# BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL 

PUBLISHED BY THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP



Bob Swarbrick (right side, back row) with members of the Jamaica Philatelic Society at their meeting in October 1986

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# BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL 

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Mr. J. L. Fredrick

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## The President's Message

With this issue of the Journal, I am pleased to introduce fellow BCPSG members who have all agreed to serve as Group Leaders of the various countries of the British Caribbean (see below).

It is my hope that these experts will be a ready and available resource to our members and our Editor, to answer queries relating to stamps as well as postal history. I hope many of you will avail yourselves of this service as part of the benefits made possible to you through the auspices of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group.

Initially, I would suggest you send a good photocopy of the item(s) with your question(s) or comments. Please remember to include an SASE, IRC's or mint stamps which can be used for reply.

Since this message will reach you just before our annual group meeting at CAPEX '87, let me send you a warm advance welcome on behalf of the BCPSG and our CAPEX chairman, Dr. Don Welsh.

I am looking forward to welcoming you all in Toronto during June 13-21, 1987. We hope to repeat the successful gathering of our last CAPEX and want you to be a part of the 26 th annual meeting of the BCPSG.

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Group Leaders are still needed for Dominica, Nevis, St. Christopher, and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.

## From The Editor's Desk

This issue contains an article by Peter Jaffe on St. Vincent and the start of another section of the Antigua Monograph. In addition, Michael Oliver continues his series on Leeward Islands.

The centerfold of this issue contains an Index to the 1983-84 issues of the BCPJ, prepared by Michael Wilson. He has continued this outstanding service to members by preparing an index to the $1985-86$ issues which will be included as the centerfold of the September issue.

Since writing his President's Message, Ben Ramkissoon has announced that Bob Danzer has accepted the position of Advertising Manager. Bob's address will be found in the list of officers inside the front cover.

The September issue promises to contain a wealth of interesting articles. On hand is a long article by Morris Ludington on the Furness line postmarks. Also Bob Devaux has written an interesting history of the St. Lucia Steam Conveyance Company.

At COLOPEX ' 87 the British Carribean Philatelic Journal rreceived a Vermeil award. The jury's critique has meaning for the members of the BCPSG. It reads as follows: "Suggestions for improvement: add a running heading throughout the journal so that each page can (after, say, photocopying) be identified as having come from this journal. Keep up the good work of publishing original research articles with references and bibliographies; try to improve illustrations; consider adding occasional articles for the member who is just getting started in the various collectingg areas within the scope of interest of the study group."

The reason for sharing this with you is that the members are entirely responsible for the original research articles and merit the full credit for this remark. They have contributed more to the award than the editor. Also, they can help with improving illustrations. If we are to print articles for the member who is just getting started in an area, these must come from our authors, either present or new. Writing is not as difficult as you may think. The most important point is to have a story you want to tell. If you have a story, the writing will come.

Regarding illustrations, pay particular attention to those which accompany the article by Horst Augustinovic on the Bermuda Shipwreck stamps. He provides with his copy photographs in screened PMT form. In the printing process they reproduce extremely well. Half-tones or screened prints are now available from some photocopy machines. Perhaps, you can find one locally that can be used for copies to illustrate your article. The printer of the journal produces his own half-tones from originals which are sent to me, but never send an original, if it has any value, financial or sentimental, without first checking with me. You need to be certain that I will be here and am prepared to handle it.

## Personal Mention

Linn's Has announced that life member, Elaine Durnin Boughner, has been made the Managing Editor. Many members know that Elaine has performed outstanding service to the BCPSG, including serving as our editor in 1977-1978. Her advancement is surely well deserved and this recognition could not happen to a nicer person.

## BERMUDA'S NEW DEFINITIVE ISSUE • SHIPWRECKS

by Horst Augustinovic

Bermuda's new definitive stamp issue was released in three parts during 1986 and depicts seventeen wrecks. The stamps were designed by Mr. Leslie Curtis and printed by the House of Questa in process lithography on CA spiral watermark paper.

Following is a short description of each wreck:
$3 \phi$ - CONSTELLATION. The Constellation was a 4 -masted American schooner on its way from New York to Venezuela with general cargo which was lost 31 July 1943.
$5 \not \subset$ - EARLY RISER. During the 1830's officers of the British Army garrison in Bermuda introduced 4- and 6-oared gigs for rowing matches. Later these gigs were used by local pilots to meet incoming vessels. Early Riser was such a pilot gig and was lost in 1876.
$7 \$$ - MADIANA. The Madiana was a British registered iron screw steamer bound from New York to Bermuda when she ran aground on Bermuda's reefs 14 February 1903.

10\$- CURLEW. The Curlew was a small wooden screw steamer used by the Cunard Line on the Halifax-Bermuda-St. Thomas service. On 18 March 1856 she ran on the Bermuda reefs and broke in two. Seven of the nine bags of mail were salvaged.

12\$- WARWICK. The Warwick was a brig which brought much needed supplies to Bermuda in 1619. While anchored in Castle Harbour, the vessel sank during a storm. She was discovered in 1967.
$15 \$$ - H.M.S. VIXEN. The H.M.S. Vixen was an obsolete British steam-driven iron naval vessel, stationed at the Royal Naval Dockyard at Ireland Island. In 1890 she was scuttled.

20\$-SAN PEDRO. A merchant ship of the new Spanish treasure fleet, the San Pedro was wrecked on Bermuda's reefs in 1594, while carrying treasure home to Spain. This included gold bullion, silver coins and jewelry.
$25 \notin$ - ALERT. Bermuda was famous for its small one-masted sailing sloops, built of Bermuda cedar. 25-30 feet long, they were used for fishing, for freight and as pilot ships. The Alert was a fishing boat lost in 1877.

404 - NORTH CAROLINA. The North Carolina was an English iron barque with a cargo of cotton that was lost on the Bermuda reefs in 1880.
$50 \$$ - MARK ANTONIE. The Mark Antonie was a Spanish tartar on a privateering voyage from St. Eustatius to Henlopen, when wrecked in 1777.
$60 \$$ - MARY CELESTIA. The Mary Celestia was a swift, 207-ton paddle-wheel steamer, used as a Confederate blockade runner during the American Civil War. On 6 September 1864, she struck a reef off South Shore and quickly sank.
$\$ 1$ - L'HERMINIE. The L'Herminie was a 60 -gun French frigate used for cadet training. She was wrecked in 1838 while on a voyage from Havana, Cuba to Brest.
$\$ 1.50$ - CAESAR. The Caesar was a British brig bound from England to Baltimore
when she was lost off Bermuda 21 February 1818.
$\$ 2$ - LORD AMHERST. The Lord Amherst was a British armed transport, being used as a hospital ship to carry invalided sailors from Jamaica to England, when she struck the reefs off Bermuda 16 February 1778.
$\$ 3$ - MINERVA. The Minerva was a Bermuda-built cedar ship which in 1849 sailed on a voyage to Africa. Caught in a storm, she was abandoned by her crew and left to her fate. She drifted back to Bermuda and was later found in Somerset!
$\$ 5$ - CARAQUET. The Caraquet was a passenger/freight steamer operating between Halifax and the British West Indies. On 25 June 1923 she was run aground near North Rock.
\$8 - H.M.S. PALLAS. The H.M.S. Pallas was a 36-gun British frigate which ran ashore on St. George's Island in 1783.


## BERMUDA POSTAL STATIONERY VIEW CARDS

Jack Harwood

Bermuda has recently (26 June 1986) issued an attractive set of twelve different pre-stamped picture post cards. Each card is imprinted with a $40 \phi$ stamp identical in design to the view on the picture side of the card. The stamps have simulated perforations and are inscribed (crowned) EIIR Bermuda 40中. Cards sell for $60 \$$ each and are valid for air mail worldwide.

Reports from Bermuda indicate that they are proving quite popular with tourists. They are available from the Bermuda Philatelic Bureau, GPO, Hamilton 5, Bermuda. Views are as follows:

1. A Bermuda ferry off Belmont Hotel, Warwick
2. A Bermuda Beach, Tuckers Town
3. Tween Walls, Somerset
4. Crystal Caves, Bailey's Bay
5. Mills Creek, Fairylands, Pembroke
6. John Smith's Bay, Smiths Parish
7. Fort Scaur, Somerset
8. Smallest drawbridge in the world, Ely's Harbour, Somerset
9. City of Hamilton Harbour view from Paget
10. Spanish Point Park and Beach
11. Victoria Park, Hamilton
12. Gibbs Hill Lighthouse, Southampton


Illustrated is card no. 1 above (courtesy of Horst Augustinovic)

## UPDATE ON THE BVI

by Marjorie Doran
When I read Dr. Arthur A. Delaney's article on the GPO and Philatelic Bureau in Castries, St. Lucia (Stamp Collector, Dec. 6, 1986), I thought I should report on a similar situation in the British Virgin Islands.

The GPO in Roadtown is located on the Old Main Street. It also houses the Treasury and other Government offices. Mrs. Ritsa Turnbull is the islands Postmistress General. If you want to purchase definitives and mail letters, you stand in line at the GPO; but if you are a stamp collector and want 'pretty adhesives,' you walk across to the Wickham's Cay new land-filled area at Mill Mall. Here is located the BVI Philatelic Bureau.

The BVI Philatelic Bureau has been managed by Mr. Paul Conrad Epps, who is very conscientious. Mr. Conrad Epps came to the BVI after serving several years in Nevis.

The 1985 audit report of the BVI Philatelic Bureau, presented to the government by Chief Auditor and past Postmaster General T. A. Fahie, B. A., noted that during 1985 Philatelists, Ltd. realized no revenue. When the contract was signed in 1984, the Company estimated that $\$ 500,000$ U.S. would be collected.

Crown Agents handled the philatelic affairs of the BVI until the agreement was reached with Philatelists, Ltd. in November of 1984. In the years prior to 1985 the issuing policy of the BVI was extremely conservative, producing a limited number of sets each year, averaging between $\$ 2.00-\$ 3.00$ each set.

In the last two years this has changed considerably. Two definitives costing above $\$ 10.00$ were issued in 1985 and two sets including five souvenir sheets were well above \$5.00. Among the 1986 novelties is the recent set of souvenir sheets for the Statue of Liberty costing over $\$ 12.00$, booklets for the Royal Wedding in the $\$ 9.00$ range, another definitive with Official overprints well above $\$ 10.00$, a set and souvenir sheet for the Wireless and Cable Anniversary totaling over $\$ 10.00$, etc. etc, The current stamp issuing policies are alarming.

The situation in St. Lucia and St. Kitts parallels that in the BVI. "The Voice," national newspaper of St. Lucia, reports that it has been reliably informed that the Government of St. Lucia will not be renewing the agreement with Philatelists, Ltd. when the contract expires this past December 1986.

It is also reported that the St. Kitts Government is planning to replace Philatelists, Ltd. "The St. Kitts Government has been unsuccessful in recovering the monies owed by the Bureau" states the release.

In an editorial on March 5, 1987 The BVI Beacon state "One month after news of Philatelist Ltd.'s alleged bankruptcy the public has yet to hear from government on the issue." Among questions raised in the editorial is "What is the future of the local Philatelic Bureau?" As yet there appears to be no further information available. Perhaps someday, a reasonably complete story will be released to satisfy both the public and the philatelic world.

It is very disappointing when stamps are no longer issued for postal use. They are being produced in order to raise money without labor.

## NOTES FOR ST. VINCENT COLLECTORS

by Peter Jaffe, FRPSL
This collector after some forty years of building a St. Vincent philatelic study hopes to pass on points of interest and sources of pleasure.

In the Great Britain adhesive period, both the four pence and six pence occur in a variety of shades. The pale shades are scarcer. The one shilling is rare on entire. Some irregular use of British stamps to pay postage took place after 30 April 1860 when the Island took over postal matters.

The Perkins Bacon issue of one penny and six pence in May 1861 has presented some difficulty, because of a misunderstanding of the perforation classification "intermediate." If it is treated as a haphazard mixture between clear cut and rough with the latter predominating, it is possible to find one penny, often pale in color, which match up with the type of perforation found on the yellow green six pence. Miss Stewart, who worked the line machines, perforated horizontally first and treated up to five sheets at a time. Initially the six pence was used singly to UK, up to May 1862. Then six one penny were used for about a month. Five one penny had prepaid letters to other West Indies Colonies and to North America. Single one penny stamps with dated cancellations are probably from printed matter.

The further supplies of one penny present points of interest. The first use of the B machine is in 1863 and two printings were utilized to produce the B $\times$ A perforation, indicated both by shades of rose and by the use of two types of cancellation (A10 with oval ' 0 ' precedes the post office fire of October 1866 while AlO with round ' $O$ ' succeeds the disaster.)

The one penny B perforation in blue may be a color trial for British Honduras or for the 1866 four pence. No documentation has been found.

The one penny double print, with displaced impression in both directions, is probably accidental. While surface prints, like Sweden 20 ore and Tasmania 2 d . side face, exist in which a dark second color was added to a pale first, engraved doubles are usually kisses. The St. Vincent one penny is scarce enough to be collectable.

The six pence B perforation comes in two distinct shades, of which the scarcer is yellowish, from 1868.

The color of the 1866 four pence blue is uniform and stable, but the companion one shilling "purple" has "changed" to dull slate or bluish gray. Other unstable "purples" are Province of Canada six pence, Ceylon one shilling and Cape of Good Hope six pence. The two last, like the Tasmanian six pence, are Perkins Bacon products.

The one shilling occurs perforated A machine all around, B X A machines and rarely B all around. Of the last, two sheets were included in the London remainders and about twelve sheets of 30 were sent to the island and used. It is rare on dated cover. W. Draysey printed 324 and 53 sheets to produce 300 "good," a wastage of over $20 \%$ against a normal loss of between 4 and $10 \%$.

Identification is not made easier because the one shilling indigo 1869 B perforation was printed in two batches because of an abnormally high perforation failure leading to rejection.

Perforation difficulties with the B machine cause the 1869 four pence orange and one shilling brown to be scarce in well centered condition.

While used strips of all values occur, used blocks, except cancelled to order sheets, are rare. Only one used block of twelve one penny (on cover) has been recorded.

A possible explanation of the 1873 one shilling lilac rose perforation $B$ all around instead of $B \times A$ is that some incomplete surplus sheets were included in the 1873 sending. The variety, if it is not "changed," only occurs used.

In 1876 six pence pale green with sideways watermark occurs usually perforated B x A and rarely A all around. A possible vertical pair has been formed from two singles cancelled ST (Stubbs) on the same day. All unused known are singles and used known total under a sheet. The variety may arise correcting a partly imperforate sheet. The "Stubbs" pair is "A" all around.

The one penny black appears to exist imperforate (with $K$ postmark). In the remainder sheets perforated $A$ a row of ten vertical pairs imperforate between was found; all such exist, it may be assumed. The unique rarity is the $B \times A$ perforation horizontal used pair, imperforate between, with a history (provenance) back to Castle in 1889. The black horizontal Alo suggests survival from 1877 dispatch.

Study of the provisional surcharges of 1880 and 1881 is hampered by lack of multiples. While the postmaster was instructed not to sell unused to stamp dealers, there is some reason to suspect cancelled to order copies exist. In 1880 the local 12 gauge line perforation was sometimes incorrectly struck. Of the printing of 900 pairs of the 1875 six pence, a fair number of pairs cancelled Al0 are known. The rarities are two unused fours (the Caspary block and the Tapling British library strip) and village cancels. Minor varieties are malaligned pairs, broken top to figure and partial double surcharges. Of the 1880 six pence 720 were used in 1881 for the $1 / 2$ d. provisional and 1620 for the one penny. In 1881 the stereotyping of 1 (in $1 / 2$ ) has led to a wide scattering of straight serifs, which occur interalia on the right half of 60 . The bottom row varieties with missing fraction bar occur on left of full stamps 52 and 55. No other missing fraction position has been identified nor has a fraction bar been found on left of either of these positions. Rare varieties are overprint missing and partially double.

Study of watermarks, perforations or absence, postmarks and ends of bars ruled across sheet may help with positioning of one penny on six pence. The marginal line watermarks occur in top row (some sheets) and first column on left. Only three unused horizontal pairs are recorded. Most copies were locally used in local post from Kingstown on 30 November or 1, 2 and 3 December 1881. No covers have been found.

The four pence on one shilling occurs in a narrow trial setting as well as setting consisting of both foundry type and stereotypes. No complete reconstruction may ever be achieved since only 630 were printed. Two copies could be used together to pay overseas postage and registration. One copy is known used on first day ( 28 November) envelope to London.

Let us consider by contrast a World War I provisional. The one shilling black on green had been replaced by a brownish yellow, a strange hark-back to some of the 1891-93 shades of the one shilling Queen Victoria. The island might be short of low value stamps, for the German raiders were at sea. Stocks were held in the

Treasury of the black on green stamps and others were held in the Kingstown and village post offices. A double handstamp reading PENNY twice with a bar below running the width of two stamps and another single handstamp reading ONE. We do not know if type was assembled for HALF. We do know that 15,590 of the obsolescent were handstamped under official supervision. Often the striker caused a bounce, producing the common PENNY and bar double. Rarely dirt on the pad or work produced red additions or breaks in the ONE, such as Q or C for 0. Even more infrequently, the ONE was double struck or omitted. Vincent Duggleby of the BWISC is the authority for the 1915 issue.

War and St. Vincent is a recurring theme. The first (1772) correspondence known deals with two regiments from North America and was sent home by a serving medic operating against Caribs. The island was lost to the French in 1779. but no correspondence seems to have survived from this period to 1789. In 1794-96 there were further operations against the Caribs, operating with French help. Carib land was promised not only to loyalists but to at least one colonel loyal to the Crown in North American war. In the French wars it was routine to send letters in duplicate and the Surinam packets, larger, faster and more heavily armed, were introduced. Convoys of merchantmen were assembled. The American Civil War is marked by one blockade cover with a pair of St. Vincent six pence. It may be the cause of a switch in the post office at Kingstown from crimson ink to rust red ink in 1862. In 1915 War Tax was introduced, with locally handstamped provisionals. In 1939-45 some fall in quality of paper used for stamps can be noted.

## BERMUDA BITS

by Horst Augustinovic
On 29 July 1986 a new-style 404 aerogramme was released, showing the location of Bermuda's Sub-Post Offices. This is the first time Bermuda has departed from the traditional $6 \times 4$ inch airletter format. (See also Horst's article on Bermuda's Post Offices in the 1980's in BCPJ W/N 141, December 1986, p 141.)

Also shown is the reverse of a 1987 calendar (Fig. 1), showing one of the 1986 definitive stamps and listing on the calendar side the 1987 provisional stamp program. This includes Bermuda Railway, Winslow Homer paintings of Bermuda, 50th Anniversary of Commercial Flight and 100th Anniversary of the Bermuda Telephone Company.


Fig. 1

## JAMAICA TRIP

R. V. Swarbrick

In October of last year on an all too fleeting trip to Jamaica, I had the pleasure and privilege of meeting and speaking to the Jamaica Philatelic Society. The purpose of the trip was to see the island and its post offices. When I joined the Society in 1946 as a life member with membership no. 406, little did I ever imagine I should attend a meeting.

It would be difficult to meet a more charming group of people in more beautiful surroundings. The Society holds its meetings on the University campus, a lovely setting with modern buildings set in most attractive landscaped gardens. We met at 10:30 on the Saturday, a most unusual time, perhaps by our standard but ideal for matters philatelic. What a civilized Society it is. On the side was a large bottle of rum, a case of coke, ice and soft drinks. I don't know if this was standard practice or whether it was in my "honor," but I secretly hoped that other Societies would follow their example. Sadly, with hindsight, I didn't indulge. I felt I might need a clear head, and with previous experience of the power of the everlasting rum and coke, I just eyed it greedily.

There were some twenty people present representing all stages of collecting. I had, on a previous occasion, seen some of Ewan Cameron's material and was already green with envy. Because of that scourge of the tropics - rust - most of the serious collectors keep their best material under ideal conditions, but what I saw confirmed my suspicions - there is much beautiful material on the island pages of Railway postmarks on cover and on piece and much more.

Sadly, I had not expected to speak to the Society. I had no material with me so had to rely on chalk and a blackboard to illustrate points. The subject of my talk was the $18902-1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. on 4d. provisional issue. I spoke of the plating and described the forgeries and varieties of the double overprints.

The Society was formed in the 1920's from a previously defunct society and copies of its magazine, so highly sought after, are filed at the Institute.

Such names as Astley Clarke, Nethersole, Cooke, Gunter and, of course, Aguilar steered the Society through the pre-war period aided by one of our own members, then resident on the island and now such a mine of information, Clint von Pohle.

To these early collectors we owe such a debt for they produced with Stanley Gibbons the first Jamaica Handbook in 1928 which has served as a "bible" for so many of us. Sadly the Society has suffered from the exodus of many collectors who left the Island in the formative period of Independence and it is thanks to students like Ewan Cameron that they have kept going.

I was pleased to see copies of the BCPJ much in evidence.

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## TRINIDAD \& TOBAGO PRESENTATION FOLDERS

## Colm T. Hinneburg-Murphy

An unusual but nevertheless interesting addition to any collection are the Presentation Folders given by postal administrations at Universal Postal Union Congresses. Because of their relative scarcity, they are generally hard to come by but are well worth the time and effort to find.

The last Congress was held in Germany in 1984. On that occasion the Trinidad \& Tobago Postal Administration prepared a two paged folder of good quality. The maroon colored cover of stiff board bears the legend in gold colored capitals:

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS<br>OF THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION<br>OF<br>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Inside the front cover the country's coat of arms are embossed again in gold. Strips of thin paper keep the postage stamps in place on the pages within. The folder measures 205 mm horizontally by 165 mm vertically. The postage stamps in this folder are as follows:
> three one dollar values of the DECADE FOR WOMEN issue (1980) seventy cent value WORLD NETBALL TOURNAMENT issue (1980) three values of the TOURIST BOARD issue (1982) four values of the INDEPENDENCE issue (1982) thirty-five cent value of the CARICOM issue (1983) four values of the WORLD FOOD DAY issue (1983)

The folder prepared for the twelfth Congress in Paris in 1947 is an altogether more delightful item. The blue cover contrasts well with the inscription in gold, the full wording being:

CONGRES POSTAL UNIVERSEL

PARIS - 1947

G R I (script)

TIMBRES - POSTE

TRINITE ET TOBAGO


There are no leaves inside the cover. Instead the inside of the folder is lined with black paper to which the adhesives are adhered (on the right hand side). Inside the front a white label proclaims the following message:


Translated the message on the left hand side reads "with the compliments of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the occasion of the twelfth Universal Postal Union Congress, Paris 1947.

The stamps in this folder are mostly from the George VI definitive issue; the one cent (SG 246), two cent (SG 247), three cent (SG 248a), four cent (SG 249a), five cent (SG 249b), six cent (SG 250), eight cent (SG 251), twelve cent (SG 252a), twenty-four cent (SG 253), sixty cent (SG 254) and one dollar twenty (SG 255) values are combined with the 1946 VICTORY issue (pair) and are laid out in five neat rows.

I would welcome information on a third and much more elusive folder, namely when this folder was prepared and for which UPU Congress. The cover is in red and bears the coat of arms on the upper right hand corner in gold. An unusual but impressive addition is a black, white and red (the national colors) intertwined cord, running diagonally across the outside of the front cover.

Altogether there are three pages of adhesives with additional flyleaves. The front flyleaf bears the following wording:


The stamps are kept in place by clear plastic strips. Just inside the front cover are the pair issued to celebrate the centenary of the UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (1974).

The other issues contained in the folder are:
three values of the BRITISH WEST INDIES AIRWAYS set (1975)
four values honoring ANGOSTURA BITTERS (1976)
two values celebrating the WORLD CRICKET CUP victory (1976)
twenty-five cent value commemmorating HASELY CRAWFORD (1977)
three values of the INAUGURATION OF THE REPUBLIC set (1977)
three values commemmorating the MISS UNIVERSE victory (1978)
six values of the CARNIVAL issue (1979)
six values issued to celebrate the INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD
and six values commemmorating the TOBAGO STAMP CENTENARY (both 1979)
five values from the 1978 definitive issue featuring hotels
All in all some forty-one stamps are contained within this well-produced folder. (Ed: Mr. Hinneburg-Murphy's address is 15 Institute Road, Chatham, Kent ME4 4PF, England.)

## BERMUDA BITS

by Horst Augustinovic
As announced in the New Issues section of BCPJ VOL. 27, NO. 1, W/N 142, March 1987, (see CORRECTION below) on 4 December 1986 a 904 overprint of the previous $\$ 3$ definitive stamp was released. This stamp was overprinted specifically for the World Wild Life Fund and is used by them in a promotion to save the endangered species of turtle shown on this stamp. Apparently the Bermuda Parliament in 1620 passed an Act protecting certain species and this is now considered the earliest animal protection legislation known. The $90 \notin$ stamps are on sale in all Bermuda Post Offices.


Fig. 1

## CORRECTION

Reid L. Shaw has written that, in a letter dated March 11, 1987, Mr. F. G. Lunt, Acting Postmaster General of Bermuda stated that the overprinting operation was performed by J. W. Dunn Printers, Ltd. of Sutton Surrey in the U. K. and not in Hamilton as stated in BCPJ W/N 142. Reid also states "the fact that the printing operation was performed in England is quite 'key' to the somewhat peculiar and unusual story of this stamp. The surcharge issue has caused a reasonable amount of excitement and no little consternation." Thanks for correcting our error.

Reid obtained this information, while preparing an article on this fascinating issue for the April issue of Bermuda Post, the journal of the Bermuda Collectors Society. In the course of checking on the details of the issue, he wrote to the Bermuda Post Office for certain information.

## BAHAMAS - A U.S. NAVY SPECIAL OPERATIONS

 by Gale J. RaymondLike the British Forces, the U.S. Air Force, Army and Navy engage in oftenshort "Exercises" or Special Operations, for various reasons. The detachments may or may not carry a Postal Facility with them. If so, collectors rarely hear of it until it is too late to get covers. A friend in Nassau mentioned a U. S. Navy plane crash tragedy incurred by "your Air Force people," flying out of Windsor Air Field on submarine patrol. Immediately sending over a few covers, I had the good fortune to have not only the covers back promptly (both of them), but a letter from the Navy Postal Clerk.

FASRON 121 (Fleet Aircraft Service Squadron 121 out of Chincoteague, Virginia, U.S.A.) landed there on 15 April 1954. The first mails for personnel arrived in care of the American Consulate, Nassau. U.S. Navy mail initially went out with Bahamas stamps through the Nassau Post Office. Then a second LST (landing craft) arrived with special equipment, including the P.O. gear. The Special Ops started on 27 April 1954, with U.S. Navy 17029 opening the same date, c/o F.P.O. New York. Mail then went out via U.S.N. Pouch per PAA seven days a week with a Navy plane twice a week bringing in mail. USN 17029 was a Class 2 post office with a \$1500 stamp-stock of U. S. stamps.

By chance I learned that "local mail" was being posted at the USN post office with Bahamas postage stamps under some provision for mail to Bahamas addresses. Illustrated here (Fig.1) is an example, datestamped U.S. Navy 17029, May 22, 1954, and backstamped Nassau, Bahamas, 22 May 54, to a Nassau dentist friend. There may well be other examples, but most probably ended up in a waste bin.

The operation and Navy post office closed around the first of June 1954.


Fig. 1

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# THE LEEWARD ISLANDS - PART II 

by Michael Oliver

## A Diversfon

My first article, (BCPJ VOL.26, NO. 2, W/N 139, pp 77 - 81) gave the background to the introduction of De La Rue's Universal Key Plates and the first General Issue. Before continuing with the history of the issued stamps, some notes on the information available from the DLR archives, including philatelic items, other main sources and the methods of producing the printing plates are, I feel, appropriate at this point. Statistics given and suppositions made in the following articles are based upon this information, obtained almost exclusively in respect of my study of Leeward Islands, and, therefore, open to correction and addition by most members - for there can not be too many who can say the name of De La Rue does not arise in their area of interest.

## 1 - The De La Rue Archive

To anyone who witnessed the blitz during the night of 29th December 1940 when De La Rue's Bunhill works and headquarters were almost razed, it would have seemed inconceivable that most of their records were retrieved from the devastation, still awash after the efforts of the London Fire Brigade, in the calm of the following morning.
1.1 The records, now housed at the National Postal Museum, comprise three main sources of information:
a - The Crown Agents Correspondence Books (CA Books)
These include general correspondence, receipt of requisition and DLR's replies.
b - The Colonial Stamps Books (CS Books)
DLR's internal records of printing from the relevant CA Book entry to the final despatch. The earliest in NPM is volume 8 commencing 18th February 1898. All entries for Leeward Islands state the Presidency for despatch between 1897 and 1927, and, because the design and forme size are stated, it is possible to deduce which were General and which were Individual Issue printings.
c - The Private Day Books
Copies of the invoices sent to CA made up from the CS Books. They are complete from $A$ to $Z$ and $A A$ to $A O$, ending January 1938. Recently, $A S$ has come to light in good condition, covering the period May 1941 to April 1942.
1.2 Most of my data has been extracted from the CS Books. Not only do they give some important information on watermark, color and die changes, I have assumed the quantities entered, including spoilage, were verified by the CA inspector and the Private Day Book entries are no more than invoices prepared from them.
1.3 The Crown Agents had their own offices within Bunhill Row under the superintendence of a Colonial Inspector of Stamps. It is said that part of the works received the direct hits of bombs and hence many of the CA records were destroyed. Those that survive are now housed at the British Library. Of particular interest are the Plate Number Registers - the only record of the plate number used for each printing as DLR did not record this. According to Mr. Marcus Faux, the only pages for Leeward Islands to survive prior to 1938 were five, covering the period May 1923 to October 1929.
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CA Correspondence Book - Vol XXIII, P. 187
 Qicemóer 1905


## TRINIDAD - THE MAYARO POST OFFICE

The Trinadad postal service opened a new post office at Mayaro on 23rd April 1986.

The issue of the Gazette dated 6th August 1851 noted that His Excellency, the Governor, Lord Harris, had established postal communications between the town of Port of Spain and several districts, Mayaro being among them. The post came into operation on Lord Harris' birthday, 14th August 1851, at 8:00 A.M.

The delivery and despatch of mail was handled by the Police Station. There being no road to San Fernando, the mail was carried by the Steamer "Victoria." The mail for coastal towns was carried by schooner.

The first Post Office was established in Mayaro in the year 1862 and was located at the foot of the coastal steamer jetty on lands now occupied by the Tourist Board. The dates of the closure of the beach office and relocation to a storeroom in the hospital compound are not known.

However, the new post office opened 23rd August 1986 by the Honorable Minister is a sign of the progressiveness of the postal service and a continuation of a service for the district of Mayaro which was started almost 125 years ago and an expansion of the Postal Service of Trinidad and Tobago which started some 136 years ago.


## Personal Mention

President Ben Ramkissoon has received awards at stamp shows in the Chicago area. In addition to the Grand Award at CHICAGOPEX '86 for his "Trinidad 1802 - 1895", Ben also received the Grand Award for "Trinidad and Tobago; Stamps and Usages of World War I (1914-1918) at the exhibition of the Suburban Collectors Club of Chicago. This exhibit contains many uncommon Red Cross issues and markings.

## BELIZE POSTMARK UPDATE

In Vol. 25, No. 4, $W / N 137$, on page 125 is an example of the Teakettle temporary rubber stamp is use since mid 1984. It is pictured with another temporary rubber stamp for Camalote which also came into use in 1984. These two and eight other offices are receiving new rubber date stamps with changeable dates. The other post offices are Central Farm, Georgetown, Grace Bank, Libertad, Roaring Creek, Santana, Sarteneja and San Pedro, Ambergris Caye. Examples of all ten devices are shown below.

The San Pedro, Ambergris Caye canceller (Fig. 1) went into service on 17 September 1986. The other nine (Fig. 2) were shipped to Belize on 18 September 1986, and were placed in service 1 December 1986. The San Pedro canceller is 32 mm across, which was a little too wide. Also, the format of the date all in one row was not found to be the most satisfactory. Therefore, the next nine cancellers were reduced to 29 mm with the date in three separate lines.


Fig. 2
Shown below are two other cancellations in black, first the circular 27 mm Postal Agency stamp (Fig. 3) in use at two locations, and second the new(?) machine cancel "1980's DECADE FOR BELIZEAN SELF-SUFFICIENCY THROUGH AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION" (Fig. 4). The box measures $24 \mathrm{~mm} \times 54 \mathrm{~mm}$.

Finally, three examples of postal markings all in blue are shown that were found on recent commercial mail. The first is "PLEASE INFORM YOUR CORRESPONDENT OF YOUR CORRECT MAILING ADDRESS" (Fig. 5) which measures $7 \mathrm{~mm} \times 62 \mathrm{~mm}$. The second, "RETURNED TO SENDER, REASON CHECKED" (Fig. 6) measures $32 \mathrm{~mm} \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ at the widest. The last line which is somewhat illegible reads "Deceased." The third which is marked "RECEIVED BELIZE POST OFFICE" and ticked "Soiled" (Fig. 7) measures $37 \mathrm{~mm} \times 69 \mathrm{~mm}$. The top line reads "Sealed with adhesive tape" and the
bottom line reads "Resealed," but parts of the two middle lines are not completely readable. Any help in filling in the gaps will be appreciated. (Ed: Mr. Jehle's address is 31 Park Place, Darien, CT 06820.)


Fig. 3


Fig. 4

PLEASE INFORM Y $\because$ OA COFRIESFONDENT OF YCII? CORRECT MA LING ADO ESS

Fig. 5


Fig. 6


Fig. 7

## Personal Mention

Paul Larsen reports the following awards at ARIPEX '87: Gold, Ben Ramkissoon, Trinidad, 1802-1904; Silver, Bob Bolling, Bahamas War Tax and Charity Issues, 1917-1919 and Dr. Peter P. McCannn, Markings and Postal History of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

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## BELIZE BITS AND PIECES

Peter Bylen
Item \#1
These are examples of Belize Parcel Post labels which I have received on recent parcels. The circular "Parcel Post" appears to be used exclusively in Belize City. Does any BCPSG member have additional background?


Item 1
Item \#2
Cayes of Belize stamps used on mainland dated 2 January 1986, postmarked in Belize City.


Item 2

## Item \#3

Cover from Belize City (29 May 1984) to El Salvador where it was backstamped 19 July 1984 and returned to Belize Post Office who backstamped the letter:

## RETURNED LETTER OFFICE

## G.P.0. BELIZE

Is this the mark used at the Dead Letter Section?


Items \#4-1 \& \#4-2
\#4-1 Cover addressed to Belize originating from Michigan, U.S.A., (20 December 1985) and backstamped "GPO/Barbados, dec. 31, 1985."
\#4-1 Another cover addressed to Belize from England (16 September 1985) and backstamped "Sorting Section G.P.0./Dominica" also bearing two transit markings from the U.S.A. (KB and K7).

Are these replacements for the formerly utilized "Missent" handstamps?


Item \#4-1


## ANTIGUA MONOGRAPH

The following pages contain a further section of the Antigua Monograph. This section was drafted by Bill Cornell and reviewed by Peter Brooks, Charles Freeland, Mike Oliver, Nat Surtees, Mark Swetland, Edward Thompson and Victor Toeg. Photographic assistance was provided by Mark Swetland.

### 18.1 ST. JOHN'S GENERAL POST OFFICE AND POSTMARKS

### 18.1.2 OBLITERATORS AND ASSOCIATED DATESTAMPS, 1858-1890

At the introduction of the current Great Britain adhesive stamps in Antigua in 1858, the handstruck postage stamps in use at St. John's were the Robson Lowe Type PH as a datestamp and the General Post Stamp, Robson Lowe Type D, the Crowned Circle Paid at Antigua mark, which indicated prepayment of postage. At the same time at English Harbour, The Robson Lowe Types PO and D1 handstamps were in use (see Section 3 for discussion of all handstruck postmarks).

During the period that Great Britain postage stamps were authorized (1858-1860), use of them on letters replaced the use of the Crowned Circle Paid marks, types D and D1. The Types PH and PO handstamps continued in use as datestamps, with the Great Britain adhesives being cancelled by the horizontal A02 obliterator at St. John's and a similar A18 obliterator at English Harbour (see Section 18.2 for discussion of all English Harbour postmarks).


Since the obliterators indicated only the post offices to which they were assigned, it was necessary to use an additional handstamp to indicate the date of mailing. At St. John's during the period 1858-1890, two obliterators and three handstamps were in use (Fig. 1-5 inclusive). No covers bearing adhesives cancelled by obliterators have been reported without datestamps. However, from 1887 on covers are known without obliterator and with the Type PQ mark cancelling the adhesive. After 1887 no covers have been reported with an obliterator used as a cancel, although stamps sent out to Antigua in 1886 and later are known so cancelled. Perhaps these came from parcels.

The horizontal A02 obliterator (Fig. 1) was used to cancel adhesives with the Types PH (Fig. 3), and PR (Fig. 4) marks used as datestamps (and possibly the Type PQ (Fig. 5) mark, although this has not been reported). Later the vertical $A 02$ obliterator (Fig. 2) was used to cancel adhesives with the Type $P Q$ handstamp. In addition, the Type PR was used as a datestamp with the Type D Crowned Circle Paid mark during its periods of use, and is known used to cancel Antigua adhesives. It is possible that all three of the Types PH, PR and PQ were used as arrival marks on mail to Antigua, although only Type PR has been so reported.

THE AO2 HORIZONTAL OBLITERATOR


Fig. 6


Fig. 7
((1)) Numbers in double parentheses refer to similarly numbered references listed at the end of the Section.

Figures 6 and 7 are proof strikes of two different horizontal A02 obliterators, as registered in the GPO records in London when sent out to Antigua. The mark at the left was despatched on 14 April 1858, while the one at the right was sent out on 28 April 1858 ((1)). Although there are several small differences between the two strikes, the most easily discernible one is in the length of the top horizontal bars. On the left (earlier) strike the bar is $9-1 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, while the right (later) strike shows a shorter length of $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. The overall dimensions of both obliterators are $16-1 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ high by 21 mm wide ((2)).

The A02 horizontal obliterator was first used to cancel Great Britain stamps which had been authorized for use in Antigua on 8 May 1858 (see Section 14). This practice continued until the control of posts was transferred to Antigua from London on 1 May 1860 ((3)). After this date the Crowned Circle Paid handstamp returned to use, until the first Antigua adhesives became available in August 1862, and later occasionally in times of shortage of Antigua adhesives. The latest known use of the Crowned Circle mark is 1873 ((4)) although there was no known shortage at this time.

Although 1 May 1860 was the official date after which Great Britain adhesives were no longer valid in Antigua for prepayment of postage ( 3,5$)$ ), later usage is known as evidenced by a cover franked by a 6d. adhesive of 1856 cancelled with an A02 horizontal obliterator and backstamped with an unidentified 28 September 1860 c.d.s. (probably Type PR with Index C) ((6)). According to M. N. Oliver ((7)), it has been reported that estate owners who purchased quantities of Great Britain adhesives were permitted to use them after invalidation due to the short notice given. From this point on until the supercession of Antigua adhesives by the Leeward Islands Federal issue on 31 October 1890 ((3)). the obliterator was used to cance 1 the 6d. and 1d. Antigua adhesives dispatched to the island between 1 July 1862 and 4 May 1886 ((2)). In addition, the obliterator was used at times to cancel the Antigua Key Plate adhesives sent out in the period between 7 November 1879 and 28 April 1890 (see Section 5.3).

The known dates of use for the A02 horizontal obliterator range from 1858 to at least 1886. The range begins with an envelope letter datelined "Antigua, July 28th 1858," from which (ostensibly) a Great Britain adhesive has been removed, leaving vestiges of the cancel, and datestamped 28 July 1858 with the Type PH mark((2)). The end of the range is given by a cancelled single copy of the SG 25 1d. carmine-red stamp, which was sent out during the period 4 May 1886 to 28 April 1890 ((2)). Usage of the horizontal obliterator after about mid-1880 must be unusual, since the A02 vertical obliterator was sent out 16 July 1880 (see further).

FORGED HORIZONTAL OBLITERATOR


Fig. 8


Fig. 9

A forged A02 horizontal obliterator (Fig. 8) is illustrated above, compared to a genuine cancel (Fig. 9). The forgery is applied to a genuine 1d. Antigua Stamp Duty fiscal stamp of 1870, printed in blue and indigo, watermarked Crown CC and perforated 14 (see Section 15 on fiscal stamps and fiscal use of postage stamps). The overall dimensions of the forged cancel are $18-1 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ high by 21 mm wide, while the genuine cancel measures $16-1 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ high by 21 mm wide. Normal fiscal cancellations are either in manuscript or in the form of large oval handstruck marks ((2)).

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6. Harmer Rooke, London, The H. Douglas Bessemer British West Indies (Leeward Islands Group), Auction Sale, 14 \& 15 February 1963, p 4.
7. Oliver, M. N., Letter to W. G. Corne11, 19 October 1985.
(To be continued later)


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BCPJ, VOL 27, NO. 2, W/N 143, June, 1987

ANTIGUA \＆BARBUDA：Birth Centenary of Marc Chagall（part 2）four stamps and a SS issued March 10．Printed in offset litho by The House of Questa．The paintings pictured are： $40 \Varangle$ Bride with Fan， $90 \notin$ Fiancee with Bouquet，$\$ 1$ Self Portrait with Brushes，\＄3 The Wa7k，\＃5 SS Myth of Orpheus．

BAHAMAS：Lighthouses set of four released March 31．Leslie Curtis designed the stamps reproducing paintings by Alton Roland Lowe．Printed in litho by Walsall Security Printers in sheets of 50 on CA spiral wmk paper．The denominations are： $10 申$ Great Isaac（built in 1859）， $40 ¢$ Bird Rock（1876）， $45 \notin$ Castle Island（1868）， $\$ 1$ Hole in the Wall（1863），The rest of the provisional program for 1987 is Pirates／May，New Definitive Airmail Set／July，Tourist Transport／September， Christmas／November．

BARBADOS：10th Anniversary of the Special Olympics set of four to be issued March 27．Designed by G．Vasarhelyi and printed in litho by Format／Security Printers in sheets of 50 ．The denominations are： $15 \$$ boy throwing the shot put， $45 \$$ wheel chair race， $65 \$$ long jump for girls，$\$ 2$ credo \＆logo．

BERMUDA：Winslow Homer Bermuda Paintings set of five．Release date April 30. Designed by Leslie Curtis and printed in litho by Walsall Security Printers in sheets of 50 on CA spiral wmk paper．The paintings are： $15 \$$ Bermuda Settlers （1901），30ф Bermuda（1900），40 $\downarrow$ Bermuda Landscape（1901），50ф Inland Water， Bermuda（1900），\＄1．50 Salt Kettle，Bermuda（1899）．

DOMINICA：Seashells set of four and a SS released April 13．Designed by LLoyd Birmingham and printed in litho by Format Security Printers．Shells shown are： $35 \notin$ Morch Poulson＇s Trident， $45 ¢$ Swainson＇s Globe Purple Sea Snail， $60 申$ Banded Tulip，\＄5 Lamarck Deltoid Rock She11，\＄5 SS Junonia Volute．

JAMAICA：New definitives tentatively scheduled for April release．Printed in litho by Joh．Enschede \＆Sons in Holland．The $1 \phi$ through $90 \phi$ are designed by Czeslaw Slania and printed in sheets of 100 ．The $1 \phi, 2 \phi, 3 \phi, 4 \phi, 5 \phi, 6 \phi, 7 \phi, 8 \phi$,
 $80 \phi$ and $90 \phi$ portray Sir Alexander Bustamante．The dollar values，\＄1，\＄2，\＄5 and $\$ 10$ ，are printed in sheets of 50 and feature the Jamaican coat of arms．
Provisionals：Jamaica has prepared $5 \phi$ on $50 \phi$ and $10 \phi$ on $65 \phi$ definitives for release sometime in 1987．No other details are available at this time．

ST．KITTS：Fungi set of five to be issued in May or June．Designed by Ian Loe and to be printed in litho in sheets of 50 ．The printer has not been reported． The denominations are： $15 申$ Hygrocybe occidentalis， $40 \Varangle$ Marasmius haematocephalus $\$ 1.20$ Psilocybe cubenis，$\$ 2$ Hygrocybe acutoconia and $\$ 3$ Boletellus cubenis．Also Sugar Cane Industry scheduled for August．Two se－tenant strips of five designed by G．Vasarhelyi and printed in lithography．No printer reported as yet．The $15 \phi$ strip portrays a sugar cane factory．The $75 \$$ shows workers loading cane from a tractor onto a train．

ST．LUCIA：Seven of the Military Uniforms definitives have been reprinted on unwmk paper．The $5 \phi$ and $10 \phi$ were issued on February 24．The 30 $\$ 45 \phi, 50 \phi, \$ 2.50$ and $\$ 5$ were released on March 16．The reprints have 1987 in the lower margin． Note：St．Lucia will no longer issue SPECIMEN stamps．

## Secretary's Report

## NEN MEMBERS

KAULBACK, Peter J., 108 Byron Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1Y 3J2, Collects Barbados stamps and postal history, by Thomas E. Giraldi.

EVANS, Walter I., 10 Blaytonn Lane, St. Louis, MO 63124, Collects British Caribbean, Queen Victoria to King George V, by Jack Harwood.

BROOKS, William C., 3032 N. Stoddard, San Bernardino, CA 92405, Collects Antigua, Barbados, Bahamas, Jamaica, Montserrat, Pre-Union States of South Africa, US, Danzig, by Thomas E. Giraldi.

JAMAICAN Philatelic Society, P. O. Box 201, Constant Springs P. O., Kingston 8, Jamaica, by Thomas E. Giraldi.

HESPENHEIDE, Henry A., 6081 West 75 Place, Los Angeles, CA 90045, Collects British Caribbean used to 1950, also Revenues, Postal Fiscals, France \& Caribbean Colonies, by Howard C. Austin.

HALEWOOD, Nicholas J., Midoricho 1-9-204, Ashiya-shi, Japan 659, Collects British Guiana adhesives and postal history, Leeward Islands adhesives, Hong Kong adhesives and posta 1 history, by David Druett.

ATMORE, William, 65 Ashville Road, Leytonstone, London E11 4DU, England, Collects Jamaica Stamps and Postal History to 1921, Postal Markings, History of Rodney Hall, Linstead, by Malcolm Watts.

GIBBONS, Charles R., 37 High View, Pinner, Middx. HA5 3PE, England, Collects St. Lucia and St. Vincent All Reigns, by Malcolm Watts.

## RESIGNED

CLAUSEN, Howard E., SHEPPERD, Stuart C.

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YOUNIE, G. Roger, P. O. Box HM 1094, Hamilton HM EX, Bermuda

## APS STAMPSHOW '87

Although firm plans can not yet be announced, BCPSGers attending APS Stampshow ' 87 in Boston, August $20-23,1987$ should check with Bob Topaz about an informal 'regional meeting' of the BCPSG. Ben Ramkissoon will be attending (and exhibiting his TRinidad collection in the World Series of Philately). Also check the philatelic press for an announcement prior to the show. Members should bring items of information, a page, cover or other material from their collection and any items for sale or trade likely to be of interest to fellow BCPSGers.

## Treasurer's Report

The following notes pertain to the 1986 Treasurer's Report and supplement the information it contains:

1) When paying dues, or any other item, please use a check drawn on a US bank, or a Postal Money Order, payable in US dollars. Many members paid with checks issued by their banks with a US clearing address. This is fine. Our bank paid us $\$ 158$ interest on our checking account, but they can not clear non-US checks. It is not worth the expense to change banks again.
2) The annual report shows a $\$ 10,000$ cushion, and a $\$ 933$ surplus for 1986 . This looks comfortable, but, looking closely, you will notice that we received $\$ 533$ from the Auction and $\$ 441$ in Postage Donations. This totals $\$ 974$ which will not likely appear again in that proportion in 1987. We all need to pay our dues on time, and control expenses.
3) We still have covers, pins and labels available for sale:

| BCPSG 4-color lapel pin | $\$ 3.00$ |
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Cameron Trophy Award Account (Brookfield, IL) ..... 4,096.12 ..... 1,805.93
Total Opening Balance ..... \$9,701.72
1986 REVENUE:
1985 Dues Paid in 1986 ..... \$ 34.50
1986 Dues ..... 5,315.54
1987 Dues Prepaid in 1986 ..... 387.00
Advertising Income ..... 140.00
Postage Donations ..... 441.20
Miscellaneous Sales (Covers, Monographs, Pins, etc.) ..... 876.92
Auction Proceeds ..... 533.49
Vendor Refunds ..... 25.91
Trust Fund Donations ..... 60.00
Publication Fund Donations ..... 265.00
General Fund Donations ..... 115.00
New Member's Fees ..... 40.00Postage Paid by Members (First Class/Airmail Surcharge)
529.50Interest Earned on Checking Account
Interest Earned on Savings Certificate/Cameron Account ..... 158.71Total 1986 Revenue\$9,272.93
TOTAL OPENING BALANCE PLUS 1986 REVENUE ..... \$18,974.65
1986 EXPENSES:
BCPSG Journal (Includes All Associated Costs) ..... \$7,116.69
Officer's Expenses (Postage and Supplies) ..... 273.95
AMERIPEX Holiday Inn Reception ..... 284.52
Corona Bowl Award ..... 110.75
Award Medals and Boxes ..... 175.00BCPSG Pins297.50
BCPSG Rubber Stamps
Checking Account Opening Costs ..... 29.50 ..... 52.05
Total 1986 Expenses ..... \$8,339.96
1986 Checking Account Closing Balance ..... \$4,041.20
Less Adjustment for Journal Expenses Paid 1/87 ..... -358.72
Net Closing Balance ..... \$3, 682.48
BCPSG Auction Account (Sarasota, FL) ..... 700.00
Savings Certificate (Los Angeles, CA) ..... 4,328.89Cameron Trophy Award Account (Brookfield, IL)1,923.32
Total Closing Balance ..... $\$ 10,634.69$
TOTAL EXPENSES PLUS CLOSING BALANCE ..... \$18,974.65

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