

# BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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*Tucson  
Community  
Center*

(See page 165)

PHOTO COURTESY OF QUINTUS FERNANDO

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1982 DUES ARE NOW PAYABLE!



## *In Memoriam*

### **Barbara de Violini**

(See Editor's Message, page 176)

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## **President's Message**

It is not too late to make plans to attend our meeting at ARIPEX '82, January 22-24, at the Tucson Community Center Exhibition Hall. We have not had a meeting in the Western part of the country in a long time, so I am hopeful that a lot of members from the West will make the necessary plans to attend this show. Information on the show is available from Harry J. Reck, 530 East Deone Lane, Tucson, AZ 85704.

At the Atlanta STaMpsHOW sponsored by the APS our Journal received a silver award in the literature competition. Considering that philatelic periodicals are almost always limited in literature competition to a top award of vermeil, our Journal did quite well. I asked the literature judges how we can improve the Journal and the answer was quite direct---more original research articles. In terms of technical aspects of the Journal, our editor George Bowman is doing all the correct things. The editorial work, layout, printing quality, paper, and overall appearance of the Journal is top notch. The thing George needs is more original research. Photos of interesting items from your collection, particularly for the front cover, and a write-up on the item, studies of postmarks, postage stamps, revenue stamps, postal history, postal

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(Ed: On the next page is another article prepared in reduced-size type face. However, whereas previous such reductions appearing in the BCPJ were 80% of normal, this one is only 74% of full size. The 26% reduction in this article was accomplished through the courtesy of IAN WOODWARD, and both Ian and I would welcome any comments from readers who think that 20% off is okay but 26% is not.)

# OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS MAY BE WRONG!

by John C. Arnell

During the period of the transition from sail to steam on the transatlantic routes (ca. 1840), T. A. Stayner, the Deputy Postmaster General for Canada at Quebec, issued "Instructions to a Deputy Post Master in Canada upon his appointment", which consisted of thirty-five articles detailing every aspect of the functioning of a post office. In addition, Department Orders were sent out as required to explain policy changes, call attention to laxities, and clarify the Instructions.

Among these Orders was one dated 25 November 1840 entitled "Letters for Foreign Countries, British Colonial Possessions, and other ports abroad". This included a table giving the single postage rates to forty-six different parts of the world and had the following additional information:

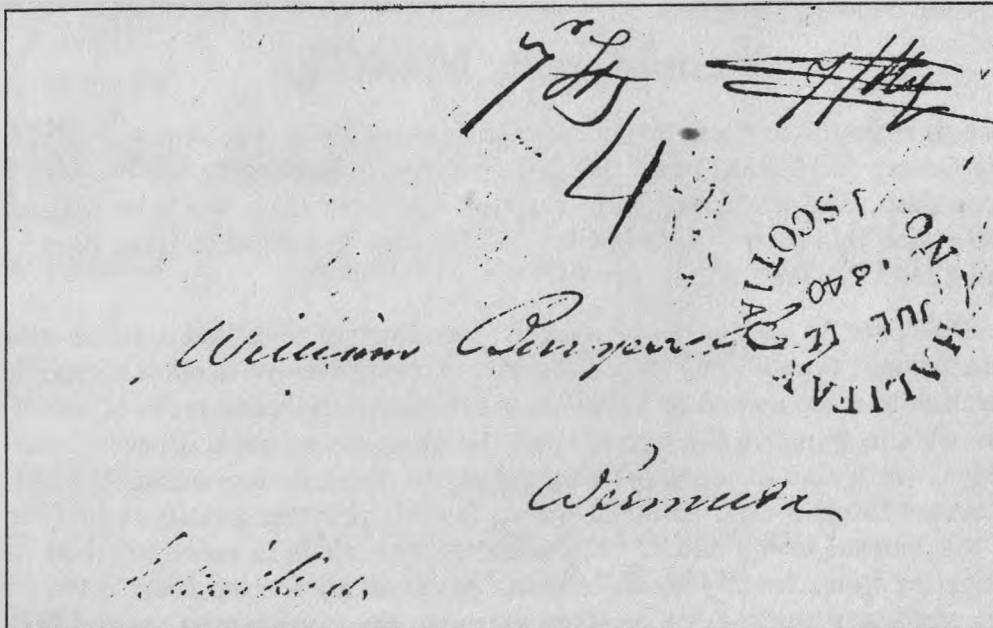
"At the above rates letters will be conveyed from Canada to England and forwarded from England to the place of destination by Her Majesty's Packets.

"Letters for any port abroad may also be taken in the Canadas, to be conveyed to England by Her Majesty's Packets, and from thence to be forwarded by Private Ship, on the pre-payment of the uniform single rate of 1s. 10d. Sterling equal to 2s. 1d. Currency - for letters not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce in weight; increasing on heavier packets in conformity to the above scale (not reproduced here).

"Individuals posting such letters must mark them with the words 'By Private Ship from England'."

Many British Colonies, including Bermuda, were shown in the table with a postage of 2/2 Stg. or 2/5 Cy. All other countries had higher postage rates (except France, which under some special agreement was 1/2 Stg. or 1/4 Cy.).

While the mail for the West Indies had to be taken to England via the Cunard steam packets (postage 1/2 Stg.) and then returned to the Caribbean by the Royal Mail Steam Packet (postage 1/- Stg.) - hence the 2/2 Stg. postage, the only way that Canadian mail could be sent to Bermuda was by the Cunard auxiliary mailboat direct from Halifax. The postage between Halifax and Bermuda was established at 4d. Stg. in 1765 and had remained unchanged throughout the period under discussion.



(Furthermore, B.N.A. inland postage to Halifax had to be prepaid on such letters, ranging from 4d. Stg. for 60 miles and under to 2/- Stg. for 901-1000 miles, with an additional 2d. Stg. for every 100 miles beyond. I do not know whether these inland rates were applied on Bermuda mail after 1840.)

The figure shows a cover from Halifax postmarked on 17 July 1840 and rated 4d. Stg. ocean postage due at Halifax, which was converted to 7d. Cy. at Bermuda.

In this particular case a clerk had apparently completed a rate table, to include Bermuda, for Mr. Stayner, his boss, who then announced it to the postal world. Unfortunately, the clerk had overlooked a long-standing Halifax-to-Bermuda special postage rate which had taken effect 85 years earlier. I report this incident to show beginning collectors---as well as experienced postal historians---that official documents can be wrong, and that in cases of doubt independent sources of information should be consulted.

# BCPSG AWARD WINNERS AT STaMpsHOW '81

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 24-27 SEPTEMBER

## CHAMPION-OF-CHAMPIONS COMPETITION (PRIX D'HONNEUR):

W. DANFORTH WALKER, for "Grenada's Postal History, 1763-1913"

WALTON VAN WINKLE (deceased), for "Early Postal Markings of Jamaica"

IAN R. WOODWARD, for "Exploring Jamaica through Obliterators"

## LITERATURE COMPETITION:

### VERMEIL AWARD:

"Bermuda King George VI High Values, a Guide to the Flaws and Printings",  
by ROBERT W. DICKGIESSER

### SILVER AWARDS:

"Postal History of Soviet Antarctic Activities, 1955-1977", by RUSSELL E.  
OTT

British Caribbean Philatelic Journal, Volume 20 (1980), GEORGE W. BOWMAN,  
Editor

### SILVER-BRONZE AWARD:

St. Helena and Dependencies Philatelic Society Newsletter, DR. RUSSELL V.  
SKAVARIL, Editor

## Secretary's Report

### NEW MEMBERS:

All applicants listed in the October 1981 Journal have been admitted to membership.

### NEW APPLICANTS:

THORNE, Robert K., c/o Phoschem, Inc., 290 The West Mall, Etobicoke, Ontario, M9C 1C9, Canada.

Salesman. Collects BWI, St. Vincent, Barbados, Trinidad in particular, specifically "Sitting Britannia" Issues. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

HUXLEY, Timothy J., Flat 40, Graduate Court, 24 Moore Street, Turner, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia.

Student. Collects Barbados (postal history, stamps, postal stationery), Perkins-Bacon Issues of Bahamas, Trinidad, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Antigua. By Howard C. Austin.

BISHOP, Dwight E., 16434 Shamhart Drive, Granada Hills, CA 91344.

Engineer. Collects St. Vincent, Montserrat, Haiti, and Dominican Republic. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

THORSELL, Carl W., Jr., 2912 West 67 Terrace, Shawnee Mission, KS 66028.

DP manager. Interested in BWI and Switzerland. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

DANEY, Don W., 246 Meadow Lane, Chicago Heights, IL 60411.

Manager. Interested in British America, mint and used. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

BARKLEY, James V., The White House, Beadon, Salcombe, Devon, JQ8 8NU, England.

Retired. Collects pre-QEII British Honduras material. By Howard C. Austin.

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# The JAMAICA 1969 DECIMAL ISSUE

by Alfred J. Branston and Patrick W. C. Burke

(Right at the start, and with considerable emphasis, it must be made quite clear that we owe a very considerable debt of gratitude to Dennis Adams, Jack Blackmore, and the Jamaica Philatelic Society, not only for producing such useful information but also for including it in the November 1976 issue of the News Letter of that society. We are assuming that they, and the authors of the News Letter article, have very kindly granted us permission to use some of the material published. For this---many thanks.)

The tables in the noted News Letter give considerable data concerning a very large number of flaws on the Jamaica 1969 Decimal Overprint Issue. Some of these flaws are reported as "constant", "common", or "not constant". The information given is very useful, but we believed that it would be philatelically advantageous to concentrate in this article on those flaws which are shown as "constant". By doing so, we hope that the amount of research may be reduced and the best results obtained.

The term "constant" in this case has a rather special connotation. In the News Letter analysis, the plates used for printing the basic stamp were designated by the letters A, B, C, and D---these being the plate block letters taken from the marginal inscriptions on the sheets. We are adhering to this nomenclature in our study. The term "constant" applies to those cases where the flaw appears on all plate blocks of the denomination in question. It is also used in those cases where the flaw is constant, but restricted to one or more plate blocks of a particular denomination (e.g. the 4¢ on 4d or the 8¢ on 9d).

One important point which up to now has apparently escaped attention is that none of the constant flaws are reported as appearing at more than one position on a sheet. From this it is inferred that the size of the overprint plate used was the same as for the basic stamp. This latter comprised four panes of 6 x 10 impressions. Although it is assumed that both plates were of the same size, it would be most useful to establish this fact more clearly. Any information on this would, of course, be most welcome.

A further consideration is that the sheets of the original definitive stamps were machine-numbered in black, and that a red numbering series was used when the overprint was applied. This is particularly useful in the case of the 2¢ denomination. The overprinted stamps, issued in December 1969, consisted of overprints applied to (1) remainder stocks of the previous definitive stamps held in London by the Crown Agents, and/or (2) local supplies sent to London for overprinting and return. At that time the demand for the 2¢ stamp was very heavy, and it appears that the local stamps were quickly exhausted. This required the Harrison firm to make additional printings of the previous definitives which were then overprinted on unnumbered sheets. In these latter sheets the sheet number appears in red only at the top right hand side of the sheet, in the place previously occupied by the black number.

Sheets issued before this second overprinting (including sheets printed at the beginning of the issue) have a black number at the top right corner and the red number immediately to its left. To put it another way, the black numbering is above Row 1 Stamp 10, and the red numbering above Row 1 Stamp 9. Sometimes the numbering is in manuscript, and it is thought that sheets so numbered belong to the second overprinting(s). We could well do with a short study of the number ranges in the "black plus red", the "red only", and the manuscript type series. Can anyone help in this area?

A further point: It is believed that Harrison did all of the printing work and much of it under pressure, because plate corrections were made during the printing runs of successive printings of the overprints. This has been deduced from the fact that in some denominations constant errors were found in later printings differing from those appearing in the original printings. On the other hand, errors in the original overprints were often corrected in later printings. A study of the listed flaws given later in this article for the 2¢ and 4¢ values will help illustrate this point.

A full reproduction of the information listed in the previously noted Jamaica News Letter article now follows:

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>ROW</u>	<u>STAMP</u>	<u>FLAW</u>	<u>PLATE(S)</u>
1¢ on 1d	3	3	Thicker 1c	A,B,C,D
	8	5	Bars between 8th and September weak or missing	A,B,C,D
2¢ on 2d	1	1	Thick c in 2c	A,C
	1	9	Thickened Y	A
	2	5	Damaged stalk of P in September	C
	3	1	Slice off foot of 2 in 2c	B
	3	10	Cracked Y	C
	4	3	Top of c in 2c clipped	E
	5	1	Sloping foot of 2 in 2c	A
	5	5	Large C damaged	C
	6	2	Unequal top to Y	C
	6	5	Thin tail to Y	C
	6	9	Weak c in 2c, slice off foot of 2 in 2c	B
	6	9	Damage to c in 2c	D
	6	10	Damage to c in 2c	D
3¢ on 3d	7	5	Missing checkers (2 on right) (This flaw is further discussed later in this article.)	A,B,C,D
4¢ on 4d	9	4	Damaged 9	A,B
	10	3	Damaged top of r	A,B
5¢ on 6d	The article in the News Letter specifies a flaw "Damaged 8 (dent in lower loop)" but does not indicate if it is a constant flaw or the plate(s) on which it occurs. Further information would be welcome.			
8¢ on 9d	1	6	C indented at top	1A
	3	4	Broken B	1A
	5	6	Short 1 in 1969, broken 8 in 8c	1A
	7	6	Part of E missing, part of R missing	1A

VALUEROWSTAMPFLAWPLATE(S)

10¢ on 1/-

Although sixteen flaws are listed, with comments only that "two are variable and one is not constant", there is no information pertaining to the remaining thirteen. This seems to be reasonable, because the number of large blocks of this value held by collectors appears to be too small to allow any kind of meaningful study. Accordingly, it is suggested that the most helpful way of tackling this problem is for members to list and describe the flaws which they are able to locate, and then send this data to Pat Burke. Pat will then examine, correlate, and publish the results.

COMMENT ON THE METHOD OF PRINTING: The use of a completely non-standard obliterator---a group of checkers---must have had a considerable bearing on the method used for printing the overprint. It would be useful to learn more about this.

THE MISSING CHECKER: So far this is the only true constant flaw found. It occurs on the 3¢ on 3d value at Position 7/5. The illustration here shows the normal and the flaw.



NORMAL

MISSING  
CHECKER

In summary, let me say that both Pat Burke and I will welcome any and all information on the subject. Pat can be reached through me; my address is on the inside front cover of this Journal.

AL BRANSTON

## BERMUDA'S POSTAGE DUE MARKS GO DECIMAL

Horst Augustinovic

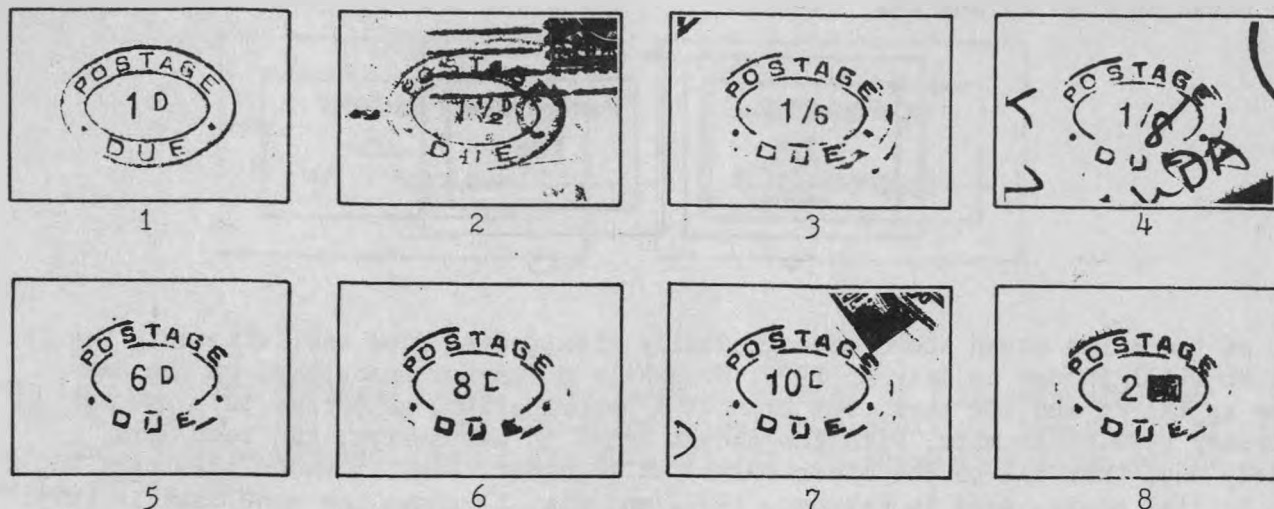
When Bermuda changed from sterling to the decimal currency on 6 February 1970, the General Post Office in Hamilton introduced a series of rubber handstamps to indicate Postage Due in the new currency.

Prior to this change in currency a small double oval handstamp - designated DUE 2 by Morris Ludington - had been in continual use for almost 70 years. Adjustable to any denomination in shillings and/or pence, this handstamp was surely due for retirement when Bermuda's currency was changed to dollars and cents. However, this was not to be.

In addition to being adjustable from 1 to 11 pence or shillings, the DUE 2 mark could also show half pennies as well as 6 pence in combination with shillings. Examples are shown in Fig. 1 to 3. Occasionally, however, an amount had to be shown which went beyond its capability and it then became necessary to make an addition in manuscript. Fig. 4 shows an example where 8 pence was added by hand to the 1/- strike.

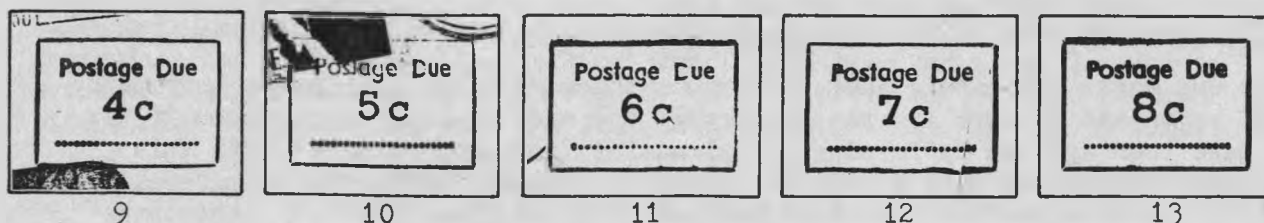
Although the decimal Postage Due marks were introduced when the change of currency took place, an attempt was made to 'decimalize' the old DUE 2 handstamp by filing away part of the 'D' and thereby leaving the shape of a 'C'. Fig. 5 shows the mark





The latest use of the DUE 2 mark that I have recorded is on 5 May 1970 and in this case a solid rectangle made its appearance (Fig. 8). This 'dummy' was one of the empty positions on the right side of the handstamp - obviously there were fewer symbols needed there than the 11 positions to indicate pence on the left. Why the handstamp was ever adjusted to that position is uncertain, but it was probably done in error.

Fig. 8 also shows the final state of the DUE 2 mark - after nearly 70 years of use! Complete strikes are almost non-existent as the outer frameline began to wear well before World War I - Fig. 1 is taken from a postcard of 1907 and Fig. 2 from a cover of 1916 - and the inner frameline was badly worn by the 1950's. However, the final humiliation for this handstamp must surely have been the attempt to decimalize it before its retirement to the GPO's collection of memorabilia.

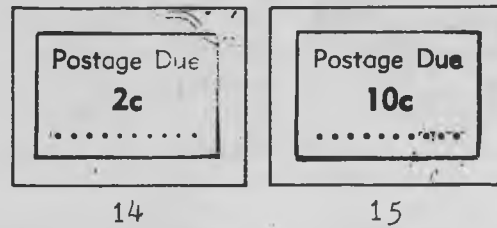


The decimal Postage Due marks that were introduced in February 1970 are basically all of the same type - the words 'Postage Due', the denomination and a dotted line are all centred within a frame which is 25mm by 17mm in size. The examples that I have recorded so far fall into two groups. On the majority of the marks (Fig. 9 to 13) the words 'Postage Due' are 18mm long and the dotted line consists of 23 dots. The second type on the other hand has a dotted line of only 10 dots, the

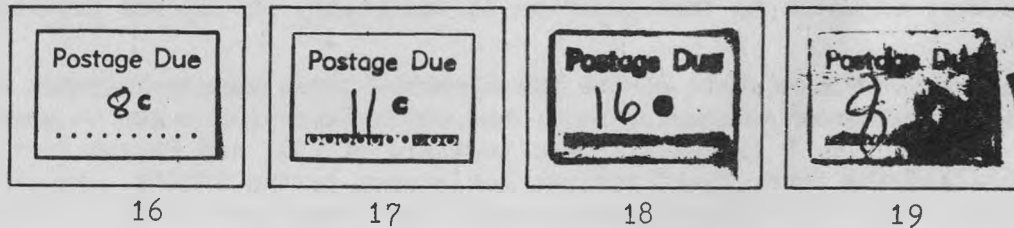
### Barbados Overprints

My Editor's Message in the July 1981 BCPJ suggested that information relative to the appearance of surcharges, overprints, perforation varieties, etc., would be a more valuable type of "New Issue" column to BCPSG'ers than the standard endless descriptions of wallpaper "commemoratives" normally found in other philatelic publications.

words 'Postage Due' are set in a larger typestyle, 20mm long, and the denomination as well as the 'c' are of a smaller, sanserif type. Examples of this second type are shown in Fig. 14 and 15.



All of the marks shown above have gradually disappeared from use, with only the 2c and 4c still in use as late as 1977. Meanwhile a further handstamp, of the same type as the 2c and 10c mark, but without a denomination, also came into use during February 1970. This mark, with the amount added in manuscript, has been more widely used than all of the other marks put together. Fig. 16 shows this mark in its initial state, used in February 1970, and Fig. 17 shows the same mark in 1975. By then the dots had almost completely worn and began to show as a solid line. By 1979 (Fig. 18) the handstamp had worn still further and by late 1980 (Fig. 19) the mark is little more than a blob. It shows that they just don't make things the way they used to!



From February until at least December 1970 the decimal Postage Due marks were applied in black, and from then on they have normally been applied in red. During two periods in 1978, however, and again in late 1980, they appeared in black.

Postage Due marks are rarely seen in Bermuda these days. In many cases underpaid, as well as unpaid letters are passed through the mail unchallenged - even if tax marks have been applied by foreign postal administrations. Parallel with this development there has been a definite trend to return insufficiently pre-paid mail to the sender whenever a return address is given. Two different handstamps are used to indicate insufficient postage, one reads 'RETURNED FOR POSTAGE' and the other 'RETURNED FOR MORE POSTAGE'. Both are survivors of the sterling era.

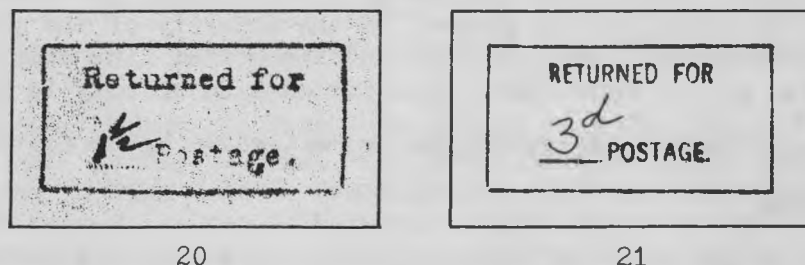
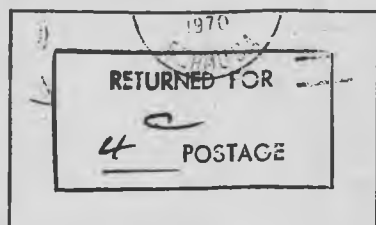
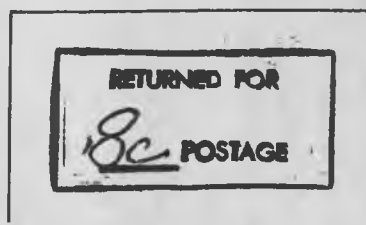


Fig. 20 shows the 'RETURNED FOR POSTAGE' mark used in 1948. Several varieties of this mark exist and it seems that new handstamps were made periodically, with a different typestyle used each time. By 1964 the mark was completely changed to

sanserif capitals, and a line, rather than dots, to underline the amount due. This is shown in Fig. 21.

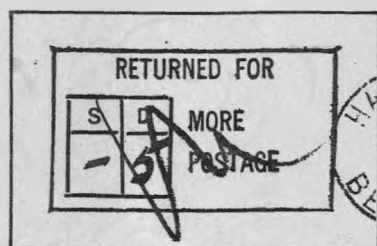


22

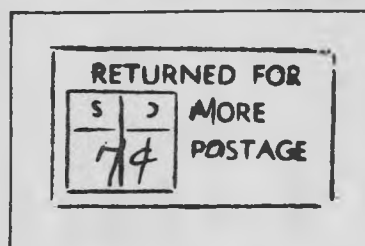


23

When Bermuda 'went decimal' in 1970, yet another version of this mark appeared (Fig. 22) - this time with a less condensed typestyle and without the period after 'postage'. This handstamp is now badly worn and Fig. 23 shows an example of the mark used in 1980.



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25

The 'RETURNED FOR MORE POSTAGE' mark has been in use since at least 1964 - the date of the example shown in Fig. 24. As the typestyle is the same as in Fig. 21, it would seem that these two handstamps were produced at the same time.

By 1970 a new version of the mark appeared, in a completely different typestyle. Shown in Fig. 25, this mark still has 'S' and 'D' rather than '\$' and '¢' to indicate the amount due and it is interesting that again an attempt was made at 'decimalization'. This time the left of the 'D' has been cut away, leaving an inverted 'C'. The example shown in Fig. 25 is on a cover of 1980 and several letters have so badly worn that the Post Office clerk wrote them in by hand!

As all of the Postage Due and related marks now in use in Bermuda are coming to the end of their usefulness, we can probably expect to see some new marks in the near future. It is for this reason that I decided to 'put to paper' something about the transition to, and the first ten years of decimal Postage Due marks of Bermuda. The study is based only on my own collection, however, and probably far from complete. Any further information would therefore be appreciated.

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## THE TOWN CANCELS OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

by Edward F. Addiss, Reuben A. Ramkissoon,  
and Walton Van Winkle

(PART VI - Begins on next page)

<u>TOWN</u> <u>OPENING DATE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>EKD</u>	<u>LKD</u>	<u>RARITY</u>	<u>INDEX</u> <u>LETTERS</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
PORT OF SPAIN Ca 1801	IIa	2 JU 92	1919	C	A,Script a,B,C, D,E,F,H,J,K,L, N,O,P,R,S,T,U	
	IIb	13 DE 98	6 SP 06	C	A,Script a,D,F, I,J,K,L,M,N,P, Q,U	
	IIIb	23 SP 04	26 JY 28	C	Time	26-27 mm diameter. "PORT-OF-SPAIN". An example recorded in London 27 MY 03
	IIIa	20 SP 09	17 DE 19	C	Time	26 mm diameter. "G.P.O. PORT-OF-SPAIN". An example recorded in London 4 JU 07
	IV	5 AP 07	30 DE 62	C	Time	"G.P.O. PORT OF SPAIN"
	IV	6 FE 18		R	Time	"GENERAL POST OFFICE/TRINIDAD"
	VIIa	20 DE 39	X		A,B,C	Assigned to Cashier #3
	VIIb	?	X		None	Assigned to Supt. C. & W.
	VIIb	5 MY 70	X		None	Assigned to Duty Clerk #31
	VIIc	9 AP 51	X		A	Assigned to Duty Clerk #35
	X	?	X			Assigned to Duty Clerk #34

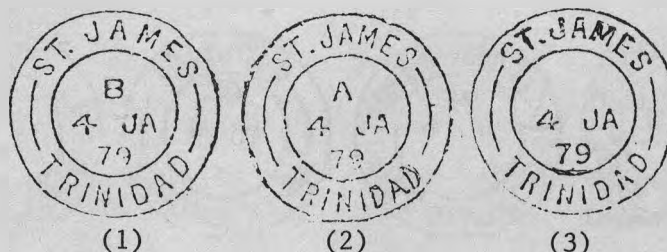


XIIIa (1)	1 NO 39	X		Time	"G.P.O. PORT OF SPAIN". Lines 6 mm long. An example recorded in London 18 FE 66. Assigned to Duty Clerk #32
XIIIa (2)	2 AP 58	X		Time	"G.P.O. PORT OF SPAIN" Lines 4 mm long. Examples recorded in London 31 JY 62 and 3 AP 64. Assigned to Duty Clerk #33

PORT OF SPAIN	XIIIIa (3)	?	X		2	"PORT OF SPAIN". Lines 9 mm long. Assigned to Cashier #2
	XIIIIa (4)	?	X		1	"PORT OF SPAIN". Lines 7 mm long. Assigned to Cashier #1. An example recorded in London 5 NO 59
	XIIIIa (5)	?	X		*	"GENERAL POST OFFICE". Assigned to Duty Clerk #36
	XIV	19 JA 79	X			
PREYSAL 1 OC 76	X	1 OC 76	25 OC 76	VS		
	XIIIIa	Ca 1978	X		None	
PRINCES TOWN Opened as SAVANNA GRANDE 14 AU 1851 Name Changed 18 FE 1880	IIb	13 MR 88	9 AU 98	C	A,B,C	"PRINCES·TOWN"
	I	16 NO 98	9 AU 05	C	A,B,C	"PRINCES·TOWN". An example recorded in London 10 Oc 98
	IIIIa	16 MY 06	4 OC 33	C	A,B,C,K,S	"PRINCES·TOWN". Examples recorded in London 1 JU 05 and 29 JU 09
	VI	28 FE 25	24 AP 31	S		
	VIIa	? FE 33	X		A,B,C	
	XIIIIa	24 JA 67	X		A	Year above month and day, Index letter A below. An example recorded in London 15 FE 66
	XIIIIa	?	X		B	Year below day and month, index letter B above
PRIZGAR LANDS 1 AU 56	XIIIIa	14 AU 57	X		*	
QUARRY 1 MY 57	XIIIIa	18 JU 57	X		*	
RED HILL 10 DE 62	IX	1964		VR	None	An example recorded in London 31 JY 62
	XIIIIa	29 DE 68	X		None	
REFORM ?	IX	1946	X		A,B,C	
RIO CLARO 1 OC 14	IIIIa	20 AP 15	3 NO 30	C	A,B,C,V	
	Va	3 SP 27	24 MR 30	VS	A	

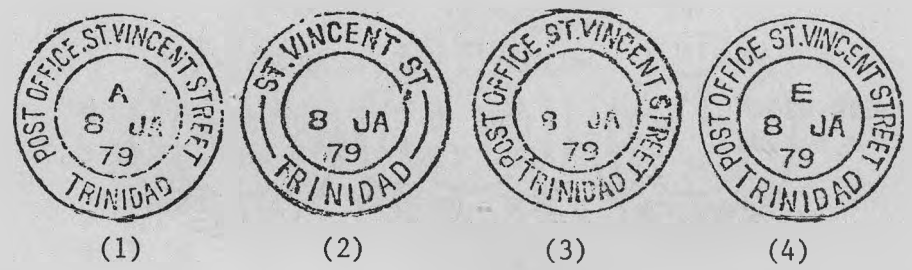


ST BENEDICT 1 DE 45 Closed: 12 JU 73	XI	5 MY 48	24 MY 71	S	*	
ST FRANCOIS VALLEY 23 NO 59 ROAD	XIIIa	17 FE 60	6 OC 78		*	"ST. FRANCOIS V. ROAD". An example recorded in London 20 OC 59
ST. HELENA 1 MY 57 Closed: ? Reopened: 1 DE 77	XIIIa	22 JU 57			*	
ST JAMES ?	VIIa	3 SP 53	X		A,B,C	



	XIIIa (1)	11 NO 53	X		*,B	Lines 9 mm long; letters extended
	XIIIa (2)	?	X		A	Lines 12½ mm long. An example recorded in London 6 AP 66
	XIII (3)	?	X		None	Lines 10 mm long.
ST JOHNS 1925	V	Ca 1938		VR		"ST JOHNS VILLAGE"
	VIIa	26 OC 44	27 MR 76	U	A,C,D	"ST. JOHN'S"
	XIIIa	13 OC 58		R	None	
	X	3 SP 73		R		"ST JOHNS PA"
	XIV	1979	X			
ST. JOSEPH 14 AU 1851 Closed: ?	IIb	21 AU 86	1908	C	A,B,C	"ST-JOSEPH"
	IIIa	18 NO 07	10 MR 30	RC	A,B,C	"S <sup>t</sup> JOSEPH". An example recorded in London 4 JU 07
	VIIa	28 SP 31	23 AP 48	C	A,B,C	"S <sup>t</sup> JOSEPH"
	IX	22 MY 48	13 DE 54	C	A,B,C	

<u>TOWN</u> <u>OPENING DATE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>EKD</u>	<u>LKD</u>	<u>RARITY</u>	<u>INDEX</u> <u>LETTERS</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
ST. JULIENS 1 SP 1898	I	1 MY 02	20 MY 31	U	A,B	"S <sup>±</sup> JULIENS". An example recorded in London 19 OC 98
	VIIa	7 SP 35	X		A,B	
ST. MADELEINE ?	IIb	26 MY 88	22 MY 17	RC	A,B,C	The cancel reads ST. MADELAINE.
	VIIb	18 JY 41	X		A,B,C	
ST. MARYS ?	IIb	7 MY 87	25 JA 06	C	A,B,C	"S <sup>±</sup> MARYS"
	IIIa	7 NO 08	9 JA 23	RC	A,B,C	"S <sup>±</sup> MARYS". An example recorded in London 4 JU 07
	VIIa	17 MY 38	X		A	"ST MARY'S"
ST MARY'S VILLAGE 1906-07 MORUGA Closed: ?	IIIb	1911	10 JU 35	S	A,B	An example recorded in London 17 JU 08
ST VINCENT STREET 24 AU 64						



	XIIIa (1)	12 MY 65	X		A	"POST OFFICE. ST. VINCENT STREET". 3½ mm space between T and P. An example recorded in London 2 JY 64
ST VINCENT STREET	XIIIa (2)	31 OC 68	X		None	"ST VINCENT ST." Lines between ST and TRINIDAD. An example recorded in London 6 AP 66
	XIIIa (3)	7 OC 68	X		B	"POST OFFICE. ST. VINCENT STREET". 1 mm space between T and P. An example recorded in London 2 JY 64



XIIIa (4) ?

X

E

"POST OFFICE ST.VINCENT STREET". 1¼ mm space between T and P. An example recorded in London 2 JY 64

SAN FERNANDO  
14 AU 1851



IIa



IIb

IIa	9 MY 85	12 AU 07	C	A,B,C	"SAN·FERNANDO"
IIb	5 OC 93	17 MY 05	C	A,B	"SAN·FERNANDO". An example recorded in London 21 AP 96
IIIa	21 MY 06	? JU 11	C	A,B,C	"SAN·FERNANDO". An example recorded in London 4 JU 07
IIIa	2 NO 12	1926	C	A,B,C	"SAN FERNANDO"
I	11 AP 12	31 MY 21	C	A,B,C	"SAN-FERNANDO". An example recorded in London 14 DE 98
I	25 AU 23	25 JY 29	C	A,C,D,R,S,W, Y,Z	"SAN FERNANDO"
VI	4 JA 25	25 JU 31	S		
Va	25 SP 29	? SP 30	VS	A	



(1)



(2)

VIIc (1)	27 MR 31	23 DE 55	C	A,B,C,D	
VIIa (2)	8 JA 38	13 JA 48	C	A,B,C,D	

TOWN  
OPENING DATE

TYPE

EKD

LKD

RARITY

INDEX  
LETTERS

NOTES

SAN FERNANDO (Continued)



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)



(6)



(7)



(8)

XIIIa (1)	13 JA 54	X	A,B,C,D,E,F,G	Lines 11 3/4 mm long
XIIIa (2)	13 JA 58	X	*	Lines 9 1/2 mm long. An example recorded in London 18 FE 66
XIIIa (3)	30 OC 62	X	None	Lines 10 1/2 mm long
XIIIa (4)	5 DE 75	X	* (below date)	Lines 7 3/4 mm long. An example recorded in London 5 NO 59
XIIIa (5)	?	X	None	Lines 8 3/4 mm long. An example recorded in London 18 FE 66
XIIIa (6)	?	X	*	Lines 7 mm long
XIIIa (7)	1 JU 77	X	None	"SAN FERNANDO P.O."
XIIIa (8)	7 SP 76	X	None	"SAN FERNANDO, TRINIDAD/PAID". An example recorded in London 13 AU 63
X	12 AU 75	X		"SAN FERNANDO PO/TRINIDAD W.I."

SAN JUAN  
14 AU 1851

IIa  
V

8 MY 89

16 MY 23

C

A,B,C

St. JUAN

Reported to exist

(1)



(2)



# Personal Mention

TONY SHEPHERD has produced a monograph titled "The Postal History of the Chaco War (Paraguay)". Tony's interest in this little-known period of Paraguayan-Bolivian relations is almost as intense as his interest in Barbados philately. He states that his monograph has "sold like the proverbial hot cakes", but perhaps he might be able to find a copy for any BCPHG'er who wants one. Contact him at 3 Willowfield Road, Halifax, West Yorkshire HX2 7JN, England.

\*\*\*

In his BERMUPLEX '80 report, appearing on Page 58 of the April 1981 BCPJ, KIL BUMP mentioned that at that show JEFFREY DOW and Dr. MYLES GLAZER had staged a lecture and demonstration on the use of ultraviolet light in stamp identification. Since then, Dr. Glazer and Jeff have co-authored an article concerning their scientific stamp classification technique, titled "Ultraviolet Identification of Bermuda Stamps" and published in the

*To page 165*

**CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC AUCTIONS**

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"SAN-JUAN"  
"SAN JUAN"

A, B, C  
A, B, C

C C

21 SP 56 2 SP 52

28 SP 34 10 JA 38

VIIa (1)  
VIIa (2)



(2)

(1)

\*A, B, C

X

19 DE 56

XIIIa (1)

A

X

10 AP 72

XIIIa (2)

A, B, C

X

14 AU 06

IV

A

X

25 MY 34

VIIa

Lines 11 mm long. An example recorded in London 4 FE 58

Lines 10 mm long, SAN JUAN extended

(To be continued)

SAN RAPHAEL  
Opened as TUMPUNA  
(q.v.) 7 FE 1887, re-named Ca 1903

# Trinidad and Tobago Postal Meter Stamps

## 1981 SUPPLEMENT

by Ron Wike

(Ed: Most BCPSG'ers, particularly Trinidad/Tobago buffs, will recall that the April 1980 BCPJ carried a review of RON WIKE's comprehensive book "Trinidad and Tobago Postal Meter Stamps". Since the publication of his work, Ron has been busily gathering data for his first supplement. Because we all know that philatelic handbooks never remain up-to-date for very long, and because the BCPSG membership includes a significant representation of those aforementioned T/T buffs, it was decided to publish Ron's supplementary information in the Journal.)

This supplement is intended to update the book on Trinidad & Tobago Meter Stamps issued in 1979 and still available from the author.

As far as the author is aware, there have been no significant changes to current machines in Trinidad & Tobago, but their use has been considerably extended over the last few years. Details of known new users will be given in Section 8. I intend in this supplement to deal with sections in the same order as in the book.

### Section 5 - Slogans

There appears to be some confusion over the term "Slogan" as connected with Meter stamps. The slogan is part of the impression normally carrying the user's name or advertising his products. It is printed at the same time as the remainder of the impression and is always printed in red. However, the slogans are often omitted on smaller envelopes due to the fact that they either obliterate the business address, normally printed on the top left of the cover, or the complete impression would be too large for the envelope. The slogans are more frequently seen on legal size envelopes. The term should not be confused with the machine cancellations applied to adhesive stamps.

### Section 6 - Makes of Machines and Types of Frank

#### 1931 Neopost LV Key Letter N

Type (1) Delete "Machines N1 to N4 only".  
Insert "Machines N2 to N4 only".

New Type (1a) As (1) but date stamp similar in design to (2).  
Machine N1 only.

#### 1935 Neopost LV Key Letter N

Type (2) Delete "Machines N4 to N22 (old)".  
Insert "Machine N4 only".

New Type (2a) As (2) but longer hyphens between Port of Spain and Trinidad.  
Machines N7 to N22 (old).

#### 1957 Neopost LV Key Letter N

Author would like to see photocopies of covers bearing numbers N29, N34, and N35, as there is some doubt as to their existence.

Note: N31 does exist.

#### Neopost Frankmaster

Delete existing numbering.

Insert new numbering: RN23-28 & 30 upwards to RN115.

1957 Neopost Frankmaster

- Add following notes:
- Hyphens in all multi-word town names, e.g., SAN-FERNANDO, except as noted below.
  - No hyphens in Port of Spain on RN97, 98, 126, & 127.
  - Dots in place of hyphens on RN100-108.

1964 Neopost Model 205 (MV) Key Letter NE

Type (8) Add to "Machines" NE<sup>4</sup> (modified).  
NE<sup>4</sup> originally Type 6 but modified before 18 VI 76; further information sought.

Machines now number to NE88.

Hyphens in Port-of-Spain on NE27 & 28.

1973 Neopost Model 505 (MV) Key Letter RV

Type (9) Machines now number to RV14.

Universal

Renumber figure (12) to (12a).

Insert new figure (12) as illustrated below.

(12)



(rare)

1941 Universal (MV) 4 Bank Key Letter U

Renumber existing (12) to (12a), add "angular figures".

Insert new (12) \$.c. values \*0.01 to 99.99 oval figures.  
Machine U11 only.

No date is available when Machine U11 frank was amended; further information, particularly with photocopies, is sought.

Universal (MV)

The following machines have no hyphens in Port of Spain: U29-32, 44, 61-65, 68, 69, 73, 74, 97-99.

Simplex Limited Value, 13 or 25 Value

Amend earliest date of use to 1953 and numbering to S1 to S13.

1955 Simplex (LV) Major Key Letter S

Amend "Machines S2 to 13" to read "Machines S1 to S13".

Delete note reference S1 Machine.

Add "No hyphens in date stamp on Machine S1".

1966 Pitney-Bowes Series 5000 (MV)

Add machines PB122, 152, 166, 168, 173 & 195.

Delete PB2 from machines with Arabic numerals. Add PB7<sup>4</sup> upwards.

Machine PB1 only with hyphens in Port of Spain; remainder without.

Pitney-Bowes Model 6300 (MV) 3 Bank

Date of introduction should read 1973, not 1963.

1973 Pitney-Bowes Series 6300 (MV)

Add machines PBL39, 145, 147 & 171.

Note: Further information of machine type of PB94, 109-121, 123, & 131 upwards is required.

Satas Multi-Value 3 Bank

Earliest date of use is now November 1956, despite not being recorded as registered at the G.P.O. before 1958, probably due to missing archives. The example dated 5.11.56 had already printed 015106 impressions, and based on other known covers the average number of impressions per annum was about 15000. This would indicate a date of introduction circa November 1955.

Amend the note reference Simplex machines as being numbered S1 to S13.

Amend grading from extremely rare to rare.

Section 7 - Post Office Parcel Machines

A) Universal Key Letter UR

Type 2) Delete "and UR?".  
Delete note reference UR?

Add 2a) \$.c. values as above.  
Machine UR - This is an amended die, as only four machines were supplied. Examples are only known on cover when it performed as a "Post Paid" canceller for bulk mailing.

Types of Frank

Add new type 2a)

2a) (very rare)



Section 8 - Index of Users

Please amend data as appropriate.

nc = no change

Add *	<u>Machine Number</u>	<u>User</u>	<u>Earliest Known Date</u>
*	N 6	nc	22 I 37
*	N14	add Port of Spain	30 X 52
*	N15	nc	24 I 52
	N20	nc	29 III 54
	N21	nc	2 IX 58
	N34	Delete all details actually RN34	
	NE15	add Scarborough	nc
	NE17	nc	27 IX 67
	NE19	nc	19 VI 68
	NE32	nc	13 IX 70
	NE38	add Chaguanas	nc
	NE39	nc	17 XI 71

<u>Add * Machine</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>User</u>	<u>Earliest</u> <u>Known Date</u>
	NE43	Delete Port of Spain add San Juan	nc
	NE45		2 V 73
	NE52	Barclays Bank Gordon Grant Branch PoS	17 VIII 77
	NE59	Royal Bank of T&T Frederick St PoS	15 XII 77
	NE85	Aviation Services Ltd Port of Spain	?
	NE89	Complete Computer Systems Ltd PoS	?
	PB 8		21 V 73
	PB11		21 II 73
	PB13		27 I 71
	PB18		10 VII 70
	PB38		6 VI 73
	PB42		5 II 74
	PB46		4 5 73
	PB48		17 1 73
	PB64		24 XII 74
	PB74		2 9 74
	PB86		12 12 77
	PB92	Bank of Nova Scotia Port of Spain	6 8 76
	PB122	National Insurance Board PoS	21 5 76
	PB125	Oilfield Workers Trade Union PoS	nc
	PB145	Bel Air Hotel Port of Spain	10 4 79
	PB147	University of the West Indies PoS	21 8 78
	PB152	Port of Spain	16. 1.78
	PB166	T & T Telephone Co Ltd Port of Spain	18.12.78
	PB168	National Commercial Bank Port of Spain	29. 5.78
	PB171	Bank of Commerce Trust Co St. James	23. 6.80
	PB173	Bank of Nova Scotia Port of Spain	8. 5.78
	PB175	Barclays Bank Port of Spain	15.11.79
	RN 23		17 V 57
	RN 31	St Anns R C Presbytery Port of Spain	27VIII58
	RN 32		15 I 59
	RN 33		15VIII58
	RN 34	Bretton Hall Hotel Port of Spain	24 XI 64
	RN 37		25 VI 69
*	RN 40		nc
	RN 44	Sven Haug instead of Sven Hogg	nc
	RN 65	Now:- Caribbean Education Institute	nc
	RN 83		10 VI 70
	RN 90	Includes Spencer Kirton Ltd	nc
	RN101	Also Barclays Bank San Fernando	17 IX 70
*	RN106		16 I 73
	RN109	Now Royal Bank of T & T Point Fortin	19 III80
	RN111		16 I 73
	RN114		3 V 73
	RN001	Melville Shipping & Trading Ltd PoS	17 III75
	RV 8	Royal Bank of T & T Port of Spain	28 V 76
	RV10	U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America Port of Spain	9 V 79
	RV11	Caroni (1975) Ltd Couva	11 IV 78

<u>Add</u> * <u>Machine</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>User</u>	<u>Earliest</u> <u>Known Date</u>
RV12	Royal Bank Trust Co Port of Spain	29 VI 77
RV13	G F Huggins Port of Spain	27 I 78
<b>Simplex</b>		
S 1	British West Indian Air ways PoS	14VIII53
S13	Also Fernandez & Co Port of Spain	nc
<b>Satas</b>		
S1	nc	5 XI 56
U 1	Also Pointe a Pierre	21 IV 45
U10	nc	8 III 48
U11	nc	24 VIII 47
U13	nc	19 XI 56
U16	nc	13 VIII 48
U21	Also Caribbean Bechtel Ltd Pointe a Pierre	7 III 66
U27	Smith Robinson	10 VIII 79
U28	nc	28 I 54
U32	nc	9 III 54
* U36	nc	22 XII 56
U38	nc	5 V 64
U42	nc	25 IV 60
U43	nc	25 VI 64
U45	Alstons Port of Spain	nc
U47	nc	25 XI 57
U57	nc	9 IV 73
U58	Also Hilo Port of Spain	31 VIII 59
U66	nc	15 VII 70
U73	nc	21 IX 65
U81	nc	3 XI 70
U83	nc	7 XII 66
U87	nc	29 IV 63
U88	Includes Kirpalanis	nc
U95	Y de Lima	13 V 72

Acknowledgements: I am indebted to the following for providing much of the information contained in this supplement: Edwin S. Lapham, Fitz Roett, James H. Gordon, Joe Chin Aleong, and Kenneth B. Millar.

Further information would be welcome.

R. H. Wike  
15 Oaklands, Curdworth  
Sutton Coldfield  
West Midlands, B76 9HD, England.

SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from page 145)

NEW APPLICANTS (Continued):

McCORMACK, Col. Robert F., 200 North Pickett St., Apartment 108, Alexandria, VA 22304.

U.S. Army Officer. Collects Bermuda. By Thomas E. Giraldis.

To page 175



# COME TO ARIPEX '82!

That handsome structure on the cover of this Journal is the Exhibition Building of the Tucson Community Center, where ARIPEX '82, the annual philatelic exhibition of the Arizona Federation of Stamp Clubs (AFSC), will be held on 22-24 January. The BCPSG will stage its "early 1982" Annual Meeting at ARIPEX, as will four other APS affiliates: the Mobile Post Office Society, the Germany Philatelic Society, the Universal Ship Cancellation Society, and the Western Cover Society. In addition, the APS has chosen ARIPEX '82 as the site of its Spring Meeting.

Our member Quintus Fernando is already performing liaison duties between the BCPSG and the ARIPEX Exhibition Committee, to insure that everything will run smoothly and that problems that may arise will be solved in plenty of time before the show. The BCPSG will probably have its formal meeting on Saturday the 23rd and its auction the following day.

The ARIPEX '82 Grand Award winner will be qualified to compete in the 1982 APS World Series of Philately. Both the Grand and Reserve Grand Award winners will be presented with authentic Hopi Indian Kachina dolls, the most unusual and valuable prizes offered at any nationally-rated philatelic exhibition. Beautiful Kachina motif trays will be given to all exhibitors receiving Gold and Vermeil Awards, and AFSC Medals will be presented for all Silver, Silver-Bronze, and Bronze rankings.

By the time you receive this BCPJ entries for exhibiting at ARIPEX '82 will already have closed. But that doesn't mean it's too late for you to come to sunny Arizona and enjoy the show! Make your reservation requests to the Marriott Hotel, 180 West Broadway, Tucson, AZ 85701 (Phone toll-free 800-228-9290). You'll get special ARIPEX rates if you reserve your room before 7 January 1982 and mention that you'll be attending ARIPEX.

See you in Tucson!




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## PERSONAL MENTION (Continued from page 159)

September 1981 American Philatelist. This study, described as "relating the expertise of Professor Glazer's PhD in analytical chemistry to his interest in Bermuda stamps", covers the UV identification of all KGVI high values of that island (the 2/, 2/6, 5/, 10/, 12/6, and £1 denominations).

This article should be of value to any Bermuda specialist interested in looking at his stamps with the aid of tools more sophisticated than a watermark detector and a perforation gauge.

\*\*\*

Awards Chairman PAUL LARSEN has announced that the BCPSG Durnin Trophy, presented to the author of the best article to appear in each calendar year's issue of Journals, has been awarded for 1980 to REG LANT for his still-continuing series "The Unpaid and Tax Markings of Jamaica". The award, a combination porcelain-handled letter opener and magnifying glass, is certainly a well-deserved one, for Reg's article is a "meaty" type of significant and lasting literary value.

However, since Reg's work is scheduled to be serialized in the BCPJ at least into early 1982, it will not be eligible for the Durnin Award for 1981.

\*\*\*

Congratulations to the following BCPSG'ers who won awards at BALPEX '81, held at Cockeysville, Maryland, on 5-7 September:

W. DANFORTH WALKER, Trophy for best exhibit in Honor Class, "Grenada Postal History, 1763-1913".

MORRIS LUDINGTON, Gold Award in Honor Class.

HORST AUGUSTINOVIC, a BALPEX Show Gold; a BALPEX Show Silver-Bronze; the Germany Philatelic Society President's Medal for the best German area exhibit; and the Buchness Award for the best exhibit by a Baltimore Philatelic Society member, all for his exhibit "Baden".

The above data was announced in the 28 September issue of Linn's, which did not specify the title of Morris' exhibit or that of Horst's Silver-Bronze winner.

\*\*\*

Thanks to BRUCE WALKER, who forwarded the following information from the magazine Stamp Collecting, dated 16 July 1981. The writeup details the magnificent display of Barbados exhibited by BASIL BENWELL at Stanley Gibbons' Romano House, London, last August.

"A display of 'Barbados Stamps and Postal History' formed by Basil Benwell will be featured in Stanley Gibbons' Romano House Gallery, 399 Strand, London, WC2, from 1st to 31st August.

"The display can be divided into two parts: stamps and postal history, and miscellanea. The display of stamps stretches from 1852 until the turn of the century with strength in the early Britannia issues of 1852-1873. Die proofs, plate proofs, colour trials, blocks, covers, and specimen stamps are included.

"The postal history section commences with a very early letter to London dated 1657 with no postal markings. This is followed by examples of all the early handstamps: Single line 'Barbados'; BARBA/DOES; large and small fleurons; small single line BARBADOES, and the first dated two line handstamp. Some examples of the early c.d.s. and obliterations are also included.

"The exhibitor, Basil Benwell, began collecting stamps at the age of 5, and continued collecting generally until World War II. He eventually specialised in Barbados in 1955. He is particularly interested in the early issues and postal history.

"In collaboration with Mr. L. E. Britnor he produced 'The Postal Markings of Barbados', which has now become the standard reference work on Barbados postmarks. He was also the editor of the British West Indies Study Circle Bulletin for ten years.

"His first competitive success was in 1958 when he won the J.P.S. (now N.P.S.) Members Cup, and later in London 1960, a bronze award. Since then he has won several silver medals both nationally and internationally, culminating last year in the winning of a Vermeil and Silver Medal at the B.P.E., together with the Stanley Gibbons Classic Award and the Albert Harris Memorial Award for Research. He is the only collector to have won these two major awards in the same exhibition. "

\*\*\*

AL BRANSTON reports that a BCPSG Silver Medal was awarded to J.A.C. (Tony) Farmer, of Aldershot, Hants., for his entry of Leeward Islands material at the recent British Philatelic Exhibition in London. In addition to our Group's award Tony, a member of the BWISC, also gained the BPE Silver-Gilt Medal and the Special Trophy for the best display in the British Commonwealth Class. It is planned to make the presentation at a meeting of Tony's home society in early 1982.

## A British Honduras Charity Label?

Thanks to BCPSG'er DAVID POTTER, Co-Editor of The Cinderella Philatelist, for sending the photo of the "stamp" below and its accompanying writeup, which he had received from The Philatelist Editor Peter Collins.



"The 'stamp' shown was in an old time album which contained locals, revenues, telegraph stamps, and various odd labels. Among them all, this one could not be identified. It is quite well produced by typography on gummed unwatermarked paper with rough perforations. The colour is red... the sun shines above the female figure; lightning flashes behind her.

"The inscription BRITISH HONDURAS/POSTAGE ONE PENNY seems reminiscent of the Fiji Cake Fair, Lady Minto's Fête, the U.S. Sanitary Fairs, or French fêtes.

"At a guess it could be a charity for the Belgians in World War I. The Caribbean Community seemed rather keen on that sort of project at that time and the style of printing is reminiscent of that era."

### BARBADOS OVERPRINTS (Continued from page 149)

KEITH and EDMUND BAYLEY, two of our three members in Barbados, independently sent me just the type of New Issue data that I think we're all looking for. I quote from Keith's airletter, dated 29 September:

"I wish to let you know that Barbados issued a new definitive 55¢ stamp on September 1st, along with three overprints: 15¢ on 28¢; 40¢ on 45¢; and 60¢ on 70¢. These were necessary due to the increase in postal rates which came into effect on September 1st, 1981, and to accommodate the most-used stamps: UK/Europe 60¢; U.S.A./Canada 55¢; Caribbean Islands 40¢; and local 2nd Class 15¢."

Edmund's airletter, written on 28 September, also described the three new provisionals and added "...the overprint was done locally by the Barbados Government Printing Office and the stamps were checked thoroughly for errors before being put on sale. The P.O. staff were paid overtime in order to have the stamps ready for issue on the date..."

Edmund also forwarded me an attractive FDC of the four stamps, for which I am grateful, and also the following request: "Over the past ten years I have been working on a book on the stamps of Barbados, and this is about 90% completed, except for certain parts which I have been experiencing difficulty in obtaining information. I wish...that members furnish me with any information that they may have on the following (items of) Barbados: Colour trials, die proofs, reprinted die proofs, and plate proofs."

If any BCPSG'er is able to "give Edmund a hand" in this matter, please write to him at P.O. Box 61, Bridgetown, Barbados. That is also Keith's address.

GEORGE

MERRY CHRISTMAS - HAPPY NEW YEAR!

# G.P.O. GEORGETOWN POSTAL MARKINGS IN GUYANA

by Michael R. Rego

## Part One

By far the most commonly found postmark (other than the machine cancels) of Georgetown is the double circle type which began to appear shortly after Independence in May 1966. These postmarks, all applied at the G.P.O., have the department function/location at the top and GUYANA at the foot of each CDS.

Like their District Post Office (D.P.O.) counterparts, the first issues had letters  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm high. Later, in the early 1970's, the G.P.O. issued similar CDS's with letters 3 mm high. A variety of date forms are known, with or without an asterisk, and sometimes seen without the year plug. The inner and outer circles measure  $16\frac{1}{2}/17$  and  $26\frac{1}{2}/27$  mm in diameter respectively.

The first types to be recorded have been found cancelling mails for internal and overseas letters. Type GP01a has been commonly seen cancelling first day covers and other philatelic material. It would not be surprising to find that several date-stamps of this type exist. Although tracings show minute spacings of letters, only one type number (GP01a) is given to this CDS.



- GP01a G.P.O. GEORGETOWN/GUYANA Recorded use 23 FE 67 - 23 JY 79.  
Letters  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm high, with or without asterisk above date.  
Struck in black.
- GP01b G.P.O. GEORGETOWN/GUYANA Recorded use 8 JY 76 - 2 JY 80.  
Letters  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm high, similar to GP01a, but always found tying labels which have sealed damaged letters. All examples known have only the month shown in CDS. Struck in black.
- GP02 MAILS G.P.O./GUYANA 2 Recorded use 11 SE 73 - 14 MR 75.  
Letters 3 mm high. Normally found as a transit backstamp, though known cancelling adhesives in the normal way. Struck in black.

- REG1 REGN.BCH.G.P.O./GUYANA Recorded use 31 OC 70 - 23 JY 80.  
2½ mm letters. Used for registration of mails. Known with or without year and asterisk. Struck in black.
- LCS1 L.C.'S.DLY. G.P.O./GUYANA Recorded use 7 AU 66 - 20 SE 80.  
2½ mm letters. This scarce postmark has been reported from the G.P.O., Georgetown, as having been 'in use for some time', but only three known strikes exist, all on cover in black. Letters signify "Letter Carrier Section Delivery".

The monitor postmark, issued in the 1970's, has been found on Receipt Forms PT No. 209 and G.P.L/P No. 5875. It appears to be a general purpose postmark dealing with many aspects of postal business within the G.P.O. A few occasions are known when this datestamp has been seen cancelling local letters within the Georgetown area.

- MON1 MONITOR G.P.O./GUYANA Recorded use 9 FE 76 - 17 JA 81.  
3 mm letters, with or without asterisk and sometimes without year. Struck in black.

The Return Letter Office datestamps are used within the G.P.O. to letters not called for within fourteen days of the original datestamping. These marks are then applied as a backstamp, often accompanied with manuscript dates, when delivery has not been successful. They are scarce.

(Ed: The CDS numbering system developed by Mike makes use of new code numbers and refer only to postmarks of Guyana used since Independence. Curiously, an "RLO4" CDS was noted in the Townsend and Howe book The Postage Stamps and Postal History of British Guiana. This was strictly part of a Townsend/Howe RLO code and is in no way connected with the RLO CDS's defined by Mike in this article. Mike reports that the old T/H RLO4 mark has been found struck in black on the back of a cover dated 1 August 1980. It is strange, he comments, that this CDS was brought back into use, as it contains the words "BR. GUIANA" instead of "GUYANA".)



RL01



RL02



SOS1

- RL01 R.L.O.GEORGETOWN/GUYANA Recorded use 27 MY 67 - 14 JA 74.  
Letters 2½ mm high. Year known missing. Struck in violet. Found on stamp dated 27 MY 67 (philatelic usage) in black.
- RL02 R.L.O.GEORGETOWN/GUYANA Recorded use 26 AP 71 - 2 AU 74.  
3 mm letters. Full stops after R.L.O. Struck in violet.
- SOS1 S.O.S. G.P.O./GUYANA Recorded use 29 DE 66 - 15 FE 80.  
Letters 2½ mm high. Letters signify "Sorting Office Superintendent". Struck in black.



SOS2



PPG1



PPG2



PPG3

- SOS2 S.O.S. G.P.O./GUYANA Recorded use 13 AU 77 - 11 MR 81  
Letters  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm high. Letters spaced closer than in SOS1.  
Struck in black.
- PPG1 PARCEL POST G.P.O./GUYANA Recorded use 4 MY (71).  
Letters  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm high. Known with or without year plug.  
Struck in black.
- PPG2 PARCEL POST G.P.O./GUYANA Recorded use 5 JY 71 - 10 MR 80.  
3 mm letters. Asterisk above date. With or without year  
plug. Struck in black.
- PPG3 SUPT. OF PARCELS G.P.O./GUYANA Recorded use 11 DE 70 - 5 JY 71.  
3 mm letters. Used by Superintendent of Parcel Post.  
Struck in black.

The AIR1 datestamp is one of the most commonly found, cancelling either overseas or inland air letters from Georgetown. This strike can be seen as a backstamp on air letters posted from one of the District Post Offices, obviously as a transit mark.



AIR1



AIR2

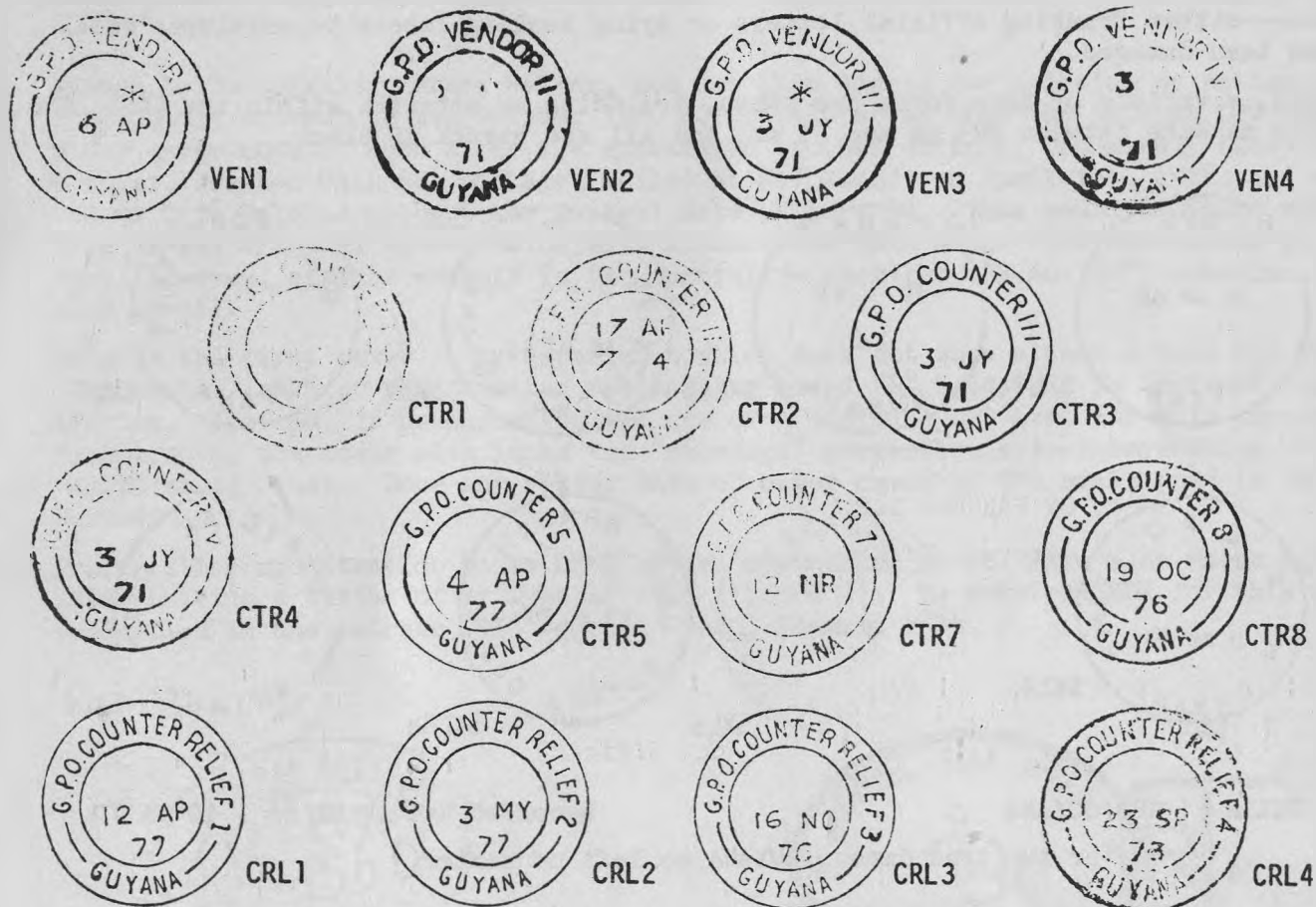
- AIR1 AIR MAIL G.P.O./GUYANA Recorded use 24 NO 67 - 16 AP 81.  
Letters  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm high. With or without year, or year in full.  
Struck in black.
- AIR 2 REGD. AIR MAIL/GUYANA Recorded use 14 SE 66 - 17 MY 80.  
Letters  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm high. Known struck without year plug. Found  
in black. Although intended for use on registered air mail  
only, this postmark has been noted on ordinary registered  
letters, both local and overseas.

The following postmarks are found carrying out various duties, such as registering letters, cancelling postal orders, indicating receipt of duties and telegraph payments, etc.

The "vendor" datestamps were the first to be issued, and were generally applied to registered letters for both local and overseas destinations. In time, the early 1970's saw the addition of "counter" datestamps, numbered 1 through 8. In recent

years these have been recorded carrying out the practice of cancelling registered mail. Like many of their counterparts various date forms are known.

One curious fact is that the first issue of datestamps had the counter numbers in Roman numerals, whereas the later issues employed conventional Arabic numerals. All have letters  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm high, and are struck in black.



## Recorded use

VEN1	G.P.O. VENDOR I/GUYANA . . . . .	3 JN 69 - 6 AP 74
VEN2	G.P.O. VENDOR II/GUYANA . . . . .	30 AP 71 - 2 NOV 71
VEN3	G.P.O. VENDOR III/GUYANA . . . . .	26 JA 70 - 13 SE 73
VEN4	G.P.O. VENDOR IV/GUYANA . . . . .	10 NO 66 - 3 JY 71
CTR1	G.P.O. COUNTER I/GUYANA . . . . .	3 JY 71 - 1 JN 78
CTR2	G.P.O. COUNTER II/GUYANA . . . . .	22 SE 70 - 16 AU 78
CTR3	G.P.O. COUNTER III/GUYANA . . . . .	3 JY 71 - 17 SE 74
CTR4	G.P.O. COUNTER IV/GUYANA . . . . .	23 MY 67 - 3 JY 71
CTR5	G.P.O. COUNTER 5/GUYANA . . . . .	4 AP 77
CTR6	(Not recorded, although presumably exists)	
CTR7	G.P.O. COUNTER 7/GUYANA . . . . .	12 MR 76
CTR8	G.P.O. COUNTER 8/GUYANA . . . . .	23 DE 75 - 14 JN 77
CRL1	G.P.O. COUNTER RELIEF 1/GUYANA . . . . .	12 AP 77 - 8 JA 71
CRL2	G.P.O. COUNTER RELIEF 2/GUYANA . . . . .	3 MY 77 - 21 OC 80
CRL3	G.P.O. COUNTER RELIEF 3/GUYANA . . . . .	16 NO 76
CRL4	G.P.O. COUNTER RELIEF 4/GUYANA . . . . .	25 SE 78 - 8 JA 81

Modern "skeleton" (SKL) datestamps have been used at the Georgetown G.P.O. for many years. The SKL postmarks recorded in 1966 were used in colonial days, and the Post Office simply altered the lettering of "GUIANA" to "GUYANA". Therefore, many of the skeleton postmarks can be recognized with their headings unchanged.

Possibly because of their size, it seems an inherent condition of these SKL's to lose letters or have letters jumbled about within the datestamp. Consequently, many SKL's have dropped one or more letters from the original arrangement.

A large percentage of these postmarks are given to registration cancelling, mainly to overseas countries. However, as is the case with many G.P.O. postmarks, occasions occur where the SKL's appear on local mail. Two additional SKL's are recorded which are always found without the date/year plugs, but these are used for official business---either franking official letters or tying sealing labels to envelopes which have been damaged.

Again, a variety of date forms are known, including an asterisk within the CDS. The SKL's measure between 29½ mm and 31 mm, and all are struck in black.



- SKL1a GPO/GUYANA Recorded use 14 SE 66 - 19 JA 70.  
One or two line date. GUYANA to left of center.
- SKL1b GPO/GUYANA Recorded use 15 JY 66 -10 SE 76.  
One or two line date. Different CDS from Type SKL1a.
- SKL2 G P O /GEORGETOWN GUYANA Recorded use 4 FE 69 - 18 MR 69.  
Known without date in CDS on SG 699.
- SKL3 GPO GEORGETOWN/GUYANA Recorded use 17 NO 69 - 31 JY 80.  
Found without date, and often seen as an Official mark tying sealing labels.
- SKL4 MAILS G P O BRANCH/GUYANA Recorded use 11 FE 69 - 12 SE 69.  
Known only with one line date.
- SKL5 MAILS BRANCH GPO/GUYANA Recorded use ? DE 69 - 19 JA 70.  
One line date, which is recorded incomplete.
- SKL5a MAILS BRANCH POG/GUYANA Recorded use 29 AP 70.  
Same as Type SKL5, but G of GPO reversed, as in illustration.
- SKL6 OFFICIAL PAID / GUYANA  
Without date in CDS. Official Paid handstamp.

(To be continued)



# GEORGE BOWMAN

# ANTIGUA G.P.O. OVALS-- THE SEARCH GOES ON!

Thanks to Tom Giraldi, Bruce Walker, and Joe Chin Aleong for updating my Antigua Official Ovals writeup in the October 1978 BCPJ. (It seems that the Antigua GPO Oval story never ends.) Soon after the appearance of that article, Tom kindly showed me a cover, franked with 6d. postage, mailed at St. John's on April 1st, 1938, and having my Type 3a oval without the central date (Figure 1). This would indicate that Type 3a was of metal construction with a removable date slug. The noteworthy feature, however, of this example is the centrally-inscribed "R No 360" notation, in blue pencil.

This is the first cover in my experience which does not show either a blue and white "etiquette" label or the familiar rectangular boxed "R" handstamp to indicate registration. Instead, it demonstrates the use of a modified GPO oval for this purpose. Furthermore, the cover also lacks the "standard" perpendicularly-intersecting blue registration lines. Does any reader know of other cases of GPO ovals used in this manner?

Bruce called my attention to an OHMS cover, postmarked at St. John's on March 9th, 1971, bearing a strike of my Type 10 oval (Figure 2). My previous EDK for this mark (specified in the October 1978 Journal) was 3 January 1974.



FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2

Tom showed me a cover containing a new type of oval which I have designated Type 12 (Figure 3), and which measures as follows:

40 mm x 24 mm, letters (of GENERAL POST OFFICE and ANTIGUA  
2 mm high.

Appears to be a double oval, with both ovals quite close to each other and the outer oval thickened. However, since the handstamp device may have been unevenly inked, I can't be positive that the oval isn't really just a single thick one.

Removable date line in center with letters considerable taller than those of GENERAL POST OFFICE and ANTIGUA.

EDK: 13 July 1971 (Giraldi).

Note that the "E" of OFFICE has been dropped out of alignment (is placed lower) than the other letters of that word.

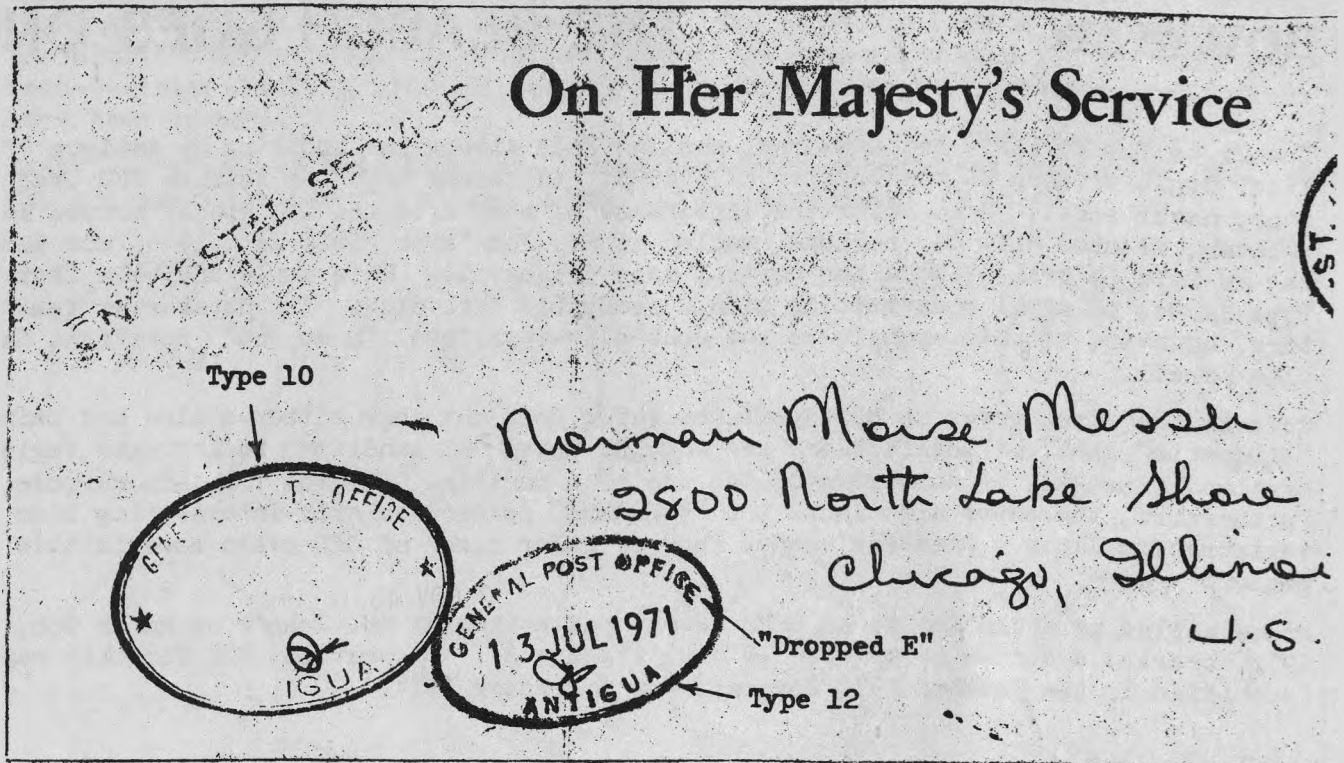


FIGURE 3

Finally, Joe has spotted a brand new oval. I am calling it Type 13, pictured in Figure 4. Its EDK, as shown by the date slug in the center, is 27 August 1969, and its significant dimensions check out as follows:

39 mm x 24 mm, letters of GENERAL POST OFFICE and ANTIGUA vary from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 mm high, letters of date slug vary from 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 mm high.

Double oval, with ovals quite close to each other.

EDK: 27 August 1969 (Chin Aleong).



FIGURE 4

Based on the above, the following additions/corrections should be made to the October 1978 article:

1. For Type 3a, add "LDK: 1 April 1938 (Giral-di)."
2. For Type 10, change "EDK: 3 January 1974 (Chin Aleong)" to "EDK: 9 March 1971 (Walker)."
3. If the new Type 12 and Type 13 ovals are integrated into the text, then the number "14" in the third line from the bottom of Page 198 should be changed to "16".

4. A couple of typographical gremlins seem to have invaded the writeup. The second line from the bottom of Page 195 should read "Bogg" (for member Bill Bogg), not "Boggs". The dimensions of oval Type 10 on Page 197 should read "46-46.5 mm x 32.5-33 mm, letters..." instead of "46-46.5 mm x 13.5-33 mm, letters..."

The table below summarizes EDK and LDK data for all types of ovals described in the October 1978 Journal and in all supplementary articles on the subject appearing in subsequent BCPJ's.

TYPE	EDK	LDK
1	15 JAN 03 (Bowman)	
2	8 APR 27 (Pearse)	24 SEP 69 (Cornell)
2a	10 FEB 31 (Bowman)	
3	10 JAN 36 (Bogg)	12 AUG 46 (Bowman)
3a	31 MAY 37 (Bowman)	1 APR 38 (Giraldi)
3b	2 AUG 46 (Bowman)	
4	15 SEP 42 (Cornell)	3 NOV 43 (Bowman)
5	13 APR 49 (Bowman)	
6	18 MAY 56 (Cornell)	
7	18 NOV 59 (Bowman)	? FEB 68 (Cornell)
8	15 NOV 63 (Cornell)	2 JAN 64 (Cornell)
9	17 FEB 70 (Bowman)	10 FEB 76 (Chin Aleong)
10	9 MAR 71 (Walker)	31 MAY 76 (Chin Aleong)
11	13 SEP 74 (Chin Aleong)	12 NOV 76 (Chin Aleong)
12	13 JUL 71 (Giraldi)	
13	27 AUG 69 (Chin Aleong)	

My appreciation goes out to Tom, Bruce, and Joe for bringing our oval tabulation up to speed. Who has more information? We might as well keep the search alive!

---

SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from page 164)

NEW APPLICANTS (Continued):

DAVID, Ken, Box 617, Kenmore Station, Boston, MA 02215.

Marketing Executive. Collects BWI pre-independence issues, and general. By Howard C. Austin.

CHAPMAN, Walter, 51 Mobile Street, Sayville, NY 11782.

Plumbing Contractor. Collects U.S. mint singles, UN mint, Canada mint, and Antigua mint. By George W. Bowman.

ADDRESS CHANGES/CORRECTIONS:

WALKER, W. Danforth, P. O. Box 1422, Springfield, VA 22151.

JANE, Charles W. E., P. O. Box 969, Antigua, West Indies.

*To page 179*

## Editor's Message

I have a fairly short message this time covering only three points, the last of which reflects thoughts difficult to express on paper.

First, to all of you who provided me with manuscripts since the appearance of my plea in the previous Journal, I say "Thank you". I now have enough articles to fill three issues---particularly if I count a couple of long chunks of Antigua Monograph material from Bill Cornell---but that doesn't mean that I don't need more!

Secondly, I wish to announce that future issues of the BCPJ will contain more and more pages having the reduced type format that Ian Woodward has so kindly arranged to make available. The use of this type size, appearing in Jack Arnell's article on page 144 and in Alex Thomson's article below, will allow more text per page and, consequently, more "meat" per magazine.

And finally, I wish to express the feelings of the entire BCPSG at the death last September 9th of Barbara de Violini, A PS Director of Affiliates, accredited judge, and commissioner to International Philatelic Exhibitions in many countries. Barbara's contributions to philately, performed over a considerable period of time, are too numerous to be listed here. Although not a member of the BCPSG, she was a good friend of our organization and from time to time wrote favorably of the Journal in her American Philatelist column. Organized philately will greatly miss her; it will not be easy to forget the shock of her sudden passing. We offer our condolences to her husband Bob.

GEORGE

BOB STEIN is seeking information on a couple of cancellations he has acquired. One consists of four concentric rings (outer ring diameter 13 mm); the other consists of six concentric rings, with a  $14\frac{1}{2}$ -mm outer ring diameter. Specifically, Bob's questions are: (1) Does any member have any Leeward Islands definitives on cover, in the 1890-1921 time period, with the 4-ring cancel? and (2) Does any member have information on the 6-ring mark? (His examples are on Dominica stamps used around 1900.)

Bob's address is 2848 Summit Avenue, Highland Park, Illinois 60035.

AL BRANSTON announces that he has a copy of the "Aikman Correspondence", which he does not require and which may be of interest to collectors of British Honduras material. He states that he will be very happy to send it to any member upon receipt of a large stamped addressed envelope capable of accommodating 25  $8\frac{1}{2}$  by 11 inch pages. First come, first served!

### MORE "LADY BOAT" INVESTIGATIONS

by Alex Thomson

A recent purchase of the two "Lady Boat" covers shown has raised certain points which require investigation. The covers are:

- 1) Lady Nelson "MAILED AT SEA" handstamp in blue, with 1918 2¢ British Guiana adhesive (SG 271, Scott MR-1) cancelled MY 2 29, and circular Trinidad PAQUEBOT handstamp in red (Figure 1).
- 2) Lady Hawkins "MAILED AT SEA" handstamp in violet, with two 1928 Perf 12 Canadian 1¢ orange adhesives (SG 275, Scott 149), boxed PAQUEBOT, and Castries, St. Lucia CDS of 24 JU 29 (Figure 2).

Both MAILED AT SEA handstamps have semi-serifed letters and measure 58 by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm, and to all intent and purposes are identical. The size of the handstamp is the same as the known Lady Rodney and Lady Somers handstamps, but they do not have the same pronounced serifs on the letters, nor do they have the flaws associated with these handstamps, i.e., the web on the "T" in "AT" in the Lady Rodney handstamp, and the break in the vertical bar of the "E" in "MAILED", which is associated with the Lady Somers handstamp.

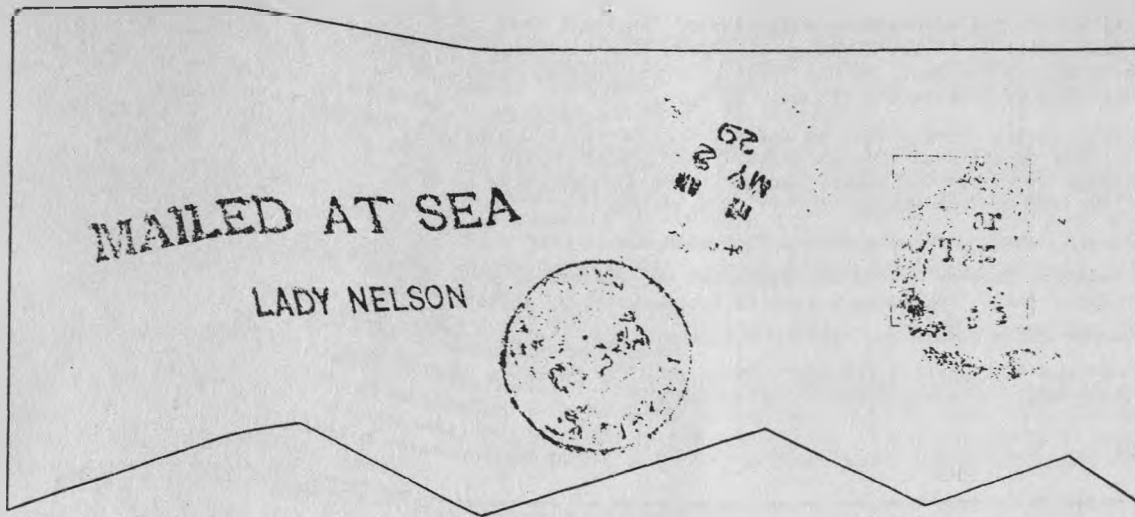


FIGURE 1

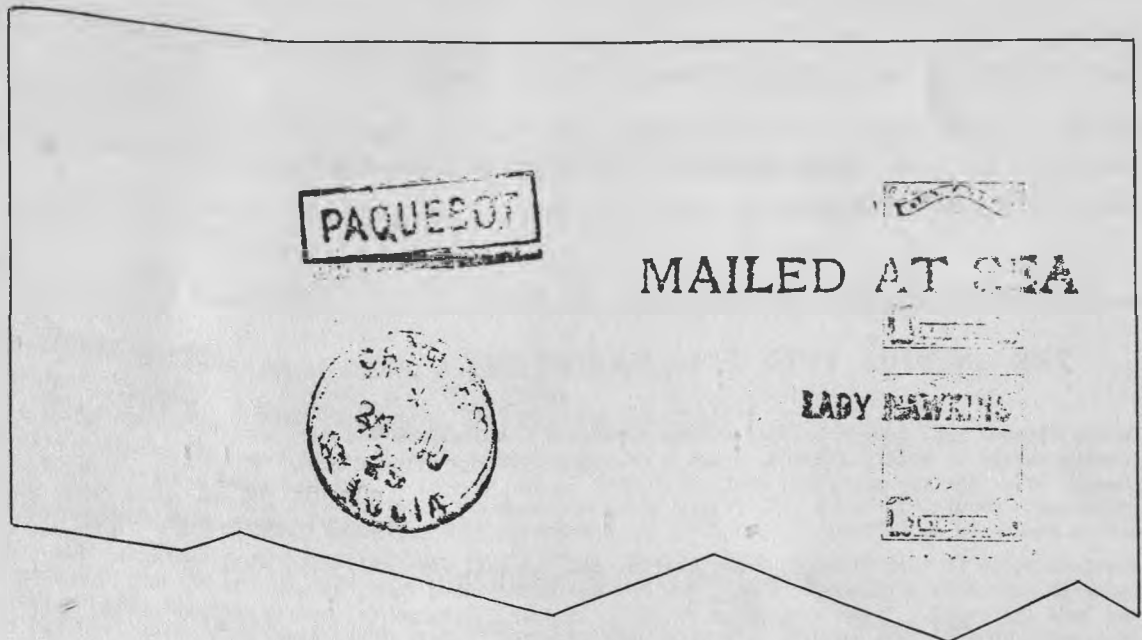


FIGURE 2

Recent correspondence in the Journal had established the existence of a Lady Hawkins "MAILED AT SEA" handstamp which measured 44 by 5 mm. It now seems probable that this device was preceded by the 58 by 4½ mm handstamp described above. Up to the present time no straight line "MAILED AT SEA" handstamp has been reported used on the Lady Nelson, and in the light of these findings I would offer the following hypothesis for discussion.

The Lady Nelson and the Lady Hawkins were the first Lady Boats to enter service in 1928. A common designed straight line "MAILED AT SEA" handstamp was used on these vessels, with the name of the ship being designated by a separate handstamp. As other Lady Boats entered service in 1929 new handstamps were cut, each with its own distinctive characteristics. The semi-serifed "MAILED AT SEA" handstamp described above was retained on the Lady Nelson, and the 44 by 5 mm handstamp was assigned to the Lady Hawkins.

It would be interesting to learn the views of other members on these handstamps.

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE PORT ROYAL EARTHQUAKE

by Byron R. Cameron

(Ed: Byron Cameron recently sent me an account of the famous Port Royal, Jamaica, earthquake of 1692. He copied it verbatim from an old almanac.

As you know, some of these ancient documents are difficult to read because the type-font style of the letter "S" used at the time resembled the letter "F". So, when Byron said that he reproduced it verbatim, he also said "...try putting f's where s's are supposed to be and you soon end up in the nut house.")

I recently came across this accounting of the destruction of Port Royal while reading an old tattered almanac dated 1730. It is reproduced exactly as written.

"On the 7th of June, 1692, the Town of Port Royal, in Jamaica, was funk by a fearful Earthquake.

"The Day was very clear, and afforded no Suspicion of the leaft Evil; but in the Space of three minutes, about half an Hour after 11 in the Morning, that fine Town was fhaken to Pieces, funk into, and cover'd, for the greater Part, by the Sea. By the falling of the Houfes, Opening of the Earth, and inundation of the Waters, near 2000 Perfons were loft, many of Note.

"For fome days afterwards, 'twas difmal to fee the Harbour cover'd with the dead Bodies of People of all Conditions, floating up and down without Burial: For the great Burial Place, was deftroy'd by the Earthquake which dafhing to Pieces the Tombs, whereof there were Hundreds in that Place, the Sea wafhed the Carcaffes of thofe who had been buried out of their Graves.

"A Sicknefs followed, which carried off fome Thoufands more.

"During the Earthquake, Thieves robbed and plundered the Sufferers, even among the Ruins, while the Earth trembled under their Feet. Some were killed in the very Act by falling Walls.

"Large cracks in the Earth open'd up, fwallow'd Persons, then clofed Crufhing them...

"A pallor of Smoke and Duft cover'd the Destruction, and the Terrible Odor of Death perfift'd for weeks as this City fuddenly died, Probably never to arife again."

(Thankf, Byron. I'm fure that thif ftory will be of intereft to all BCPFG Jamaica buff!!)

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (Continued from page 143)

stationery, etc., are what George needs. Let us all try and help George and the Group out so that our Journal can get the top award it truly deserves.

Finally, do not forget to put San Juan, Puerto Rico, on your calendars for October 12-17, 1982. Those are the dates for ESPAMER-82, an international stamp show in the Caribbean and the site of a Group meeting.

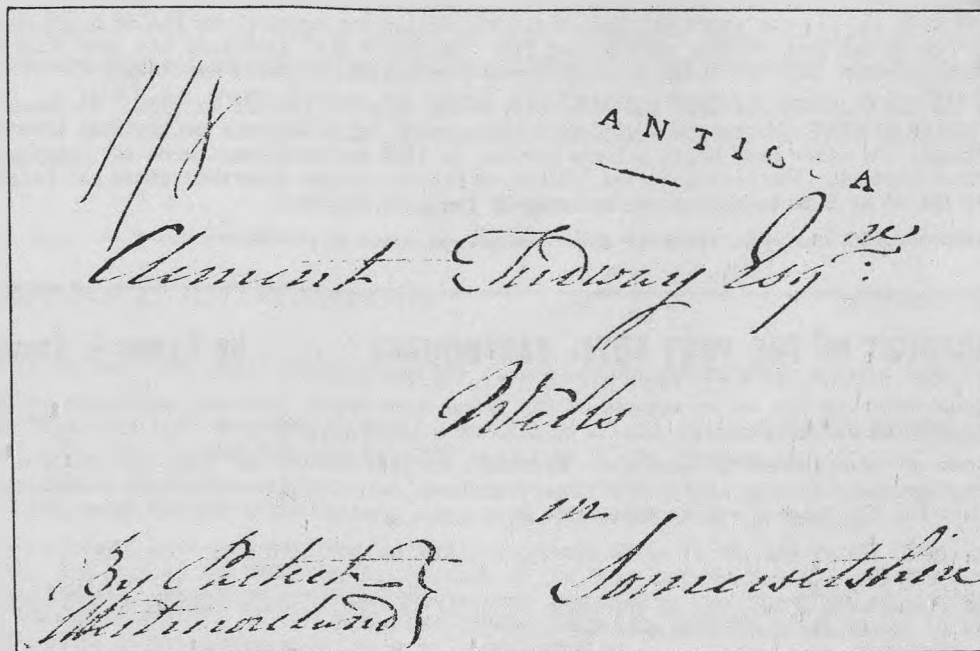
DAN

## THE ANTIGUA TYPE PD13 HANDSTAMP

By George W. Bowman

In the October 1981 BCPJ I briefly mentioned that I had acquired a cover, written by Sam Eliot in Antigua to Clement Tudway in Wells, England, dated 3 February 1799 and bearing a RL Type PD13 straight-line ANTIGUA handstamp. Since the appearance of that short note in the Journal I have exchanged a considerable amount of correspondence about this cover with fellow Antigua enthusiast Bill Cornell, and the facts (and opinions) of the matter now stand as follows:

Previous notes by Alex Thomson, Peter Brooks, and the late John Willem in BWISC Bulletins Nos. 83, 84, and 85, together with Bill's thoughts in BCPJ No. 85, had established that, up until then, four examples of Type PD13 had been unearthed. These were dated 25 June, 15 July, 15 December, and 17 December, all in the year 1798. Apparently none of this quartet of covers were from the "Tudway Correspondence", which John had been in the process of researching and documenting at the time of his passing in December of 1979.



However, in BWISC Bulletin No. 85, John stated that his Tudway material did contain a PD13 cover dated in September 1798. Had John been able to continue his research of the Tudway trove, he undoubtedly would have published the existence of still more PD13 examples "ex-Tudway". There was at least one more from Tudway (the example I now have), making a grand total of at least six PD13's in existence.

The 1799 cover, shown here, was sent by the racket westmoreland and carries a 1/8 charge in black. It bears no postal markings of any type, with the exception of the PD13 (which in my opinion is a very fine strike). Like the other PD13's described in the noted BWISC Bulletins, this PD measures 37 mm by 3 mm. John stated that his September 1798 Tudway example had a "dropped I" in ANTIGUA, i.e., with the I about half a millimeter lower than the other letters. Frankly, I can't tell whether the I in my item is "dropped" or not. The apparent ink smear on the bottom serif of the I seems to give the impression that the letter is lower than the others, but nothing definite can be said about it.

The document itself, dated "Antigua, 3 February 1799", specifies that this is a duplicate sending, with the original being transmitted "by the Helen bound for Lancaster".

According to previous correspondence between John and Peter, Type PD13 is known used at a much later date (in 1804), but only as a receiving mark on a letter from Barbados to Antigua. Bill's opinion is that my 3 February 1799 cover is the latest recorded usage of Type PD13 as a handstamp of origin---in fact, it apparently is the LKD of any PD mark of any type. The earliest known usage of the next generic type handstamp---Type PF---is 24 March 1799, only 49 days later.

I would certainly welcome comments on this subject from any reader.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from page 175)

### ADDRESS CHANGES/CORRECTIONS (Continued):

PHILLIPS, O. N. D., 66 Willowbrea Road, Edinburgh, EH8 7HA, Scotland.

WATTS, Malcolm D., c/o Caribbean Philatelic Auctions, P. O. Box 91, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG2 0AB, England.

FREIERMUTH, John M., Arabian Bechtel Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 121, Madinat Al-Jubail, Al-Sinaiyah, Saudi Arabia.

POWERS, Lawrence W., 109 South Snow Road, Semmes, AL 36575.

STANTON, Wendell R., 2786 S. 136th E Place, Tulsa, OK 74134.

### RE-INSTATED:

FAHSINGBAUER, Robert, 4128 Bristol Court, Northbrook, IL 60062.

SAYLOR, John S., Jr., 31 Overhill Road, Wyomissing Hills, PA 19609.

FRANKS, L. J., c/o Laurie Franks, Ltd., Private Bag, Christchurch 1, New Zealand.

LARSON, Duane, Rossmoor Stamp and Coin Co., 2021 Ridge Road, Homewood, IL 60430.

ELLERTON, Dr. Norman V., 5822 Stevens Forest Road, Apt. 23, Columbia, MD 21045.

ROBERTS, Ernest E., 5 Corsa Street, Dix Hills, NY 11746 (erroneously listed as "Dropped Non-Payment of Dues" in July 1981 BCPJ).

### DROPPED FROM ROLLS:

The status of BARWICK, C.J., has been changed from "Resigned" (see April 1981 BCPJ) to "Dropped, Incomplete Payment of Dues".

### DECEASED:

It is with regret that we announce the death of WILLIAM H. SLATE which, according to information received from Reg Lant, occurred some months ago.

The July 1981 BCPJ sent to CHARLES W. BISHOP, of Bristol, England, was returned with the notation ADDRESSEE DECEASED.

This issue's Secretary's Report just wouldn't be complete without announcing that he and Bernice are the proud parents of a new son! Future philatelist MICHAEL PETER AUSTIN was born on September 15th, weighing 8 pounds, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  ounces. Congratulations to Howard and Bernice from all BCPSG'ers!

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Tucson · January 22-24

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**BOURNEMOUTH STAMP AUCTIONS** monthly sales invariably include much of interest to the general and specialist collector. The next one is scheduled for January 7th, 1982.

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If your collecting interests are limited to not more than three countries, our Busy Buyers Service could be of interest to you.

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