provided a wealth of information on the Forwarding Agents of Bermuda, as well as of the Bahamas and Turks Islands. To start with, all members are requested to delete the BAHAMAS #5 cachet, "Harry Adderly & Co.", for it does not exist! (Incidentally, in our list Adderley was misspelled, the second "E" being omitted). A comedy of errors surrounds the cataloguing of this cachet, but Morris was able to straighten us out. It appears that a cover

with a weak strike of the Henry Adderley & Co. cachet was interpreted as reading "HARRY" rather than "HENRY". Subsequently, other philatelic writers repeated the error without any checking to verify its existence. As recently as the Robson Lowe Glassco Sale, a cover was described (Lot #283) as "showing blue f.a.c. of Harry Adderley & Co." The cachet is illustrated, and it does indeed look like Harry as the "E" is too faint to make out and the "N" has a bit of extra ink that makes it somewhat resemble an "R".

Morris adds that the "Henry Adderley & Co." appears to be the most common of the Bahamas Forwarding Agent cachets. However, as he has been able to record, at the most, about nine examples of this mark, he uses "common" in a strictly relative sense.

It appears that Morris has in his collection the only known example of the TURKS ISLANDS #3 cachet, the "George I. Gibbs". It is on a cover to England dated 5 JUL 1873, that is yellowed and stained. It was crumpled up at one time and then ironed out, albeit not too successfully. Yet, its unique status makes it a philatelic gem. Adding to the intrigue of these difficult to find covers, Morris states that to the best of his knowledge the "Misick" cachet, that we list as TURKS ISLANDS #1, is also unique! (Note that we have renumbered the T.I. cachets).

Lastly, Morris elaborates on the status of the four listed Bermuda F.A. cachets (BERMUDA #1, #2, #3, and #5). He states that he has been able to record only one example of each of these cachets. Even our fellow BCPSGer, resident-Bermudian Sir Henry Tucker, has never been able to find further examples for his extensive collection. In Morris' collection there is an example of the "A.J. Musson" manuscript forwarding mark. The letter is from England, carried privately to St. Georges and put in the local mail (postage only 1d!) by Mr. Musson, with his notation on the back, and sent on to Hamilton. This "A.J. Musson" manuscript mark (BERMUDA #4) is also an extremely scarce item. Musson was a merchant in St. Georges, but it is not known if he made a regular practice of forwarding mail.

Mike Sheppard, rummaging through a dealer's stock in Surrey, found two gems in the F.A. field; unfortunately one of them escaped his grasp. The "lost" item, a Barbados manuscript "Wm. Heysham" forwarding mark (BARBADOS #1) was not noted at the time for date and for destination. Later Mike's fortunes turned, as he found an unrecorded manuscript forwarding endorsement from Barbados (BARBADOS #1A). He uncovered this in a provincial auction house, where it was tucked away under British Guiana. Neatly inscribed on this gem is the endorsement "Barbados, 3rd December 1849, Received and Forwarded by/Your (Obedient) Servants/(?) Walcott". The cover is addressed to Fairhaven, Connecticut, and was received via the port of Plymouth, North Carolina. On its face is a manuscript "Ship 12" marking and a manuscript notation that reads "Per Parry/Via Barbados". It is not clear whether the "Per Parry" refers to a ship, the Captain, a courier, or the like.

My preliminary article contained only skimpy descriptions of the various Forwarding Agents marks for British Honduras. These were extracted from Ken Rowe's book "THE FORWARDING AGENTS" (published by the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada, 1966). Fred Seifert has now been able to produce further information by sending me a photocopy taken from "THE PHILATELIST", February 1948, page 117. The "Charles Evans", "Marshall Bennet", "F. Samoyano", "John Carmichael & Co.", and "Antonio Mathe & Co." markings that were listed as BRITISH HONDURAS #'s 1 through 7 in my article, were used by these agents in Belize to forward letters to and from Guatemala. We now have verification that the "John Carmichael & Co." mark, BRITISH HONDURAS #6, was indeed a rubber stamp and not in manuscript, but unfortunately we still have not been able to secure an illustration of this mark. We now also know that the "Antonio Mathe & Co." marks, BRITISH HONDURAS #'s 5 and 7, exist both in

manuscript (1850), and later as a rubber stamp (1859-1862). Again, we have not been able to obtain an illustration of the recorded cachet.

The late Milt Erickson reported a Jamaican Forwarding Agent manuscript marking which had escaped listing in both Tom Foster's and Ken Rowe's books. This envelope-letter is a neat little item addressed to the U.K. from Ramble, Jamaica, and carries an endorsement that reads "Rec(eived) & Forwarded by/Marlow & La Bichey, 9th July 1844". This endorsement marking is being designated JAMAICA #12A in our listings. Milt mentioned that there were only two recorded examples of the "DARREL & BARCLAY" f.a.c. (JAMAICA #12), one being in his collection.

Dr. A.E. Hill sent important data with regard to two of the listed Trinidad Forwarding Agent markings. Ted extends usage of the "GEROLD & ULRICH" cachet (TRINIDAD #3) to 1872. In his collection is a beautiful cover from Spain, franked with a pair of the 200m value of the Duke de la Torre Regency issue and addressed to Carupano, Venezuela. The letter came via London, arriving in Trinidad on 22 JAN 1872 where the cachet was applied to the back flap. Ted was also able to provide an illustration of the "J.N. Harriman & Co." Trinidad f.a.c., TRINIDAD #5. His cover provides an earlier usage than previously reported. The letter was sent from Nantes, France, being franked with a strip of four of the 1871 3c Ceres issue, and is addressed to Carupano. It has a manuscript endorsement on the front that it is to be forwarded through the Harriman Agency. It was postmarked at Nantes, 13 OCT 1874, and bears transit marks of Paris, 14 OCT; London, (15?) OCT; and Trinidad 2 NOV 1874, where on its arrival the Harriman cachet was applied to the back flap, and it was forwarded to its ultimate destination, Carupano, Venezuela. In summary, a cover with character!

Our ever-vigilant Tom Giraldi discovered a hitherto unrecorded f.a.c. from Trinidad. Tom purchased it some time ago from our fellow-BCPSGer Bill Bogg of New England Stamp Co. The cachet is a double-ring oval of 33 mm x 21 mm, in black ink, that reads "FORWARDED BY/PRADA & CO./TRINIDAD B.W.I." (designated TRINIDAD #6A). The cover is franked by a single copy of the 1883/1884 4d slate adhesive of Trinidad, tied with a single ring Trinidad CDS dated 5 FEB 1887. It is addressed to Georgetown, Demerara and has the Prada cachet applied across the back flap. It originated in Venezuela.

Finally, Col. James T. DeVoss has privileged Fred Seifert, Tom Foster, and myself with some astounding information related to forwarding agent markings of Jamaica. The eventual publication of this data will surely excite even the most seasoned Jamaican postal historians. We have agreed to keep this information confidential for now, and Col. DeVoss promises that he will prepare an article on it for publication in our Journal.

ADDENDUM TO DECEMBER 1971 LISTING

ANTIGUA

1. 1885 (R.B. Elridge & Co.) - In two lines, 35 mm x 12 mm, with the text reading "Forwarded by/R.B. Elridge & Co. ANTIGUA".

BAHAMAS

3. 1861 (Saunders & Son) - Oval, approximately 45 mm x 27 mm. Text is as shown
11865 in illustration (25% reduction).
4. 1862 (Henry Adderley & Co.) - Oval known in blue. Text as illustrated on page
-1863 163 of December 1971 Journal.

- 5. - (Harry Adderley & Co.) - Delete this marking. See text.

BARBADOS

- 1A. 1849 (? Walcott) - Manuscript marking reported by M. Sheppard and verified by the compiler of this list.



BAHAMAS NO. 3



TRINIDAD NO. 6A

FORWARDED BY
J. N. HARRIMAN & CO
 TRINIDAD. W. I.
 TRINIDAD NO. 5



TURKS NO. 3

BRITISH HONDURAS

- 1. 1839 (Charles Evans) - Manuscript marking on letter from the U.K. forwarded to Guatemala.
- 2. 1839 (Marshall Bennett) - Manuscript marking on letter as 1. above.
- 3. 1845 (F. Samoyano) - Manuscript marking on letter as 1. above.
- 5. 1850 (Antonio Mathe & Co.) - Manuscript marking on letter from Guatemala.
- 6. 1854 (John Carmichael & Co.) - Rubber handstamp on letter from the U.K. that was forwarded to Guatemala. Illustration and details not available.
- 7. 1859 (Antonio Mathe & Co.) - Rubber handstamp on letter from the U.K. that was forwarded to Guatemala. Illustration and details not available.
- 1862

JAMAICA

- 12A. 1844 (Marlow & La Bichey) - Manuscript forwarding marking reported by E.M. Erickson and verified by the compiler of this list.

TRINIDAD

- 3. 1867 (Gerold & Urich) - Extension of dates of usage.
- 1872
- 5. 1874 (J.N. Harriman & Co.) - Extension of dates of usage. Illustration is now available. Size 48 mm x 15 mm. Text per illustration.
- 1875
- 6A. 1887 (Prada & Co.) - Double-ring oval, 33 mm x 21 mm, known in black. Text per illustration.

TURKS ISLANDS

- 1. 1850 (James Misick) - Formerly listed as TURKS ISLANDS #2.
- 2. 1867 (Anthony Tatem) - Formerly listed as TURKS ISLANDS #3.
- 3. 1873 (George I. Gibbs) - Formerly listed as TURKS ISLANDS #1. Oval, approximately 38 mm x 26 mm. Text per illustration.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

As I write this, my last open letter to you as President of our Group, I am reminded that we are approaching the end of the twelfth year of the BCPSG. It was fourteen months ago that a number of us assembled at NOJEX in Cranford, New Jersey to mark the tenth anniversary. We were proud of our accomplishments then, and we should take note of further laurels added to our crown.

At the back of the October issue, there was a news item that this Journal had once again won a First Award in the 1972 A. P. S. Chapter Publications Contest. While we have almost come to accept such awards as commonplace, because of the excellence of the product turned out by our hard-working and dedicated Editor, it was more than this, as indicated by a phrase in the letter of notification, which caught my eye. We had won out over our nearest rival because of "reporting current postal history as well as that of the past. Too few societies are following that important path."

I thumbed back through the issues of the past several years to see if I could discern any sort of change in the pattern of our collective writing, which might have generated the above comment. Two features struck me as I glanced through the articles--the first was the widening scope of the kinds of modern postal markings being discussed, ranging from postal meters to the many miscellaneous handstamps conveying intelligence other than the date and place; the second was the improved research supporting the conclusions drawn in many of the articles. Both of these are traits of the postal historian--be he ancient or modern.

As an early nineteenth century postal historian concerned with the British transatlantic mail service, I am conscious of how little serious research has been done of the many peripheral postal markings found on the stampless letters of that period. Many of the conclusions which are recorded in the literature about many of these, appear to be agreed speculations among collectors, not based upon proven facts. I have been guilty of this myself to my own chagrin, when I have proved myself wrong through later research. It is usually possible to find all of the necessary information, if one persists.

I believe that many of you have become seized with the desire to know the why and how of the unusual in current British Caribbean philately, and have delved into such matters with more thoroughness than in the past. Then, having found out all you could, have prepared definitive articles for the Journal. This is what has helped us to our latest award and has added to our prestige in the philatelic world.

I have enjoyed my two years as your President, and am particularly grateful for the many friends I have made as a result. Because our Group does not abandon its past executives the way many organizations do, I can hand over to my successor in the full knowledge that I shall continue to have an opportunity to serve you in some capacity. In April 1973, I plan to retire from Canadian Government service and return to my boyhood home in Bermuda, where I plan to try my hand at historical writing, with time out for swimming, gardening, and philately. I hope there will be an opportunity to see some of you there.

Jack

THIS YEAR MORE THAN EVER IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU SEND IN PAYMENT FOR YOUR DUES PROMPTLY. OUR EXPENSES HAVE GREATLY INCREASED IN 1972, AND WE CAN ILL AFFORD THE EXTRA COST OF MAILING OUT ADDITIONAL REMINDERS.

An Unusual Censor Marking

by Norman D. Thetford, M.D.

With regard to Lincoln Kieffer's article bearing the same title, page 70, June 1972 Journal, I agree with the conclusion that the "PASSED THE CENSOR" was a St. Kitts mark, although the cover I turned up actually originated on Nevis, 30 AUG 1939, passing through St. Kitts on the way to its destination on St. Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands. It bears a St. Kitts transit mark of 31 AUG 1939.

I have another cover from St. Kitts to St. Croix of 24 APR 1941, by which time the circular crown in double--more precisely triple--lined circle was in use. This later mark bears the inscription, "ST. KITTS/PASSED BY THE CENSOR 2". The censor still used the gummed manila paper tape at that time--a material better for collectors than the cellophane the U.S. used, which is by now falling off most of my covers!

As to the routing of Lincoln's covers, while I am not sure the "BARALT", the NWI mail boat always did so, the route of the "M. S. ANTILIA" after the war was St. Martin/Saba/Statia (St. Eustatius)/St. Kitts, then to the three southern islands Curacao/Aruba/Bonaire (not positive in which order), and then back to St. Martin from Curacao. In 1955, I took the ANTILIA from St. Martin to St. Kitts. There were both assorted limitations on inter-island travel during the war (the U.S. required a passport to go from the U.S.V.I. to Tortola at one time) and use of unorthodox modes of mail transport because of disruption of regular mail routes. I remember, as Quarantine Officer for the U.S. Public Health Service, clearing a sloop from Antigua--a vessel under 25' without any vestige of cabin--which had brought two slim bags of mail, one Registered, to St. Croix. Anyhow, I would wager that the Lopes cover that took a Guadeloupe/St. Kitts/Curacao/Statia routing, travelled on the Dutch mail vessel. Actually, although you can see St. Eustatius from Dieppe Bay, etc. on the west end of St. Kitts, there isn't much reason for traffic between them except smuggling, duties on St. Kitts being rather high, while in the Northern Netherlands Antilles they are non-existent.

MORE TRINIDAD METERS NOTED---

Since publication of an article describing and listing postal meters of Trinidad in the October Journal, several more have shown up. From Paul Bondor comes a wrapper bearing a strike of the RN 70 meter. The slogan portion identifies the user as Trinidad Publishing Co. Ltd., Port of Spain. Paul says the wrapper was used in mailing the "Sunday Guardian" newspaper, and he reports the earliest impression he has seen as 25 MAY 1972.

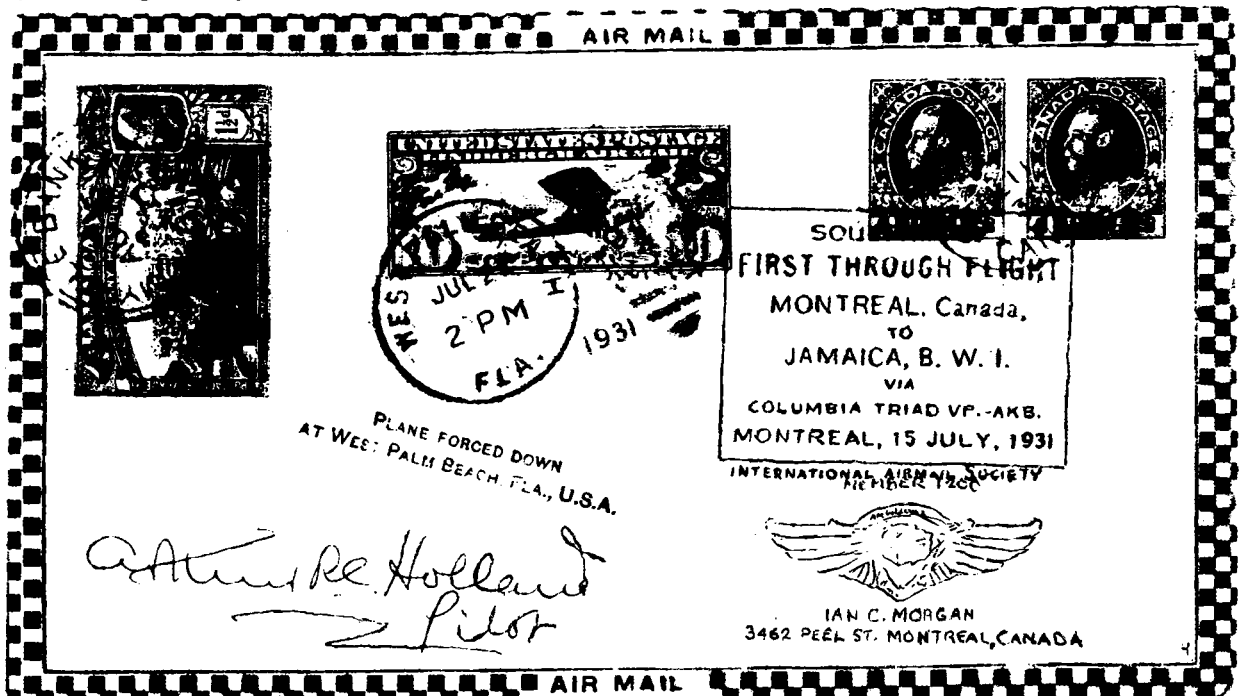
Jim Chalmers in Trinidad sent us a cover franked with the RN 92 meter, 24 VII 72. It has no slogan, but the corner card identifies it is employed by McEnearney Business Machines Ltd., Port of Spain, Jim's employer. The cover was especially interesting to us, for it bears a number of miscellaneous postal markings, the addressee being out of the postal delivery area and having failed to claim it at the Arima Post Office.

Ben Ramkisson reports a new slogan for the U 77 meter of Texaco, Pointe-a-Pierre. The previous slogan read, "Buy the Best/Buy/TEXACO", while this new one reads "SERVICE/you can/TRUST", the strike dated 9 X 72. Slogan changes on meters are not too frequent, as purchasing a new die is an expensive proposition. Ben also points out that although this U 77 meter has Pointe-a-Pierre in its CDS, there is no such post office. There once was, but the office was either closed or renamed some time ago. Can anyone clarify?

FIRST FLIGHTS OF JAMAICA

by Warren D. Buchanan

The subject of airmail flights to and from Jamaica has been of great interest to me, and of great help in expanding this interest was a paper entitled "FIRST FLIGHTS OF JAMAICA" by Messrs. Lockie and Cwiakala which appeared in the April, June, and August 1969 issues of this Journal. The following are some additions and corrections to that original paper. The same numbers that were used by the authors to identify the flights are used here. Where the suffix "a" appears after a number, it indicates the suggestion that a flight not listed in the original paper did take place and should be included. Undoubtedly much of the additional data given here was known to the authors, but was omitted in the interest of space. I include such here, thinking it may be of interest to some readers.



1a. Jamaica to Germany on Graf Zeppelin, AUG 1929.

In 1929, Jamaica was not a so-called "treaty state" for Zeppelin mail. However, mail from Jamaica was carried on the Graf Zeppelin's 1929 around-the-world flight. Such mail was sent either to the U.S. or to Germany for forwarding to its final destination. On this mail, Jamaican postage stamps were affixed at the point of origin, and the airmail postage (i.e. Zepp. fees) was affixed at the U.S. or German city of forwarding. No cachets are known. This cover is not listed in "Zeppelin Covers of Bermuda & the BWI" (BCPJ W/N 43).

3. Haiti to Jamaica, 29 NOV 1930.

Front cachet contains words "Premier Vol". The shield cachet on all mail was applied in Haiti. Mail left Port au Prince on November 29, 1930, being carried from there to Cuba and Miami, Florida. In Miami, a second cachet was applied on the front of each cover. This was the "lighthouse" cachet, 64 x 42 mm in purple. The flight carrying mail to Jamaica left Miami on December 2nd, arriving in Kingston, December 3, 1930. Upon arrival there, all mail received a further cachet on the back, 55 x 43 mm in purple, reading "First Flight inaugurating Air Mail Service to Jamaica, BWI". Total postal rate, one Gourde.

5. Canal Zone to Jamaica, 3 DEC 1930 (Not 2 DEC).

Every copy of this first flight cover that I have seen has a Cristobal circular date stamp of December 3rd...not 2nd. They arrived Kingston on December 6th...not the 3rd, which date Dr. Lockie states was an error. The proper postal rate for this flight was 15¢. Two different Cristobal date stamp cancellations exist. Both are circular, one being 22½ mm with "Canal Zone" at the bottom, while the second one is 26 mm and has "C.Z." at the bottom. Covers exist both with and without cachet backstamp. Where there is a cachet, it is the same as that put on in Jamaica in #3, above. Those without a cachet are very much rarer. I have been told that a total of 1538 pieces of mail were carried from the Canal Zone to Jamaica.

(Note: I have heard that the flight that carried this mail actually arrived Kingston on December 3rd, but was carried through to Miami, finally re-arriving in Kingston at noon on December 6th. Backstamped dates on all mail seem to confirm this.)

6. Miami to Kingston, 2 DEC 1930.

The pilot on this flight was E.G. Schultz. It left Miami with 4620 pieces of ordinary mail and 147 registered letters. Proper postal rate was 10¢. Cachets were either black or purple on the front. It appears that a vast majority (if not all) of the flight covers originating in Miami have the black ink cachets, and those originating elsewhere have purple ink ones. Mail on this flight has been noted from the U.S., San Juan, St. Thomas, and Canada.

8. Jamaica to Santiago, Cuba, 10 DEC 1930.

The pilot on this flight was Capt. A.R.C. Holland, who in June of 1930 came down to Jamaica from Canada and participated in organization of "Caribbean Airways Ltd." This company secured a mail contract and constructed an air base at Kingston, but needed a subsidy of £100,000 to finance their development. When they could not get these funds, arrangements were made with P.A.A. to take over their base. Pan Am also obtained the mail contract to the U.S.A. and Canal Zone. However, Caribbean Airways managed to beat Pan Am in carrying the first air mail from Jamaica by a few hours, making a flight to Santiago de Cuba on the morning of December 10th. A number of covers are known backstamped "Miranda, Oriente, 5 p.m., DEC 10".

10. Jamaica to Canal Zone, 10 DEC 1930.

Proper postage for this flight was 12½d. Back stamps are either Cristobal Dec. 11, 6:00 a.m. or 9:30 a.m. There were 528 pieces of mail carried to the Canal Zone. The pilot on this flight was F. Clark.

11. Kingston, Jamaica to Miami, 10 DEC 1930.

The pilot on this flight was Wallace D. Culbertson. The number of the seaplane was NC669. Of all the mail carried on this flight, 1019 pieces were to go on from Miami to various countries in Europe. Mail to Canada also exists.

16a. Jamaica to Maturin, Venezuela, 10 FEB 1931.

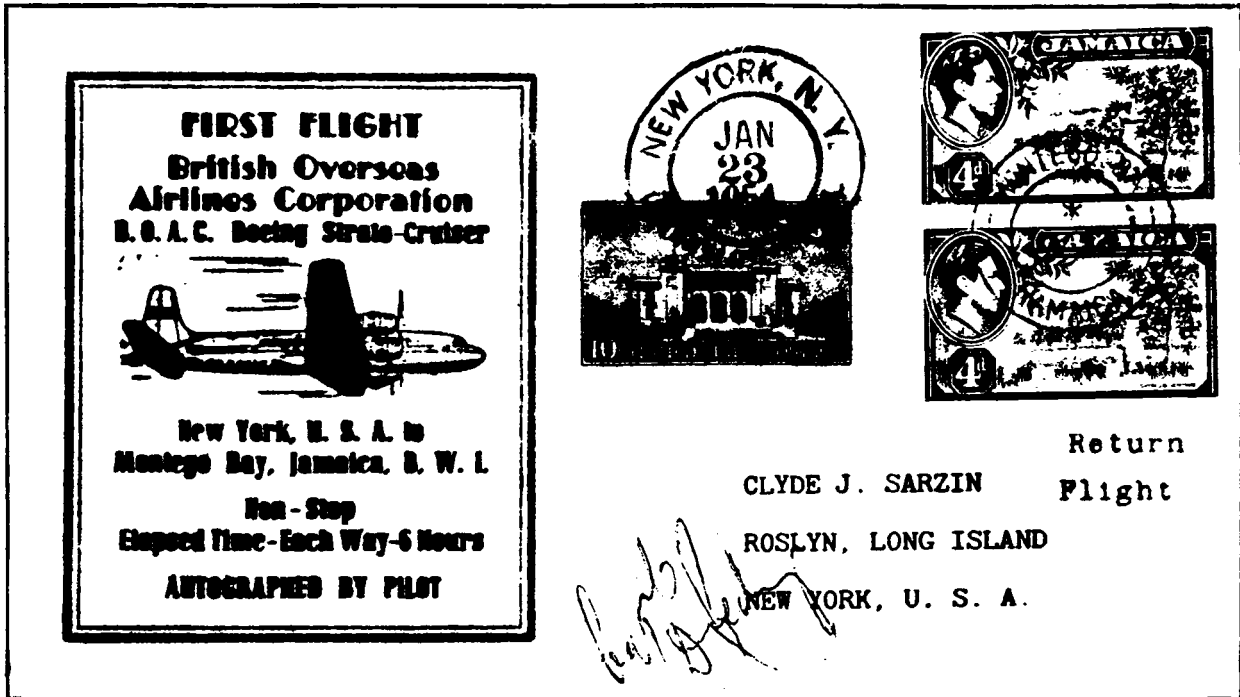
Mail carried on this flight has cachet in purple "FIRST AIR MAIL/FROM/JAMAICA/TO/MATURIN, VENEZUELA". This was the first flight joining FAM 5 and FAM 6 to close the "Lindbergh Circle" from La Guaira to Trinidad via Maturin, by P.A.A.

60. New York to Kingston, 11 JAN 1966.

As with #56, mail was also carried from the United Nations. Cachet in green ink.

61. Kingston to Frankfurt, Germany, 12 JAN 1966.

Cachet makes no reference to "Kingston to New York". Cachet states that this was a first flight Kingston to Frankfurt. Also, the correct date is 12 JAN, not 11 JAN.



62. New York to Montego Bay, Jamaica, and Guayaquil, Ecuador, 15 JAN 1966.

As with #60, mail also carried from United Nations, cachet in green. Cachet is not the same as #61, but is as #60. Mail from A.M.F. Kennedy has maroon cachet and that from New York City a blue cachet.

Note: In addition to prop and jet out-of-country first flight mail, there apparently have been several "first helicopter flights" within Jamaica. For example, there was a first helicopter mail flight on 24 FEB 1957 from Kingston to Irish Town. Does any reader have any further information regarding such flights? Also, I am completely lacking any information regarding domestic airmail first flights. Were there such? Are there any records?

CAMERON LOSES JAMAICA PRE-STAMP COLLECTION IN ROBBERY----

A bag of registered mail stolen from the Miami, Florida post office on or about 15th October, contained among other material a 60 page collection of Jamaica pre-stamp items belonging to BCPSG member Byron R. Cameron. The collection was being sent to the annual exhibition of the Chicago Philatelic Society, and contained 80 folded letter sheets displaying most of the pre-stamp postal markings used in Jamaica between 1709 and 1840. Also included were two original colored maps of Jamaica by Porcacchi, 1572, and Morden, 1688.

Byron has photographs and records of all the stolen items, so they can be readily identified. Anyone being offered material of this type from a suspect source should notify authorities.

First Flights of Bermuda

by Jack Arnell

Several years ago I attempted to solve the problem of the Colonial Airlines First Flights to and from Bermuda, which was raised by Lynn Wallace in the April 1972 issue of this Journal, by finding out what actual flights took place. This should have been written up at that time, but I put the notes to one side and was only reminded of them by Lynn's article. Even now, I have allowed another six months to slip by before sitting down and writing this.

The First Flight covers associated with the inauguration of the Colonial Airlines service to Bermuda fall into four distinct groups:

1. New York - Bermuda. These covers have the FAM 33 - NEW YORK cachet, which was illustrated in Lynn's article, and they are datestamped:

MORGAN STA.	AUG 1 3 A.M. 1947	(Green cachet)
AIR MAIL FIELD	AUG 1 7 A.M. 1947	(Maroon cachet).

I have two of each type cover, three of which are backstamped:

HAMILTON	4 P.M. 1 AUG 1947	(Machine cancel)
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and the fourth cover is backstamped:

HAMILTON	1 AUG 47A	(Ludington H11).
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This latter cover also has a pencil notation on the back, F33 - 1F (2,462 Pcs).

2. Bermuda - Washington. These covers have the Ludington AC5 cachet in either purple or nearly brown, and are datestamped:

HAMILTON	1 AUG 47A	(Ludington H11).
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They are backstamped:

WASHINGTON	AUG 1 10:30 P.M. 1947	(Machine cancel).
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3. Bermuda - New York. These covers are identical to the Bermuda-Washington covers from the front, having the AC5 cachet in purple and the H11 Hamilton datestamp with date of 1 AUG 47A. However, they are backstamped:

NEW YORK	AUG 2 8 A.M. 1947	(Machine cancel).
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4. Washington - Bermuda. These covers have the FAM 33 - WASHINGTON cachet, also illustrated in Lynn's article, and they are datestamped:

WASHINGTON, D.C.	AUG 1 4:30 P.M. 1947	(Blue cachet)
NATIONAL AIRPORT STA.	AUG 1 4:30 P.M. 1947	(Violet cachet).

I have one of each of these types, and only the first type has a backstamp, which is:

HAMILTON	5 P.M. 2 AUG 1947	(Machine cancel).
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The BERMUDA ROYAL GAZETTE gave very scant coverage to these flights, but I think it is sufficient with the above data to reconstruct the pattern. On 30 July 1947, there was an advertisement announcing a daily service to New York and twice weekly to Washington, beginning on 1 August. Then in the 2 August issue, there was an item that the Colonial Airlines

Skycruiser "Bermuda" had arrived at 2 p.m. on 1 August on the inaugural flight from New York, and that a second plane load of guests had arrived at about 5 p.m. on the same day.

As far as I know, until this time Colonial Airlines had only operated two-engine DC-3 type aircraft on its regional routes connecting Montreal and Ottawa with New York and Washington, and obtained its first four-engine DC-4 aircraft for this new over-water service to Bermuda. Skycruiser "Bermuda" (N93266) was the flagship of the new fleet, with one sister ship, Skycruiser "America" (N93267). Presumably, this latter was the second plane from New York on 1 August. Subsequently, for the continental runs, additional aircraft were procured, the Skycruisers "Canada" (N4268), "New York" (N4269), and "?" (N4270).

Putting all this together, we find that the FAM 33 - NEW YORK mail was made up early on the morning of 1 August, and it left La Guardia Field on the Skycruiser "Bermuda" between 9 and 10 a.m. When it arrived at Kindley Field, Bermuda, the mail was taken to the G.P.O., Hamilton, where it received the 4 PM, 1 AUG 1947 backstamp. The Skycruiser "Bermuda" must have been turned around fairly quickly for that period, being sent off to Washington with the Bermuda-Washington First Flight covers. Its departure was early enough for an arrival at National Airport in time for the mail to receive the Washington 10:30 P.M. backstamp.

In the meantime, the Skycruiser "America" would have arrived at Bermuda with its load of guests, who were to attend the local festivities marking the occasion. It obviously remained there until very late in the evening, in order to return the guests to New York after the party. When it left, it carried the Bermuda-New York First Flight covers. The lateness of the departure is indicated by the 8 A.M., 2 August backstamp applied at New York.

Finally, the Skycruiser "Bermuda" returned to Bermuda from Washington on the morning of 2 August with the FAM 33 - WASHINGTON mail, arriving in time for the letters to be back-stamped 5 PM at the G.P.O., Hamilton, on the same afternoon.

B. C. P. JOURNAL WINS ADDITIONAL LITERATURE AWARDS----

Our Journal continues its winning ways, with two more awards presented to your Editor in October. At SOUTHWESTPEX, a regional exhibition held in El Paso, Texas, October 20-22, the Journal was judged best of the "Journals and Newspapers of Specialty Groups" entered in the show, and presented an "A.P.S. Writers Unit Gold Medal". Fred and Gladys attended the awards banquet, where Fred accepted the award.

Later in the month, the judges at the 86th National Philatelic Exhibition of the Chicago Philatelic Society, 27-29 October, awarded a Silver Medal to our Journal.

We had also entered the Journal in the Literature Section of EXFILBRA at Rio de Janeiro, but although we airmailed our Journals to the organization sponsoring the exhibition at least a month in advance of the show, they never arrived. We suspect that they either were sent by sea, despite airmail postage and markings, or bogged down in a Brazilian Customs office.

Confirmation of the award of a Silver Medallion in the Australian National Philatelic Exhibition, ANPEX 1972, held in Adelaide, South Australia, 22nd to 27th August 1972, was received recently, in the form of a somewhat creased certificate. This had been sent rolled up inside a mailing tube marked "DO NOT CRUSH", so, of course arrived well flattened.

BARBADOS FORMULA CARDS

by Fred F. Seifert

Upon admission of Barbados into the Universal Postal Union, September 1st, 1881, there was a need for a 1½d post card. Because it would take some time for a supply of such cards to be obtained from England, it was deemed advisable to procure a provisional supply locally. To that end, a notice was published in "The Official Gazette" of August 4th, 1881, as follows:

POST CARDS

Sealed tenders in duplicate will be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 9th instant, for the supply to the Government of two thousand post cards. A pattern of the card, and of the quality of the material to be used, may be seen on application to the Clerk of the Executive Council.

The cards to be delivered to the Clerk of the Executive Council not later than Tuesday, 23rd August, 1881, at 12 o'clock noon.

(Signed) E. LYTE STOKES,
Clerk Executive Council.

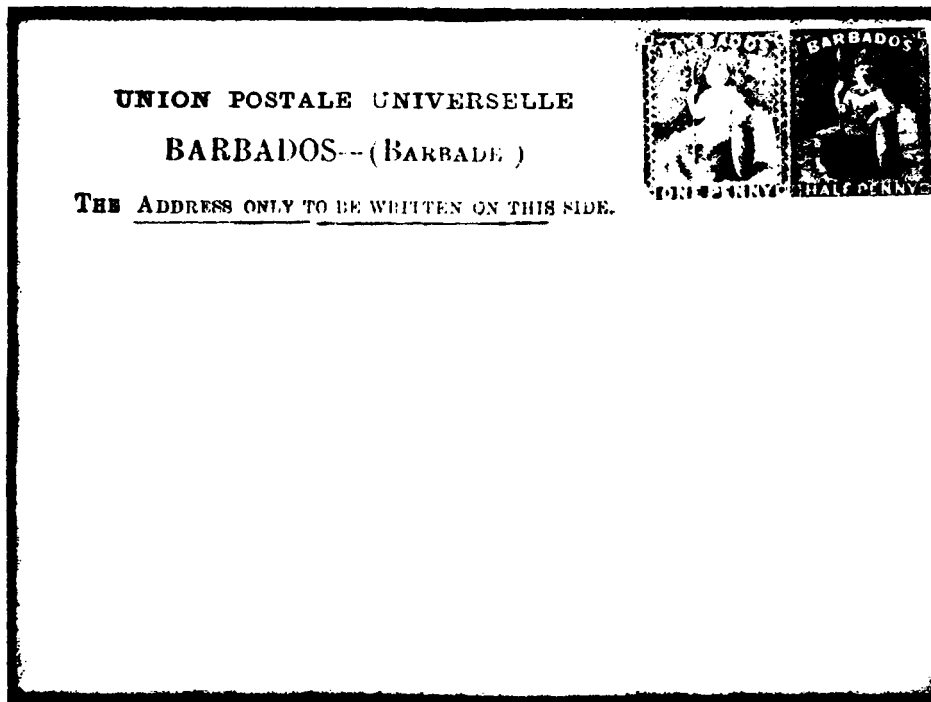
The foregoing information comes from the chapter on Barbados by the late Sir E. D. Bacon, in the 1891 publication of the (Royal) Philatelic Society, London, bearing the ungainly title of: "The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Telegraph Stamps of the British Colonies in the West Indies, together with British Honduras and the Colonies in South America". Subsequent information credited to Bacon also comes from that source.

Bacon does not identify the printer, but records release of the cards on September 1st, 1881. The cards are also mentioned in "The Philatelic Record", Vol. III, 1881. Printing was most likely done singly, for no varieties have been reported, and all copies have a break noted in the line beneath the bottom line of text, directly under the "T" of "TO". They are printed in black ink on stout white cards measuring approximately 124 x 90 mm, with some variation, the stock not having been cut too precisely. The text is as the upper illustration on the next page.

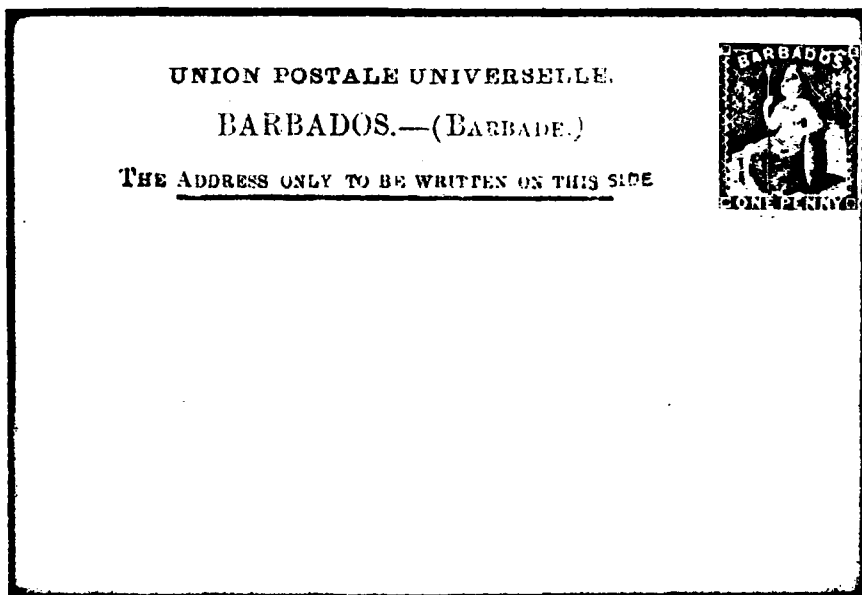
The value (1½d) was not expressed, but some unused examples bear one copy each of the 1d light blue, and ½d light green adhesives of the Britannia type. Quite likely, they were sold over the P.O. counter with these adhesives affixed. Unused specimens without adhesives are probably known, but we have not seen any of this card in that form and would appreciate any reports of examples. If they exist, they may have come from remainders of the 2000 copies printed. The regular 1½d card, printed by De La Rue and Co., was available by November 28th, 1881, so unless there was an unusually heavy local and philatelic demand, there might have been some copies left over.

Another provisional post card became necessary that same year when on 2nd December 1881 the post card rate to those islands within 300 nautical miles of Barbados, namely St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, St. Lucia, Dominica, Martinique, and Guadeloupe was reduced to 1d. This provisional had a long life, for the regular 1d card which replaced it was not released until 6th October 1882. Bacon surmised that there were at least three printings, as three varieties of lettering are known. As with the previous provisional, this one was printed in the Colony on stout white card, and in black ink. Card size is about 115 x 78 mm, with some variation.

The first type listed by Bacon is as shown in the lower illustration on this page. Its lettering is similar to that of the 1½d provisional, but there is a comma after UNIVERSELLE and a period after BARBADOS, while the line under the bottom line of text is thicker, a bit longer, and unbroken. The card bears a light blue Britannia adhesive, but may exist unfranked.



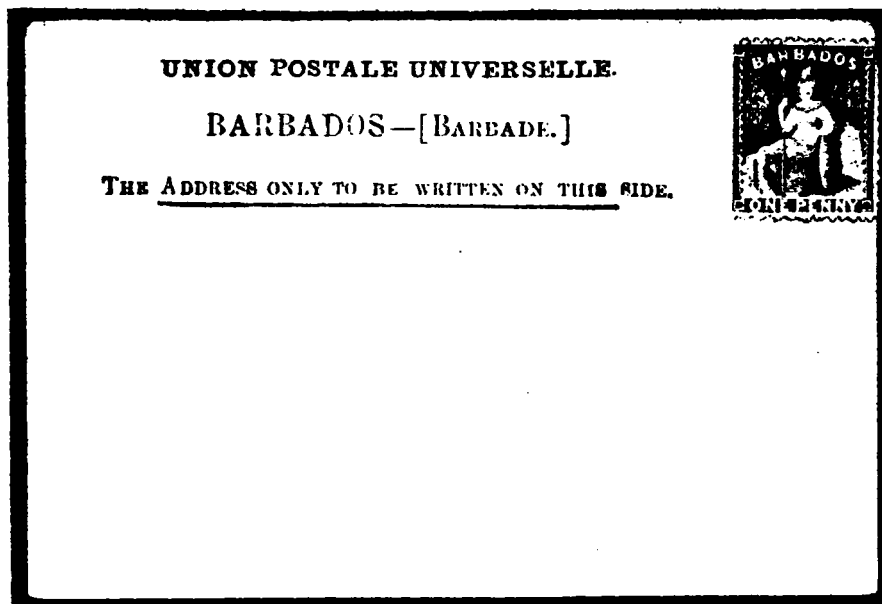
The most immediately noticed feature of the second type, is that the parentheses around the word BARBADE have been replaced by square brackets. UNIVERSELLE and BARBADE have periods following them, but BARBADOS does not. Like the first type, this has a 1d light blue Britannia type adhesive affixed. It is shown in the upper illustration on page 183.



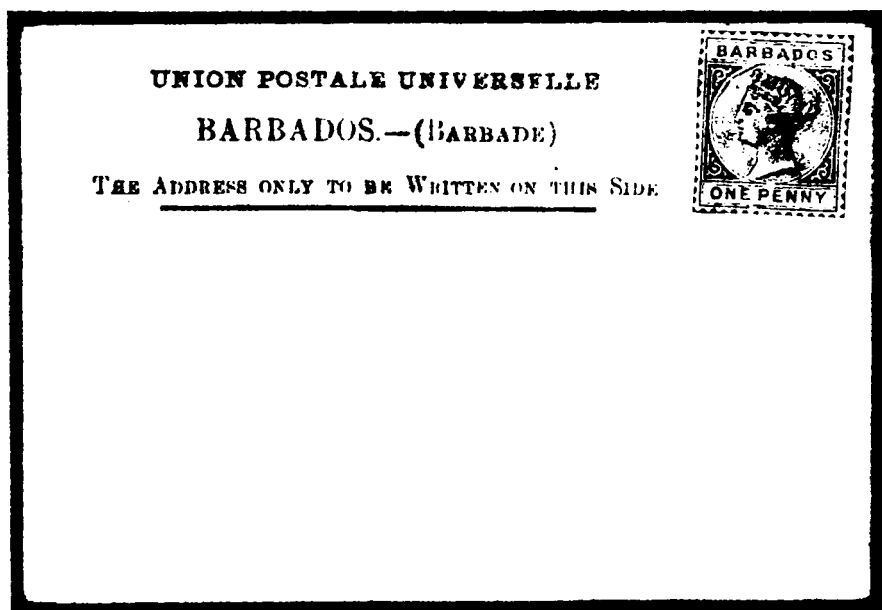
Bacon's third type has periods after UNIVERSELLE and BARBADOS, none after BARBADE or SIDE. BARBADE has the original parentheses around it, and the W of WRITTEN and S of SIDE are in taller letters, corresponding in height to the T of THE and A of ADDRESS. This card is franked with a 1d rose Queen's Head type adhesive, that was issued 28th August 1882, so it was probably the last of the three 1d provisionals printed, or at least the last one to be issued by the Post Office.

This concludes the varieties reported by Bacon. However, we have three additional formula cards that we cannot explain. They differ only in size, the printing on each being identical. As can be seen in the illustration on page 184, they differ from any known to Bacon.

The three cards measure approximately 115 x 78 mm, 125 x 90 mm, and 142 x 92 mm, and are of slightly thinner but equally stiff stock. The sans serif letters of the top line and the

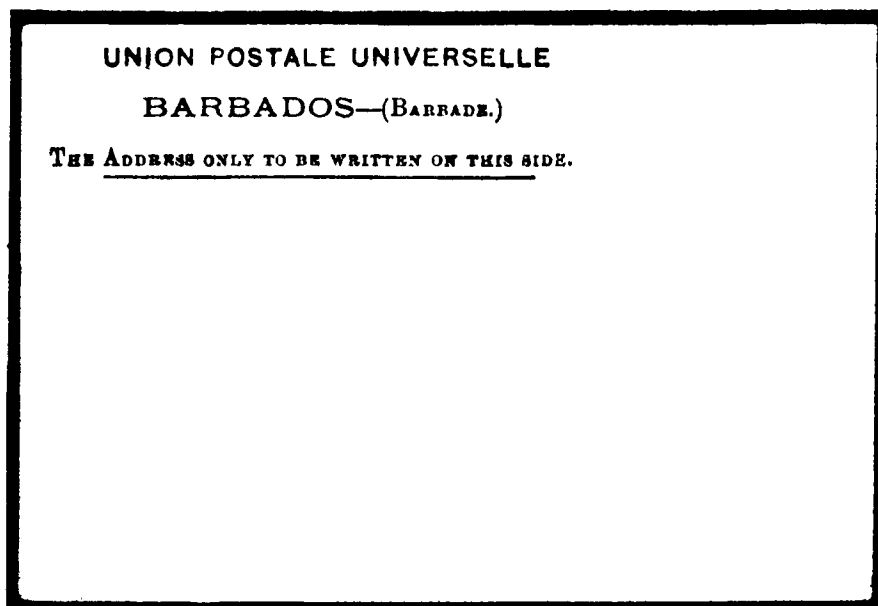


wider, nearly square letters of BARBADOS set these apart from all other types. The printing, which is again in black ink, is not centered. The smallest card is illustrated, and it will be noted that the printing is at the top left. On the intermediate one it is at top right, and on the largest it is about 4 mm to left of center. None of the three has adhesives affixed.



Now to add to our confusion, the Higgins & Gage Catalogue, which shows only one illustration for the formula cards of Barbados, chose to picture this particular type setting! We have not been able to establish whether these three cards have a clean bill of health or were dreamed up by a philatelic faker. Can anyone report a used example, or even an unused one that has adhesives affixed? Any information on these, or the other formula cards will be of great help to this writer in pinning down the facts. The random placement of the printing, and the fact that Bacon did not record these cards makes us view them with suspicion!

In trying to correlate the listings of these formula cards in the Higgins & Gage Catalogue with those reported by Bacon (and confirmed by our collection), we have been hampered by the fact that the Editor of that Catalogue, Ed Fladung, has provided only one illustration, and in



only one instance has he noted the printing differences between the several types of card. We appreciate that space is limited in a massive general postal stationery catalogue of this sort, but feel that descriptions should be in sufficient detail to leave no doubt as to the identities of the items catalogued. We hope that when Ed gets around to a revision of the Barbados pages he will find room to clarify these listings, and we will be glad to help him in any way.

BUNNY COLLINSON AWARDED BCPSG MEDAL AT B. P. E.-----

The recent British Philatelic Exhibition (B. P. E.) saw the first awarding of a BCPSG Medal in the United Kingdom, when Miss B.J. (Bunny) Collinson received our Silver Medal for an outstanding display of Barbados. Her exhibit of 32 sheets to 1893 commenced with four pre-adhesive covers. Early adhesives were well represented with multiples, die proofs, plate proofs, and examples used on cover. The 1878 provisionals included two unsevered pairs, and among other unusual items was a plate proof pair of the 1873 5/- adhesive. Bunny is now a member of our Group, and we trust she will share her knowledge of Barbados with us.

Also at the B. P. E., another new BCPSGer, Basil B. Benwell, received both a Silver and a Bronze-Silver medal with two entries of Barbados. We haven't had a report on what these included, but suspect they may have featured postal history. While he is new to our Group, Basil is well known to many of our members as former Editor of the BWISC Bulletin, and as co-author of the Barbados Handbook published several years ago.

GROUP SCHEDULES TWO MEETINGS FOR 1973-----

Our Group has accepted an invitation from the Rochester Philatelic Association that we meet at its next ROPEX, 22-24 June 1973. This exhibition and its meetings will take place in the Flagship Rochester, Rochester, NY. The Society of Philatelic Americans (SPA) will also be

holding their Spring Meeting at this show. BCPSGer Andy Hale is Chairman of ROPEX, and he promises a good show with a 25 dealer bourse. If you want further details drop a note to Andy. You will find his address in the Membership Directory that you recently received.

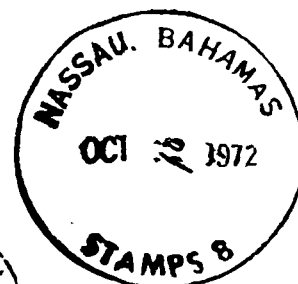
A second 1973 BCPSG meeting will be held during the 1973 APS Convention at SESCO in Los Angeles, 11-14 October 1973. This will be our first meeting in Southern California, the only previous West Coast meeting having been at WESTPEX 1968 in San Francisco.

GEOSIX FOR NOVEMBER FEATURES BRITISH GUIANA-----

The entire fifteen pages of the November 1972 issue of GEOSIX feature the 1938-1954 British Guiana George VI definitives. Editor Frank Saunders has done a fine job of assembling all of the details of this issue and of its various printings. For anyone interested in the George VI issues of this or other countries, membership in the George VI Collectors Society is a must. For membership details, write Frank R. Saunders, 65 Westbrooke Ave., Hartlepool, County Durham TS25 5HU, England. The price is right, and you can't go wrong!

BITS & PIECES from HERE & THERE

BAHAMAS -- An interesting Bahamas official cover is provided by Joe Lleida. It is a plain white, large size window envelope, sent from the Ministry of Finance, Tax Division, and it has stamped on its front the oval TRD of that office shown below. It also has a handstamped O.H.M.S., also illustrated. The cover is registered, indicated by the usual blue and white Nassau registry label, and has as backstamps the RLE 6 NASSAU/BAHAMAS steel die CDS, 10 OCT 72, and the STAMPS 8 TRD (shown below) of the same date.



O. H. M. S.

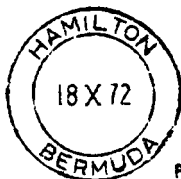
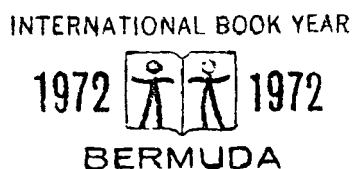
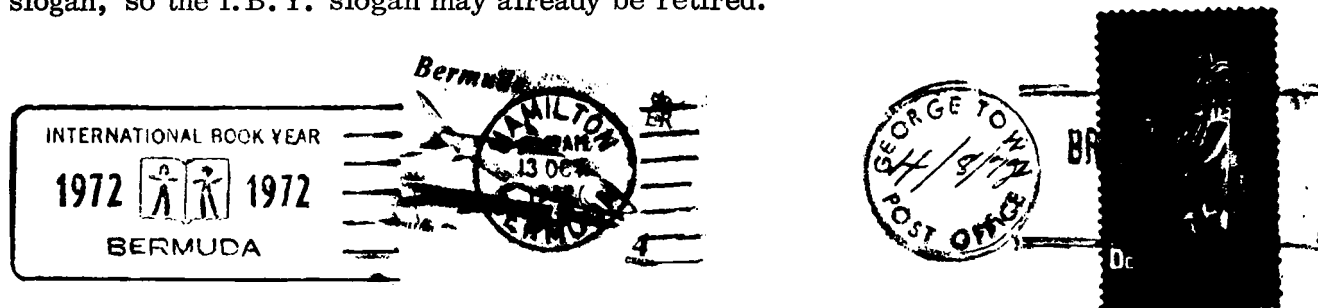


Another cover provided by Joe bears the Ministry of Works TRD shown above. This is on an O.H.M.S. white envelope, which has printed in the lower left corner of its front the Arms of the Bahamas and "PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, /Nassau, Bahamas".

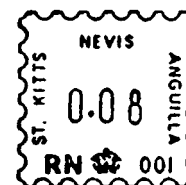
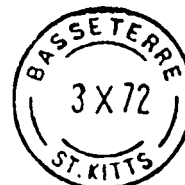
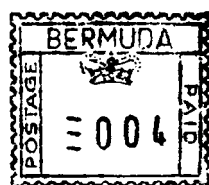
BARBADOS -- From Tom Giraldi comes a new EDK for the handstamp designated M.12b. in Benwell & Britnor's book, the 43 x 27 mm "COLONIAL POSTMASTER/BARBADOS, B.W.I.". Tom extends use back from the last reported date to JUN 7, 1945. This takes it back to very near the LDK, 23 MAR 1945, of the earlier M.12a., the type with Barbados, B.W.I. in lower case letters.

Ben Ramkissoon shows us an oval registration mark of Barbados that differs from the B & B types R.4a. and R.4b. It has REGISTRATION at the top and BARBADOS at the bottom, with the date in the center, as illustrated above. Has anyone else noted this mark?

BERMUDA -- A fairly clear strike of the International Book Year slogan is provided by Lynn Wallace, and is shown below. Also shown is a similar slogan used on the P.B. 1032 Postage Meter of the Bermuda Electric Light Co., Ltd. Lynn is still unable to say how long the GPO will keep its slogan in use. His latest strike was the 13 OCT 1972 one illustrated here, but he has another cover cancelled later that same day that bears the "Post Early for Christmas" slogan, so the I. B. Y. slogan may already be retired.



P.B. 1032



BRITISH HONDURAS -- According to Rev. Trevor Bates, a new British Honduras S. P. O. in the Stann Creek District was opened recently at GEORGE TOWN, located a few miles inland from Independence. It was opened for receiving mails on 3 June 1972, but stamps did not go on sale until 5 July 1972. George Town has been using the unusual and attractive TRD shown above, struck in green ink, with the date in blue-black manuscript. In our illustration, the box part of the TRD does not show well because of the dark adhesive on which it is struck. It contains "BRITISH/HONDURAS" in two lines. Honduras is offset to the right, with the "H" under the "T" of British.

CAYMAN ISLANDS -- Norman Auld has sent us a report of a strike of rubber stamp Registry mark of Grand Cayman, Aguilar and Saunders Type IX, used on 28 MAY 1919. Checking this stamp in the Caymans Handbook, we note the listing reads "Early use 4.2.1919. Late use 22.9.1915", an obvious typographical error. Can anyone help us clarify this?

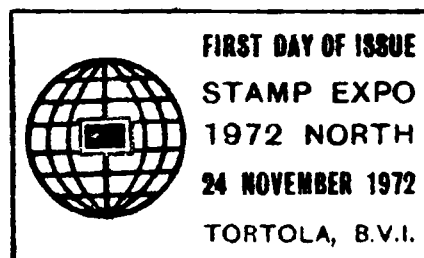
ST. KITTS -- Writing in "STAMPS" magazine for 18 November 1972, Werner Simon reports a Postal Meter from St. Kitts, the first we have heard of from there. The name of the user is not given, but may be a bank, as such institutions are the primary users of meters on the smaller islands. The machine is a Roneo-Neopost device, RN 001. See illustration above.

TURKS & CAICOS -- LCDR Mike Wilson wonders if anyone can explain why the Turks Islands QV 1½d post card was overprinted 1d. Specifically, he wants to know what the 1d rate covered, and when and by whom the overprinting was done. We have checked our literature, and in the LONDON PHILATELIST, Vol. I, No. 8, August, 1892, we find the following: "Turk's Island (sic.)--Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write:-"The rate for postcards being reduced to 1d, and there being only 1½d cards issued, the stock has been surcharged 1d, both the singly and reply." The overprint consists of a large numeral "1d.," with the existing value barred out by a thick central and two outer thin strokes; on the reply card the numeral has the appearance of being double lined, but this doubtless arises from careless printing." We also found this item chronicled in "The Philatelic Record" of September 1892.

NEW ISSUES

OMNIBUS
20 NOV 72

ROYAL SILVER WEDDING OMNIBUS SET. Thirty-six countries have issued a total of 78 stamps to honor the Silver Wedding Anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip. Except for a few countries, all the stamps are identical in format, sharing a common vignette depicting Her Majesty and Prince Philip (by Desmond Groves), although the borders for each territory are different both in the background color and design. These stamps were photogravure produced by Harrison & Sons Ltd., from the designs of a Harrison & Sons Studio Artist, and are on Block CA watermark paper, the pane size being 25 stamps. Thus far we have seen or heard of stamps from all of the British Caribbean countries except Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad, although we have not been able to identify all of the 36 countries issuing these stamps. It will indeed come as a surprise if Grenada has missed this opportunity to issue additional stamps. For each country issuing this omnibus series, there are two stamps of identical design but with different values and background colors.



ANGUILLA
30 OCT 72

1972 DEFINITIVE SET. This very attractive 15 value set features island scenes and subjects, with values from 1 cent through \$5. They were designed by John Lister Ltd. Staff Artists and Lithographed by Format in sheets of 25 stamps.

20 NOV 72

ROYAL SILVER WEDDING. In omnibus format, 25 and 40 cents.

ANTIGUA
72

DEFINITIVE NEW PRINTING. A new printing of the ½¢, 15¢, 75¢, \$1, and \$5 is on a whiter paper than that previously used, and the watermark has changed to Block CA upright. Earlier printings were with this same watermark, but in the sidewise position. No release date stated, but probably September or later.

6 NOV 72

CHRISTMAS 1972. 35, 50, and 75 cents, plus a souvenir sheet containing one of each denomination. Issue features St. John's Cathedral in Antigua, with the 35¢ showing the Cathedral in 1745 (destroyed by earthquake in 1843), while the 50¢ and 75¢ show the interior and exterior, respectively, of the present building. Designs are by the Waddington Studio, and the stamps were lithographed by Format International in panes of 25 on Block CA watermark paper.

20 NOV 72

ROYAL SILVER WEDDING. 20 and 35 cents in omnibus format.

15 DEC 72

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RISING SUN CRICKET CLUB. 5¢, 35¢, \$1 plus a souvenir sheet. Lithographed by Questa in panes of 25 on Block CA watermark paper. Designs by G.L. Vasarhelyi. The Rising Sun Cricket Club was founded in 1922 by Clemenceau A. Perry, and the headquarters are in St. John's.

BAHAMAS
1 NOV 72

TOURISM SOUVENIR SHEET. The sheet displays a map of the Bahamas spread over four stamps of 11, 15, 18, and 50 cents values. On the map, San Salvador is emphasized with an arrow surmounted by a design of one of Columbus' ships

BAHAMAS (Cont.)

pointing to it. A First Day Cover was provided by Joseph Lleida, who states he understands that there were very few FDC's posted. The sheet was designed by Shamir and lithographed by Format International.

20 NOV 72 ROYAL SILVER WEDDING. Omnibus format, 11 and 18 cents.

BERMUDA

20 NOV 72 ROYAL SILVER WEDDING. Omnibus format, 4 and 15 cents.

BRITISH HONDURAS

20 NOV 72 ROYAL SILVER WEDDING. Omnibus format, 26 and 50 cents.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

24 NOV 72 ROYAL SILVER WEDDING. 15 and 25 cents in omnibus format. Note different release date. An FDC sold at Stamp Expo North in San Francisco was sent us by Jay Fredrick, and bears the black stamped cachet pictured on page 187.

12 DEC 72 GAME FISH. $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 15¢, 25¢, 50¢, and \$1, plus a souvenir sheet. The two $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ stamps are se-tenant both vertically and horizontally, one depicting the Wahoo, and the other the Blue Marlin. Other values depict the Allison Tuna (15¢), the White Marlin (25¢), the Sailfish (50¢), and the Dolphin (\$1). The souvenir sheet contains one stamp of each denomination, including the two $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and on the borders are data on world records of several species caught in B.V.I. waters. The designs are by Gordon Drummond, and the stamps were lithographed by Questa in panes of 25 stamps on Block CA watermark paper.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

20 NOV 72 ROYAL SILVER WEDDING. Omnibus format, 12 and 30 cents.

DOMINICA

1 NOV 72 NATIONAL DAY 1972. 10¢ - The 70 year old G.P.O. at Roseau; 20¢ - Morne Diablotin which at 4,747 feet is the highest mountain in the Lesser Antilles; 30¢ Rodney's Rock, where Admiral Rodney's sailors landed in search of water as the British Fleet pursued the French Fleet under Admiral de Grasse. The set was designed by G.L. Vasarhelyi and lithographed by Format International.

20 NOV 72 ROYAL SILVER WEDDING. No details available.

GRENADA

72 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF BOY SCOUTS. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 25, 35, 75 cents and \$1.00 each featuring a Boy Scout subject. There will also be a souvenir sheet with a 60¢ and a 70¢ stamp. Designed by R. Granger Barrett and printed by Questa.

GUYANA

18 OCT 72 CHRISTMAS 1972. 8, 25, 40, and 50 cents in a common design that features a stylized line drawing of Mary, Joseph, and of the Christ Child. Lithographed by Bradbury Wilkinson Ltd. in sheets of 50 on Lotus Blossom Bud wmk. paper.

JAMAICA

4 DEC 72 CENTENARY OF KINGSTON AS CAPITAL OF JAMAICA. 5, 30, and 50 cents showing the Coat of Arms of Kingston. The 5¢ and 30¢ are in vertical format, while the 50¢ is horizontal. Designed by R. Granger Barrett and lithographed by John Waddingtons in sheets of 50 on Jamaica Pineapple watermark paper.

MONTSERRAT

18 OCT 72 CHRISTMAS 1972. Release date given. Details on page 153, October Journal.
20 NOV 72 ROYAL SILVER WEDDING. Omnibus format, 35 cents and \$1.

ST. KITTS

20 NOV 72 ROYAL SILVER WEDDING. Omnibus format, 20 and 25 cents.

ST. LUCIA

18 OCT 72 CHRISTMAS 1972. Revised release date. See page 153 of October Journal.
20 NOV 72 ROYAL SILVER WEDDING. Omnibus format, 15 and 35 cents.

ST. VINCENT

20 NOV 72 ROYAL SILVER WEDDING. Omnibus format, 30 cents and \$1.

TURKS & CAICOS

20 NOV 72 ROYAL SILVER WEDDING. Omnibus format, 10 and 20 cents.

Information in the foregoing listings has been provided by the Crown Agents Stamp Bureau, StanGib Ltd., John Lister Ltd., and the Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corporation.

OUR SECRETARY REPORTS:

NEW MEMBERS:

ALCOCK, Antony R.	BETTS, Elmer C. Jr.	COLLINSON, Miss B.J.
EATON, F.E.R.	HARVEY, Graham C.	LEVERTON, Alan M.
OESTERLY, Paul E.	PRATT, E. Carroll	REDGRAVE, William J.

NEW APPLICANTS:

ADDIS, Edward F., 220 East 74th St., New York, NY 10021. Securities Analyst. BWI, Br. Honduras and Br. Guiana - used. By C. Angus Parker

BENWELL, Basil B., 'Ridgeway', 225 World's End Lane, Chelsfield, Orpington, Kent BR6 6AT, England. Master Printer. Barbados specialized. By A.J. Branston

CAWSTON, Basil G.W., 5 Millsborough Ave., P.O. Box 29, Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies. Surveyor. Jamaica and other British Caribbean countries. By R. Wong

COOK, Robert F.W., 5 Birkhills, Burton Leonard, Harrogate Yorkshire HG3 3SF, England. Chartered Accountant. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and St. Kitts. By M.D. Watts

DEEMS, Eugene F., Route #1, Box 412, Stevensville, MD 21666. Retired Naval Officer. Bermuda, Barbados, Pitcairn Island. By J.B. Whalen & A.N. Johnson

FICKERSON, Fred R., P.O. Box 160, New Milford, CT 06776. Retired. BWI, Australia, Canada, Germany, Egypt, New Zealand, Vatican. By C.E. Cwiakala

GOLTRA, Col. Evan R., 133 Vinsant, San Antonio, TX 78235. USAF Medical Corps. All BWI, British Oceania. By A.N. Johnson

HUBER, Paul, P.O. Box 5163, Vallejo, CA 94590. Metals Inspector. British America and Switzerland. By C.E. Cwiakala

IRWIN, Robin W., Newby Manor, Huby, Leeds, Yorkshire LS17 0EY, England. Chartered Accountant. Antigua and Grenada. By M.D. Watts

JORDAN, John M., 15450 Northville Forest, Apartment 88, Plymouth, MI 48170. Business Financial Analysis. Leewards (including BVI) and Windwards. By C.E. Cwiakala

KNOWLES, Dr. Anthony J., 43 Stanley Park Dr., Belleville, Ont. K8N 4N4, Canada. Mathematics instructor. Canada, GB (mint and used). By C.E. Cwiakala

McCARTHY, Michael E., 22 Barclay Street., Saugerties, NY 12477. Order Analyst, IBM Corporation. BWI, Eire, USA, and Kennedy. By C.E. Cwiakala

NAUGLE, Ronald C., 3448 Corona St., Pittsburgh, PA 15212. Nursing Home Administrator. Bahamas. By C.E. Cwiakala

OSDENE, Dr. Thomas S., 300 West Franklin St., #302W, Richmond, VA 23220. Research Director. Used British Empire, especially Victorian Era. By C.E. Cwiakala

SAVILLE, Dr. Peter, 2 Redcar Rd., Guisborough, N. Yorks. TS14 6DB, England. Veterinary Surgeon. BWI - primarily KG VI. By A.J. Branston

SIKES, James Q., Box 683, Coffeyville, KS 67337. Accountant. USA, Great Britain and Colonies. By S. C. Durnin

SWEET, Peter C., P.O. Box 125, Arlington, WA 98223. Teacher. Used British Commonwealth. By C.E. Cwiakala

NOTE: In the New Applicant listing on page 156 of the October 1972 Journal, we incorrectly listed GRAHAM, Harvey C. This should read HARVEY, Graham C. Our apologies!

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

BARROW, Thomas D., 589 North Street, Greenwich, CT 06830.

BUCHANAN, Warren D., 24 Home Court, Garden Apartments #5, Stamford, CT 06920.

CASSIDY, LTC. Mark M., Star Route C, Box 34V, Camdenton, MO 65020.

JONES, Phillip C., 1475 Rolling Hills, Fullerton, CA 92631.

LANT, Reg. H., Apt. 401, 25 Roehampton Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M4P 1P9.

PARKER, King, Jr., P.O. Box 4746, Walnut Creek, CA 94596.

POLLOCK, Eugene L., The Stonehenge, 8200 Boulevard East, North Bergen, NJ 07047.

POTTER, David C.D., 28 Glyn Court, Leigham Court Road, London, SW16 2SF, England.

WALLACE, Col. Lynn D., 85 Oakbrook Drive "E", Williamsville, NY 14221.

WATSON, W. Kenneth, 18 Westbourne Terrace, Garforth, Leeds, LS25 1DG, England.

WAYNER, Gary, STGSN, 254-82-0381, USS Biddle (DLG-34), FPO San Francisco, CA 96601.

WEST, Neil D., 105 Yellowstone Road, Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462.

RESIGNATIONS:

MATTISON, Gordon H., MOSES, Harold F., SUAREZ, Roberto C. have resigned.

CONVERSATION PIECES

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- 1964 Jamaica coils - complete paste up strips of 4 values. \$25.00



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Personal Mention:

JOE CHIN ALEONG has given us more details of the awards at TRINIPEX 1972. He points out that RENE LEOTAUD received the BCPSG Gold Medal not only for his Coastal Steamer Markings, but for all of his Trinidad entries. Rene showed 14 frames of Trinidad, covering a wide range of its stamps and postal history. His displays also earned for him the A. P. S. Award of Distinction. Others receiving First Place Awards were HAROLD BOX, GEORGE B. THOMPSON, DAN WARREN, JOE CHIN ALEONG, and FRED SEIFERT. Second Place Awards were presented to BILL MATTHEWS, JIM CHALMERS and GEORGE B. THOMPSON, while Third Place Awards went to GEORGE B. THOMPSON and JIM CHALMERS.

DAVID POTTER was the Guest Speaker at the North-Eastern Philatelic Association's Annual Convention. Part of his display showed Cayman Islands, and he spoke on the provisional scandals of 1908. Other non-BWI material he presented included G.B. Rail and Air, and St. Pierre et Miquelan. David also attended both BELGICA and the National Exhibition at Vaduz in Liechtenstein.

WERNER FRAMKE recently spent a two-week holiday in the British and U. S. Virgin Islands, and JOHN AYRE plans his usual trip down to Barbados in February.

We were pleased to note that AUGUSTIN and LAURA CANTENS won First Place in the APS Chapter Publications Contest for Novice Class entries, with their El Filatelista Cubano.



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Congratulations to JOHN N. FARTHING, who was recently appointed a Director of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London.

Senator HENRY D. HICKS has been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee for the National Postal Museum of Canada.

An old recruiting slogan says "Join the Navy and See the World", and GARY WAYNER does seem to be doing just that. He stopped off in Hong Kong recently, while his ship was on the way to Viet Nam waters.

Has anyone heard from BILL BUCHANAN of late? The last few Journals mailed him have been returned marked "APO Closed".

AND AS WE GO TO PRESS:

In the recent balloting for BCPSG Trustees to serve 1973-1975, Harvey O'Connor, Anthony Shepherd, and Bruce Walker were elected in a close contest. Alfred J. Branston received the most votes, but withdrew from the race as the result of his U.K. Representative position being made a major office, thus giving him an ex-officio status as a Trustee.

The Trustees have chosen the Officers for the coming year as follows: President, Mark W. Swetland; Vice Pres., Charles E. Cwiakala; Secretary, Stanley C. Durnin; Treasurer, R. A. Ramkissoon, M.D.; Asst. Treas. and U.K. Representative, Alfred J. Branston; Editor, Fred F. Seifert.

Early in January 1973, a new Post Office will open at SEA COW BAY, B.V.I., according to Postmaster Theodore Fahie of Road Town.

Gerry Sancho reports a new Trinidad Postal Agency was opened at CANJAL ROAD, 1 NOV 1972, with Amiran Ali in charge. Gerry says he hasn't seen its postmark yet.

Ben Ramkissoon calls our attention to several Dominica stamps offered in a recent auction, Sc. 228 (SG 232) and Sc. 230 (SG 234), with the National Day overprint inverted. Each stamp was estimated at \$100 by the auctioneer.

Bridger & Kay have advertised for sale a copy of Guyana's 1967-68 local Independence overprint, 3¢ Block CA wmk., overprint inverted, a previously unrecorded variety. Price £12.

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