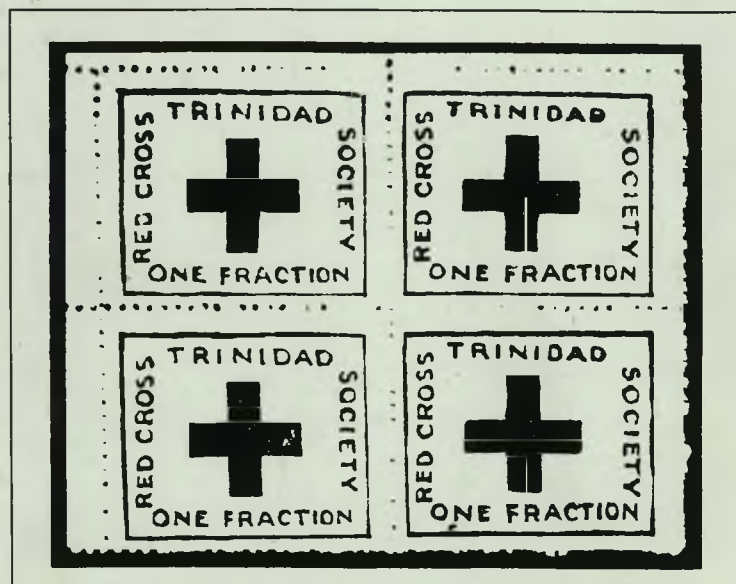


BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP
Unit No. 27 of the American Philatelic Society

September 1992
Vol. 32, No. 3; Whole No. 164
ISSN 0045-2890



Red Cross and charity labels of the British West Indies
(see article by H. L. Godwin, p. 83)

OTHER FEATURES:

The Wreck of the "Curlew"
Leeward Islands Queen Elizabeth II Definitives
The "H Force" During World War I



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British Caribbean Philatelic Journal

September 1992 — Vol. 32, No. 3, W/N 164

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

World War I: Red Cross stamps and charity labels <i>H. Godwin</i> 83 The "H Force" <i>R. Swarbrick and D. Sutcliffe</i> 93 Wreck of the "Curlew" <i>M. Ludington</i> 96	Leeward Islands: Queen Elizabeth II definitives <i>N. Halewood</i> 99 Addenda and corrigenda: Leeward Islands, Part VIII <i>M. Oliver</i> 92 RMSP pen cancellations <i>M. Hamilton</i> 111
Awards list <i>P. Larsen</i> 110 BCPSG gatherings planned 107 From the Editor's desk <i>M. Forand</i> 111 In memoriam Colin Bayley <i>M. Forand & F. Roett</i> 109	President's message <i>J. Fredrick</i> 106 Report on BCPSG meetings: San Francisco <i>F. Seifert</i> 107 Chicago <i>M. Forand</i> 108 Secretary's report <i>F. Roett</i> 110

Red Cross Stamps and Charity Labels of the British West Indies in World War I

by HOWARD L. GODWIN

During the First World War (1914-18), four of the islands or island groups in the British West Indies — the Bahamas, Grenada, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago — produced stamps and/or labels for the purpose of raising funds for the Red Cross organisations on the islands concerned. My interest in these items was roused when some of the Jamaican labels turned up on piece and on cover along with War Tax stamps, which are my major interest.

Relatively little has been published which deals specifically with these Red Cross items, particularly the Trinidad and Tobago overprinted issues. Another problem is that where articles or correspondence to journals do exist, it is possible to find differing views on, for example, issue dates, sequence of issues, and even the number of issues.

The very fact that the labels are cinderella material that, until fairly recently, was considered collectable only by somewhat eccentric collectors, made me determined to find out more about these relatively elusive items.

This presentation, which is a summary of the back-

ground information that I have been able to assemble, together with data from my own collection, is an attempt to provide all available data to fellow collectors. Any reader having further information that will clarify any of the vagaries should please advise me so that all may benefit.

The results of research to date follow, with grateful acknowledgements to the authors and publishers of the articles/notes which I have been able to unearth; to Michel Forand and Fred Seifert for providing further references; and to David Crocker, RDPSA (Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of South Africa), for giving me access to his collection.

Trinidad and Tobago

The Red Cross Label

The first Red Cross label (Figure 1, shown on the cover of the journal) was issued by Trinidad and Tobago on September 18, 1914, only weeks after the outbreak of

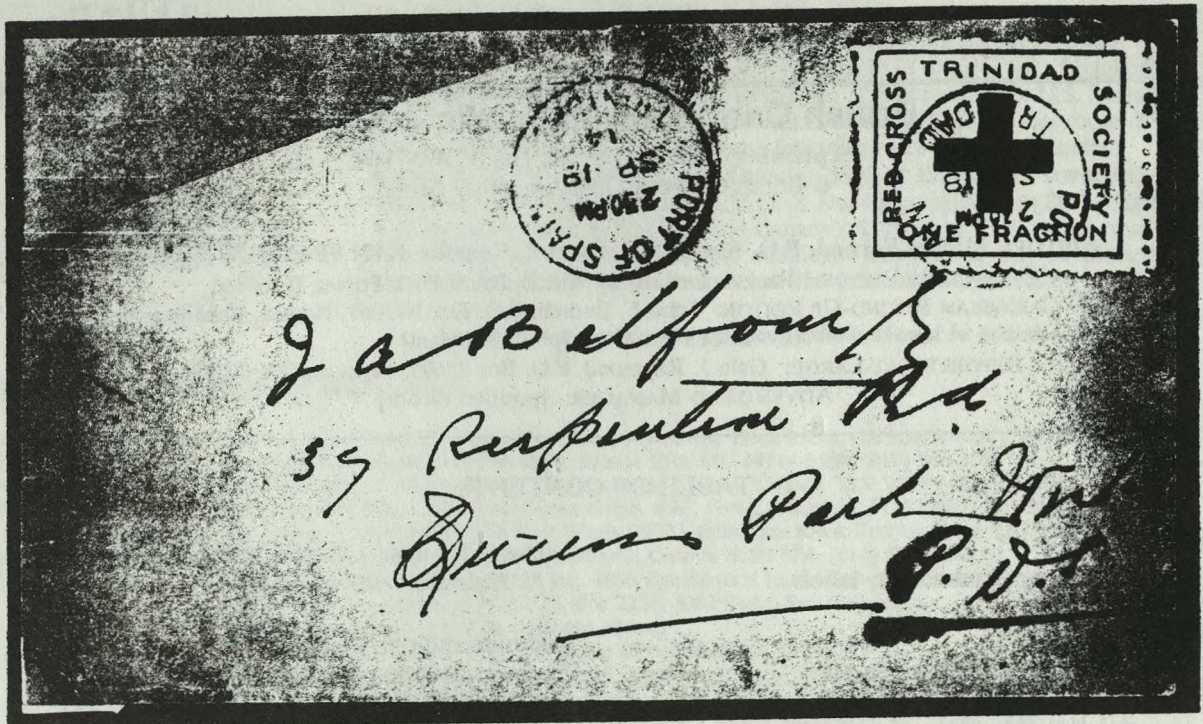


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 5

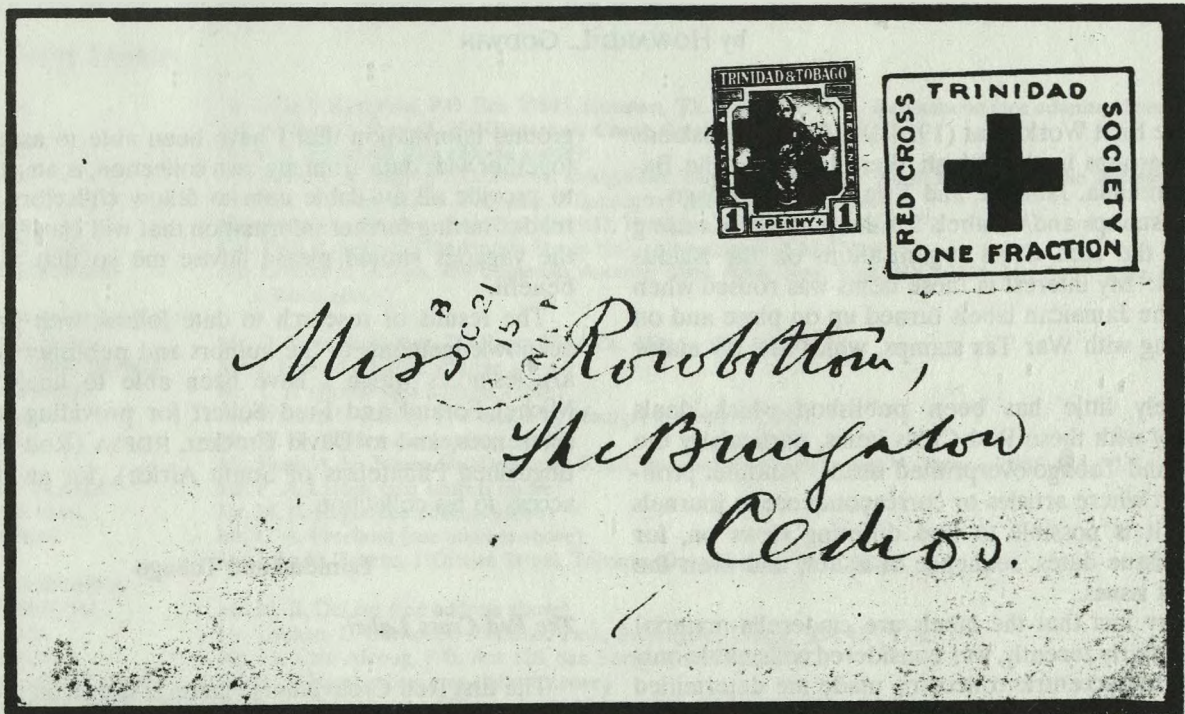


Figure 4

war on August 4, 1914. The labels were printed locally in sheets of 24 on white wove, gummed, unwatermarked paper, perforated 11-12 line, with only a narrow surrounding margin. The value was shown as 'ONE FRACTION', and the label sold for one halfpenny. To date, no details have been seen recording of the number of labels issued, or of by whom or where they were printed.

In *Cinderella Stamps*,¹ L. N. and M. Williams refer to a letter (as quoted in the monthly magazine, *The Postage Stamp*) from Clarence Ross, the Trinidad Postmaster-General of the time, to Whitfield King & Co., the well-known Ipswich stamp firm:

The label or sealing stamp known as the Red Cross Stamp, designed by a member of the Red Cross Committee and printed locally, was officially authorised for use as a half-penny postage stamp on Red Cross letters for one day only, 18th September, 1914. The majority of the circulars were addressed in the handwriting of (Mrs) E. M. Phillips, Acting Hon. Treasurer of the Red Cross Society here, and the balance, about 50, were addressed in typewriting in purple ink.

References seen all agree that only 900 covers passed through the post office at Port of Spain, all with the postmark '2.30 p.m. SP 18 14' (Figure 2). Thanks to this postal use, the label received catalogue status — SG 157, Sc. B1.

An article by Col. Fred F. Seifert in this journal (September 1961) gives details of the form letter sent to the managers of estates throughout Trinidad and Tobago by the Red Cross in that mailing. Col. Seifert posed the question: "Is it a stamp or label? I leave it to you, the reader, to decide." At that time, this item was only listed in Scott, with Gibbons' listing coming somewhat later. In his article in the June 1975 journal, Charles Cwiakala refers to Seifert's article and ends by posing the same question.

In *The Stamp Collectors Annual* of 1916, edited by Percy C. Bishop, the following comment appears on page 50: "Note: A private label of the Trinidad Red Cross Society is to be found in postmarked condition, the Governor of the Colony having sanctioned free postage for a certain number of Red Cross circulars. The postmark was quite unauthorised, but as it is there, philatelists have accepted the label as a veritable postage stamp."

These queries as to the status of this stamp would appear to have been settled by the approval given by Postmaster-General Ross for its postal use — possibly the only stamp to have had a life of one day!

This was the only Red Cross issue by Trinidad.

The Overprinted Postage Stamps

Two postage stamps were issued with Red Cross overprints — the first in 1915, the second in 1916. On October 21, 1915, Trinidad issued the overprinted 1d red definitive stamp of the 1913-23 series. The overprint comprised a cross in red, outlined in black above the date '21. 10. 15.', also in black (SG 174; Sc. B2; see Figure 3). Lithographed locally at Port of Spain, 100,000 stamps

were produced.

The Stanley Gibbons catalogue lists three constant varieties for the 1915 issue:

- a — Cross 2 mm to right, no. 11 in right hand pane only.
- b — '1' of '15', forked foot, no. 42.
- c — Broken '0' in '10', no. 45.

In Field's catalogue of *Postage Stamps of the Great War and After*, page 131, there is a note reading: "The whole of the proceeds of the sale of this stamp went to the Red Cross Funds, the postal deficit being borne by the Colonial Budget. The date is that of the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar." On the assumption that all copies were sold, the Red Cross Fund would have received the amount of £416.13s.4d.

Covers showing the first day use of the stamp are not uncommon, and those seen are buff coloured and all show signs of wear. More unusual are covers which have a first day cancellation and have a Red Cross 'ONE FRACTION' label. A cover to Cedros (Figure 4) shows this combination, with only the postage stamp cancelled.

In 1916 Trinidad issued the second overprinted 1d stamp, this time with the date in black '19. 10. 16.' above a red cross outlined in black (SG 175; Sc. B3; see Figure 5). The overprint was again applied locally, and 100,000 stamps were issued. Field's catalogue does not note that for this issue the deficit was borne by the colonial budget.

A block of five stamps from the bottom left corner of a sheet (Figure 6) is most interesting. It appears that the intention was to print the date and the cross in red only. A test printing was made on the bottom left stamp (no. 55) of the the left-hand pane. This proved unsatisfactory, as neither the cross nor the figures showed up clearly on the basic red stamp. On reverting to the black date and black outline to the cross, the sheet received the revised overprint with the result that this one stamp received a second overprint.

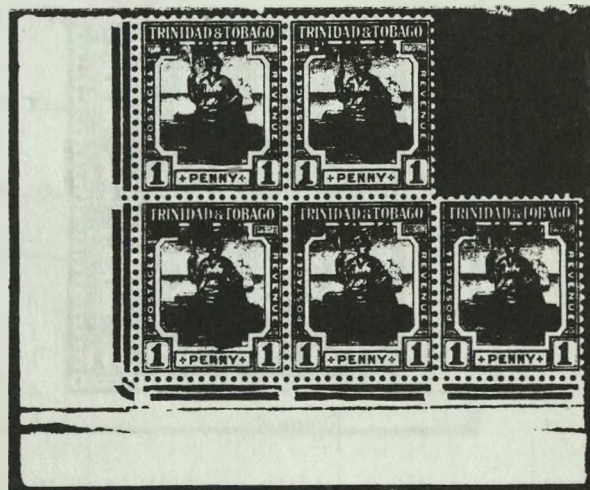


Figure 6

No record has been seen of the number of sheets on which the original red trial run was done, but at least two copies exist in South Africa. Under magnification or

photographic slide enlargement, the first red printing is clearly visible, and the item has an RPS certificate. The only reference to a red overprint appears in Field's catalogue, where a variety "date in red" is listed but without price. The Stanley Gibbons *Priced Catalogue of Stamps of the War and After*, 16th edition (1920), makes no reference to this item.

Two varieties occurred in this issue. The first, and better known, is on stamp no. 36 (row 6, number 6) of the right-hand pane which has the "missing stop after 16" variety (Figure 7). Field listed the "no stop after 16" and "date omitted" varieties. Gibbons, in its 1920 catalogue, also listed these two varieties, but currently lists only the "no stop after 16" variety. Scott lists only the "date omitted" variety in its 1983 catalogue, and it is not priced.

The second variety is "date 1.5 mm to the right," which occurs on stamp no. 1, row 4 of the left-hand pane (Figure 8). The cross on this stamp is not misplaced. Was this only on a few panes and corrected later, or is it consistent throughout the overprinting? None of the standard catalogues list the variety.

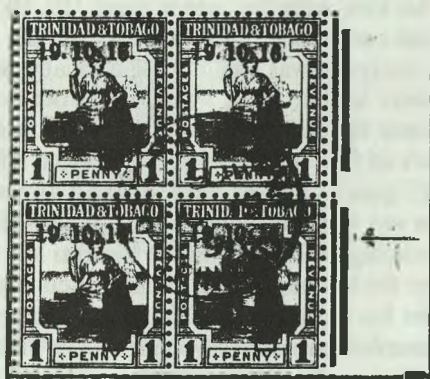


Figure 7

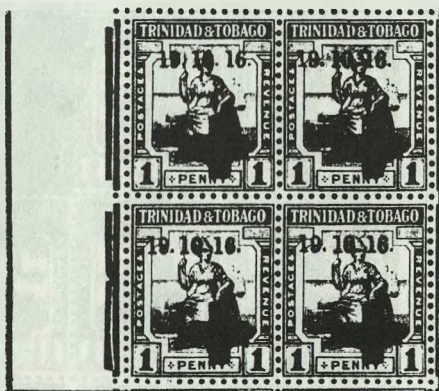


Figure 8

Of interest is the error in the year in the canceller on a block of four with the "missing stop" variety, which is from a full pane that had been cancelled to order early in the day. The cancel appeared 15 times on the pane and reads '8 AM OC 19 91', the year slugs having been inverted. On all other items seen, which were cancelled

later on the same day, the year had been corrected to '16'.

In 1965, Charles Maynard reported that both issues of the Red Cross stamps were invalidated as from August 31, 1939. He quoted an article in the *Trinidad Guardian* of Wednesday, September 20, 1939, which reads as follows: "Trinidad half-penny 'Red Cross' and 'War Tax' postage stamps overprinted during the last war will no longer be valid, according to a notice issued by the Hon'ble John Huggins, Colonial Secretary, yesterday. Notice which is retrospective from August 31, is as follows:

It is notified for general information that, as from 31st August, 1939, those Trinidad & Tobago half-penny stamps which were overprinted for either Red Cross or War Tax purposes during the war of 1914-1918, will no longer be valid for franking postal packets."

Mr. Maynard comments that "the learned author of this official effusion was evidently not aware that there were no half-penny stamps overprinted for the Red Cross, and that the War Tax overprints were on one penny as well as half-penny values. Incidentally, it is difficult to understand how stamps can be invalidated retrospectively. So much for the Law!"

Grenada

Grenada was the next country to issue a Red Cross label. Issued in booklet form in panes of 10 on white wove paper, ungummed and unwatermarked, the labels were perforated 11 line. The first issue shows the value as 'ONE FRACTION' (Figure 9). This is taken as being equal to one farthing, as the following three issues showed this value. The date of the first issue is unknown but was prior to, or perhaps on, May 21, 1915. The cover shown in Figure 10 bears this date and was sent from Grenville to Georgetown, Demarara (British Guiana), where it received the arrival backstamp reading 'Georgetown 5 Jun 1915 Br Guiana'.

Here again is an example of the use of the label on the front of the envelope next to the postage stamp, with only the stamp being cancelled. Francis Kiddle records having seen a copy postmarked August 26, 1915.

The second issue (Figure 11) was still in panes of 10, but was rouletted. The value was changed to 'ONE FARTHING' and the dates '1914' and '1915' added at top left and bottom right, respectively, of the crossbar of the cross, which is slightly larger than in the first issue.

In *Cinderella Stamps*, the Williams Brothers refer to the work "done by a student of these issues," where the first and second issues are recorded in the reverse order to that listed above. Another article listing these issues in reverse order is that by Cronin and Walker in this journal (October 1976), where the one-farthing value is listed first with an EKD of November 12, 1915 and the 'ONE FRACTION' stamp has an EKD of June 22, 1918. As both my cover and the item reported by Kiddle have 1915 dates and predate Cronin and Walker's EKD for



Figure 9



Figure 11

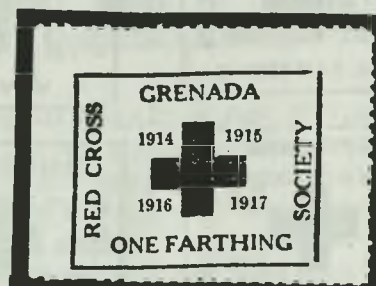


Figure 12

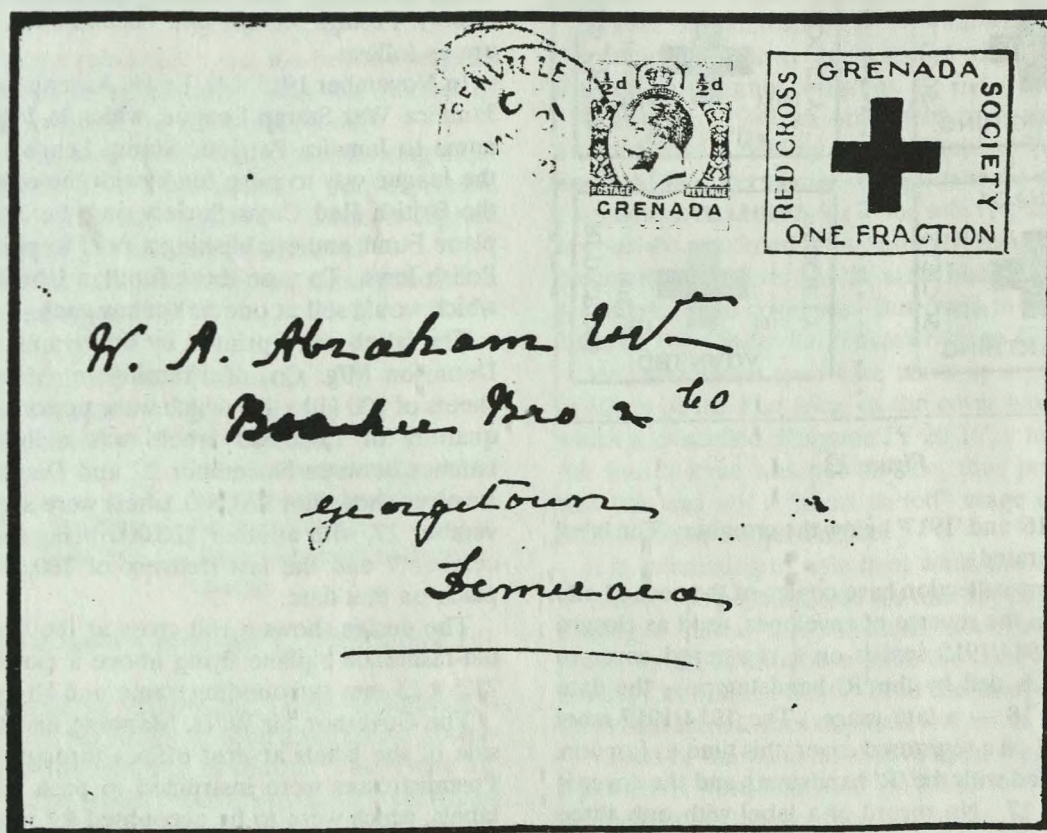


Figure 10

the one-farthing issue, they would seem to confirm that the 'ONE FRACTION' issue was indeed the first, having been copied from the Trinidad issue, with the change to indicate an actual value following later.

The third issue (Figure 12), still having the pane-of-10 format, was completely reset. The frame is smaller, the lettering changed, the cross is smaller with four dates appearing — '1914' and '1915' above the crossbar of the

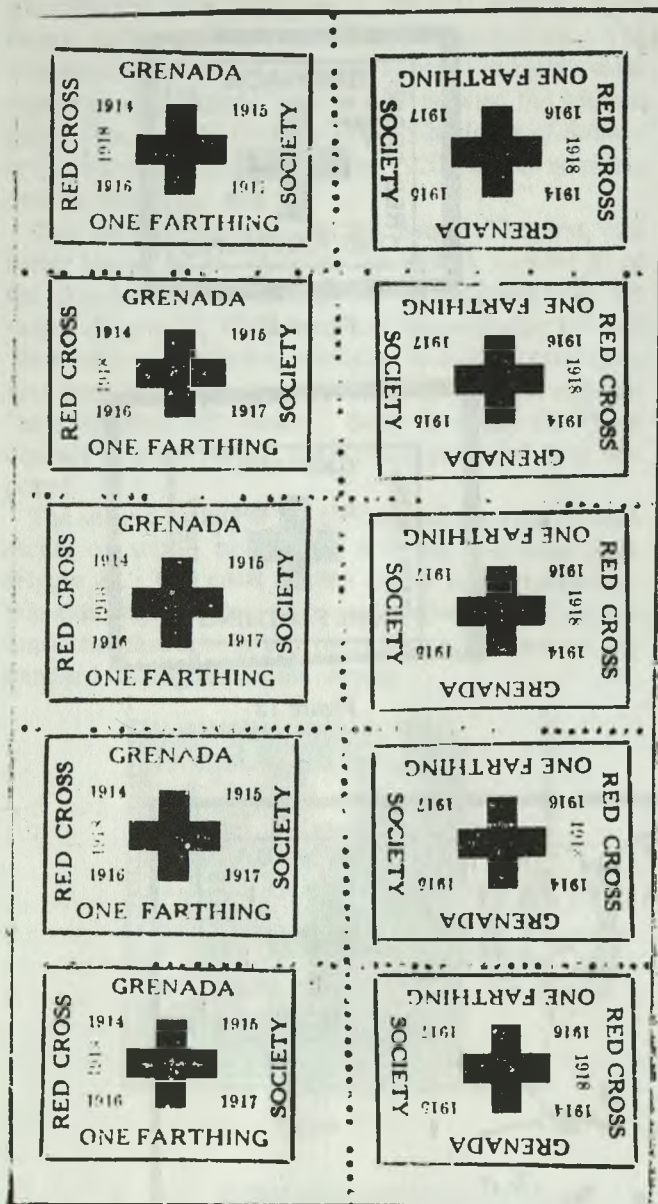


Figure 13

cross and '1916' and '1917' below the crossbar. The label is again perforated.

Covers in my collection have copies of the second and third issues on the reverse of envelopes, used as closure seals. The 1914/1915 seal is on a registered cover to Trinidad and is tied by the 'R' handstamp — the date being 18 NO 18 — a late usage. The 1914/1917 label also appeared on a registered cover, this time to London. The label is tied with the 'R' handstamp and the cover is dated 26 OC 17. No record of a label with only three dates — i.e., 1914, 1915, and 1916 — has been seen to date.

The last issue (in 1918?; Figure 13) was similar to the previous one with the addition of '1918' to the years shown. The layout of the years was changed to accommodate the extra date. The pane was printed tête-bêche, and gives the appearance of having been prepared in a

hurry to complete the series. The alignment of the printing was very poor, with the spacing between the labels varying from 10 mm at the top of the sheet to 7 mm at the bottom. This faulty spacing caused the perforations to touch the top of some of the labels.

All the examples seen or noted for sale in catalogues have been in the full sheet of 10, thought to have been issued for the benefit of collectors, whereas full sheets of the earlier issues are very hard to find — singles and multiples of four are the norm.

There are no records showing who the printers were, where the printing was done, what quantity of each type of label was issued, or when any of these labels were issued.

Jamaica

The Red Cross labels of Jamaica are without a doubt the most interesting of all the labels issued. Unfortunately, although they have been the subject of a few articles, there are still some points on which clarity is required. Published comments on the printings, colours, booklets, the Ashenheim covers, and the typefaces used vary and even contain contradictory statements. The basic facts, which are more fully detailed in *Jamaica: Its Postal History, Postage Stamps and Postmarks* by Collett et al., are as follows.

In November 1915, Mr. Lewis Ashenheim founded the Jamaica War Stamp League, which in 1916 changed its name to Jamaica Patriotic Stamp League. The aim of the league was to raise funds with the object of helping the British Red Cross Society and the Jamaican Aeroplane Fund, and establishing a fund to provide relief for Polish Jews. To raise these funds, a label was produced which would sell at one halfpenny each.

The labels were printed by lithography in red by the Dennison Mfg. Co. of Framington, Mass., U.S.A., in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) which were perforated 12 line. A quantity of 1,020,000 labels was delivered in three batches between November 27 and December 7, 1915. Invoices show that 120,000 labels were supplied on November 27, with another 120,000 being shipped on December 7 and the last delivery of 780,000 also taking place on that date.

The design shows a red cross at the bottom, with an old-fashioned biplane flying above a cloud, all within a 21.5 x 25 mm surrounding frame and all printed in red.

The Governor, Sir W. H. Manning, had authorised the sale of the labels at post offices throughout the island. Postmistresses were instructed to push the sale of the labels, which were to be accounted for in the same way as postage stamps. The postmaster had given negative permission (i.e., "There is no objection...") for their use on mail matter alongside the postage stamps.

Copies of the labels can be found used singly, on piece with postage stamps, and less commonly, on cover. The cancels vary from the straight lines of Kingston's machine canceller, through normal c.d.s. to the oval registration

canceller. Examples of all these cancels on covers have been recorded.

Most references list four issues of the labels:

- i* the plain red label;
- ii* the red 'JAMAICA' overprint;
- iii* the black 'JAMAICA' overprint;
- iv* the black 'JAMAICA' overprint with 'Half-penny'.

The existence of labels with a brown overprint was noted by Francis Kiddle, who stated that the earliest date in his possession was April 22, 1916. Kiddle believed that this brown overprint predated the black overprint issued on January 15, 1916. This is confirmed by a copy in my collection dated January 13, 1916. This date is prior to the accepted date of issue of the black overprint.

On studying other examples seen, which range in colour from dark sepia-brown to a light reddish brown, it would seem that before the red overprint was made the type had been used with black ink. The type had not been properly cleaned, with the result that the mix occurred, giving the brown overprint, which started with the predominately sepia hue and became progressively lighter until becoming red. A local printer with whom I discussed this possibility confirmed that it could well have happened this way, given the type and machine in use at that time.

The addition of a sub-issue — *iiia*, the brown overprint — would seem to be appropriate, with the number of copies being very limited — a few sheets only.

In 1985, Peter Collins wrote that "the following numbers are stated to have been issued: Unoverprinted, 120,000. Red overprint, 120,000. Black overprint, 500,000. Overprint plus surcharge, 280,000."

Summarising the recorded notes on these issues, the following table emerges:

ISSUE	DATE	QUANTITY	REMARKS
<i>i</i>	1-12-15	120,000	no overprint
<i>ii</i>	22-12-15	120,000	red overprint
<i>iiia</i>	?-12-15	?	brown overprint (quantity part of previous issue)
<i>iii</i>	15-01-16	500,000	black overprint
<i>iv</i>	11-03-16	280,000	black overprint and surcharge.

First Issue: Plain Label – December 1, 1915 (Figure 14)

The chairman of the league, Mr. Lewis Ashenheim, a local solicitor, was permitted to send and receive correspondence on its business free of charge. The notice authorising this facility reads: "Letters from Mr Ashenheim in connection with Red Cross business are admitted free, as also replies to same. The envelopes in each case are to be marked 'Red Cross Business' or 'Jamaica Patriotic Stamp League' and must bear Mr Ashenheim's signature."

This is one of the rarest covers of all wartime issues, either of stamps or labels on cover. Francis Kiddle at

the end of his article wrote: "Although well documented, suspicion can be cast on whether any Jamaican covers were signed by Ashenheim. If covers were signed it would be unusual if none survived. Has anybody seen one?"

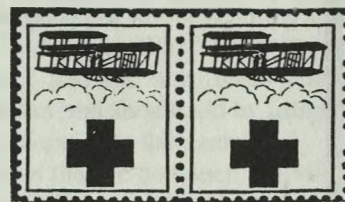


Figure 14

Charles Cwiakala states in his June 1975 article that "these covers are very scarce, the writer being able to record only two such copies." Thomas Foster, in the April 1976 Journal, says he knows both covers mentioned by Cwiakala and that they originated from the same source (Ashenheim's office?) and "were backstamped at the GPO some days after being postmarked, thus leading one to wonder if they had been held there pending authentication by the postal authorities." He likewise felt that they were highly philatelic, and he did not know of "any such commercial use." Not knowing the dates appearing on those two covers and to whom they were addressed, one cannot comment.

In February 1989, an Ashenheim cover was included in an auction sale held by Messrs. Stephan Welz & Co. in South Africa. Permission was given by the auctioneers to photograph the item prior to the sale (Figure 15), so that it could be recorded. Interestingly, in view of Foster's comments, this cover has the same backstamp date as the postmark. The cover was illustrated in the April 1989 issue of *The Cinderella Philatelist* (page 43).

Mr. Ashenheim must have taken up a goodly number of labels of the first issue, as the cover has a plain label which is cancelled 'Kingston JY 20 16', a long time after the fourth issue was put on sale, thus providing proof that this was not a "short period" usage under the authorisation of the post office.

It is interesting to note that, while the Trinidad label — which was postally valid for one day only — received catalogue status, this Jamaican label, which also had postal status, has not been given the same recognition by Stanley Gibbons or Scott. Both the Bridger & Kay and the Michel catalogues do, however, list it.

Copies of the plain label have been reported with the typewritten word 'Jamaica' (in Italic or Elite typeface) inserted immediately above the cross, as noted in *The Philatelist* for April and June 1973. It has been surmised that these items were either "proofs" or had been prepared by individuals who wished to show the country of origin. These items would support the claim that complaints had been received that there was no indication on the label of its country of origin.

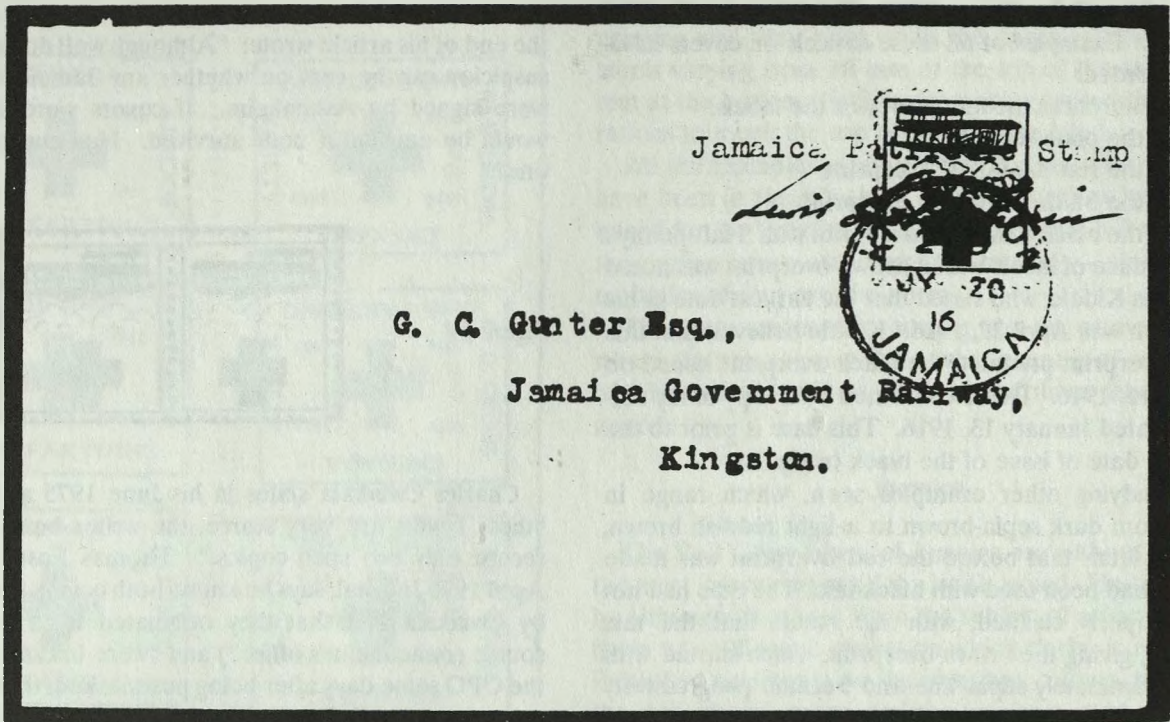


Figure 15

Second Issue: Red Overprint – December 22, 1915

To overcome the complaint that no country name appeared, the Gleaner Co. Ltd. of Kingston overprinted the labels with the word 'JAMAICA' in red.

one in bold, heavy type, the other in thin, light type. In a block of six (Figure 17) from the left-hand side of a sheet, the bottom left label shows the thinner type, the remainder being in the heavier type. It would appear that the types were mixed on the sheet. A copy of the heavier type overprint appears on piece cancelled at Myers Wharf, February 8, 1918 (Figure 18).

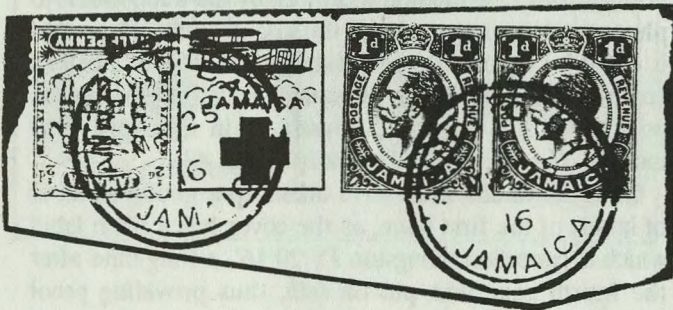


Figure 16

Although Collins reported that 120,000 labels received the red overprint, this label has proved to be the most elusive as far as I am concerned, particularly in mint condition. The same quantity of the plain label is reported to have been issued, and these are relatively plentiful, either mint, used with postmark, or on cover.

It is in this issue that the brown overprint is thought to have occurred, as previously discussed. A copy of the red overprint on piece, cancelled at Annotto Bay on March 25, 1916, is shown in Figure 16.

Third Issue: Black Overprint – January 15, 1916

The Gleaner Co. Ltd. produced a quantity of 500,000 of this issue. Peter Collins reports that two types —



Figure 17

Francis Kiddle notes three settings of the overprint: 1.8 x 11.7 mm; 1.8 x 12 mm; and 2 x 12 mm. Both Kiddle and Collins note that apart from minor varieties

in the overprint (i.e., missing 'J' and damaged first 'A'), two major errors occur — double overprint and inverted overprint. To date, I have not been fortunate enough to have seen copies of any of these items.

It is in respect of this issue that Harry F. Rooke reported in 1971 a variety showing the figures '½d' in black on each side of the cross. Charles Cwiakala commented on this, stating that he had seen the "new" label and that it had been genuinely used in the correct period. This finding is also reported in *The Philatelist* (April 1973), but in spite of requests by Rooke and Cwiakala for comments by other collectors, no further copies have been reported. I feel that this "variety" falls in the same category as those labels having the word 'Jamaica' typed in by a patriotic collector.



Figure 18

Fourth Issue: Black Overprint with 'Half-penny', March 11, 1916

There are differing opinions as to how this issue (Figure 19) was printed. Kiddle states: "For a reason I cannot understand, this last issue was additionally overprinted with the word 'Half-penny'. It is an additional overprint as the relative positions of 'JAMAICA' and 'Half-penny' vary, and the minor typeset varieties and the different settings of 'JAMAICA' can be found." From my own material and other at my disposal, I find that the vertical spacing between the words 'JAMAICA' and 'Half-penny' to be constant within less than a quarter of a millimeter. There is a lateral variation of up to half a millimeter, and my feeling is that the word 'Half-penny' was added to the original forme and that the total overprint was done in one operation.



Figure 19

The earliest usage I can record is January 24, 1917. Kiddle states that his earliest dated copy is May 16, 1917. Both are dated long after the stated issue date of March 11, 1916; is it possible that the latter is wrong?

The Booklets

These have proved to be most interesting. In his article, Kiddle writes: "Booklets were also made up locally of this issue, produced by the Gleaner Co. and consisting of two pages of six labels. An appeal was printed in the booklets: 'The union of all who love in the service of all who suffer... A half-penny War Stamp on your letters will not be missed, and will help three worthy causes. The very poorest can and should aid by using the STAMP and influencing others to do the same'."

Collins comments that he had seen a booklet but had not noted how it had been made up and did not know "if a selvedge was secured by a staple or stitching within the cover. If so, it implies that there was a further printing, as the sheets were imperf at edges and had no selvedge for such binding."

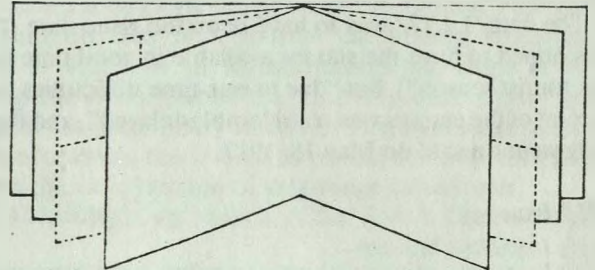


Figure 20

I was fortunate to be able to study two booklets owned by David Crocker, RDPSA. The first booklet studied had no labels, but the second booklet provided the answers.

The question of how the labels were set up in the booklet was simply solved. Two rows of six stamps taken from a sheet were interleaved between the second and third double sheets of advertising and the booklet was stapled in the centre. Figure 20 will more adequately illustrate this. There would seem to have been only one booklet produced, as the advertisements are the same.

Bahamas

The Bahamas issued two Charity stamps during the war, both of which were overprints on the then-current 1d Staircase stamp. Harold Gisburn deals with these issues in detail on pages 78-80 of his book.

1917 Issue

In essence, the proposal was made for the issue of a special stamp to provide funds for the Bahamas branch of the British Red Cross Society. The authorities com-

promised by agreeing to overprint the current 1d Staircase stamp with the Geneva Cross and the date '1.1.17.' Half of the proceeds were to go to the Red Cross Society.



Figure 21



Figure 22

De La Rue & Co. made a special printing of 4,000 sheets (240,000 stamps) and applied the overprint by typography (Figure 21). The only catalogued variety is the "long stroke to '7'" (no. 42 on the sheet). Gisburn also records an imperforate variety and "red dot above right limb of 'Y' in 'Penny'" (no. 13 on sheet).

The date '1.1.17.' was to have been the issue date ("it was hoped to have the stamps available in good time for the tourist season"), but "due to war-time difficulties the receipt of the stamps was considerably delayed", and they only went on sale on May 18, 1917.

1918 Issue

After the previous issue appeared, the Colonial Office pointed out that "this overprint had constituted an improper use of the Geneva Emblem." With this in mind, when a second issue was proposed, it was decided to use the words 'War Charity' and the date '3.6.18.' (Figure 22), the proposed date of issue, which marked the "200th anniversary of the arrival of the first Royal Governor — Woodes Rogers."

The arrival of the consignment of 240,000 stamps was again delayed in transit, and the stamps finally went on sale in Nassau on January 1, 1919. Gisburn records three varieties — imperforate, overprint double, and watermark inverted. The Gibbons and Scott catalogues list only the double overprint, but the Bridger & Kay also lists the watermark error.

Gisburn records that "one half sheet of thirty received a double overprint and is now one of the rarities among the Colony's postal issues. This is believed to be a trial sheet which, the first overprint being too light in colour,

was passed through the press a second time and later escaped extraction during the checking process. Specimens of the normal stamp are known in imperforate condition and also with inverted watermark."

No record has been seen of a demonetisation date for these issues, but the 1918 issue appears on a first flight cover — from Nassau to Miami — in my collection, dated January 2, 1930.

Note that the imperf stamps of both issues are recorded and are thought to be plate proofs. Specimens exist for both.

I would welcome any additional details that readers may be able to provide on these issues. Please write to me at P.O. Box 360, Montagu 6720, South Africa.

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Stamp Collectors Annual (The), Percy C. Bishop, ed., 1916.
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Leeward Islands, Part IX, corrigenda: Michael Oliver asks that the following corrections be made to his article in the June issue:

- in ¶ 8.4.1., the six flaws referred to are: 1d - a & d, 2d - c & e, 1s - c, and 2s - a;
- in Table 1, the 'Date packed' for Reqⁿ 894/1 should be Oct. 38; for Reqⁿ 948/1, '(Reels only)' should be added;
- in the last sentence of ¶ 8.6.8, 'The ½d and 1d (coils only)' should read 'The ½d and 1d (coils only)'; and
- in ¶ 8.7.3, under 95b, read 'Ke' instead of 'Kc'.

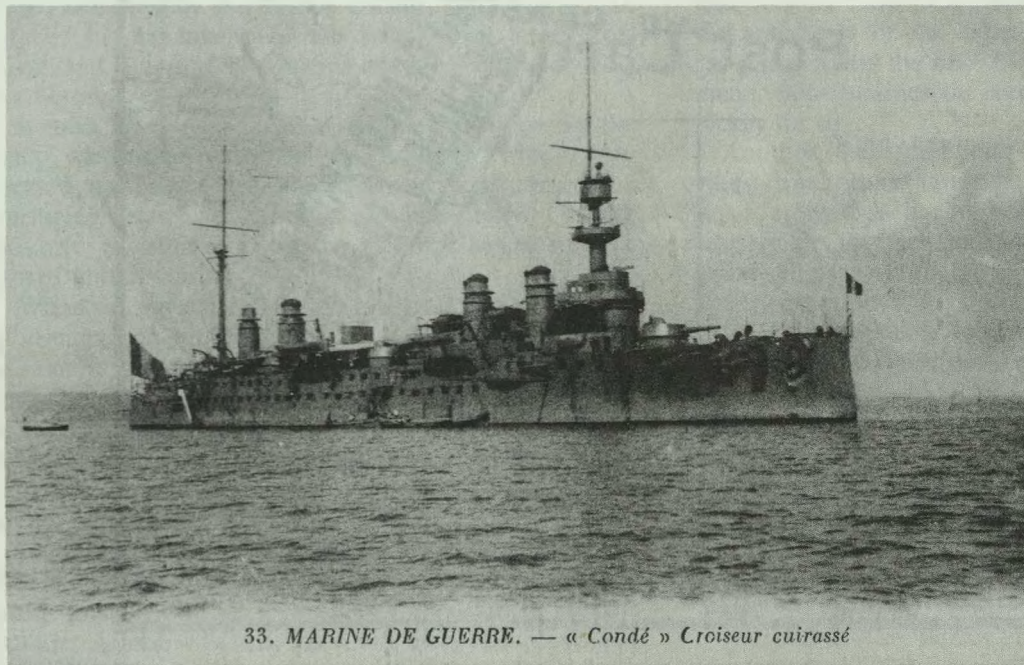
The "H Force," 1914-1918

by R. V. SWARBRICK and A.P.D. SUTCLIFFE

Our common interest in the H Force began when, on separate occasions, we both purchased similar picture postcards of Jamaica from a dealer. The interesting point was that both cards had been mailed to France during the First World War and that, instead of adhesives, they both had the "Free" mark of the French Navy. Although the two postcards bore different dates, were addressed to different persons and were written in different hands, there had to be a link — possibly both cards were from members of the same ship — but at that time neither of us was aware of any French vessels being at Jamaica at that time.

A telephone call to the Historical Records Officer of the Admiralty produced a promising lead — the suggestion that their French counterpart be contacted. This was done, and in the fullness of time we received a most interesting answer.

The vessel we had sought information about was the *Condé*, a French cruiser. The *Condé* was on detachment and formed part of an Allied force designated the H Force. In addition to this information, the Marine Nationale enclosed photocopies of the ship's log and an extract from the correspondence to the vessel's captain, showing that the *Condé* had been ordered in November 1915 to rendez-vous with H.M.A.S. *Sydney* at Kingston.



33. MARINE DE GUERRE. — « Condé » Croiseur cuirassé

A little more digging was done, and some most interesting facts emerged, which — while we must both admit to having more than a slight bias towards the Jamaican aspect — are also of considerable interest to collectors of other Caribbean areas. Prior to the First World War, there was a North American & West Indies Squadron,

named the "Fourth Cruiser Squadron." Jamaica had ceased to be the main naval base in 1905, and the dockyard that had existed at Port Royal virtually from the time of the British occupation of the island in 1655 had closed down on 31st March 1905, and all facilities had been transferred to Bermuda. Port Royal lapsed into obscurity; even the majestic figure heads that stood at the four points of the compass around the flagstaff in the centre of the parade ground were moved to Bermuda.

The threat and approach of war caused the Admiralty to rethink its decision and to shift part of the operations back to Jamaica. Later, the great expanse of Kingston Harbour gained in importance in relation to the convoy system, which was introduced to combat the growing threat from the German U-boats and surface raiders.

However, early in the war it was thought necessary to establish a strategic blockade of the Central Powers by cutting off their imports from the western hemisphere and to deal with the surface raiders that might be running free in the Caribbean. In 1914, these raiders were either German naval vessels or converted armed merchant cruisers; the U-boat threat did not arise until later, with the development of long-range submarines.

Accordingly, the vessels of the Fourth Cruiser Squadron and additional ships were provided to carry out these tasks and formed a new command known as H Force. The force was made up of units from several countries and in the main, it would seem that while the more modern vessels were withdrawn to Europe, the older and often obsolete vessels were deployed on patrol duties.

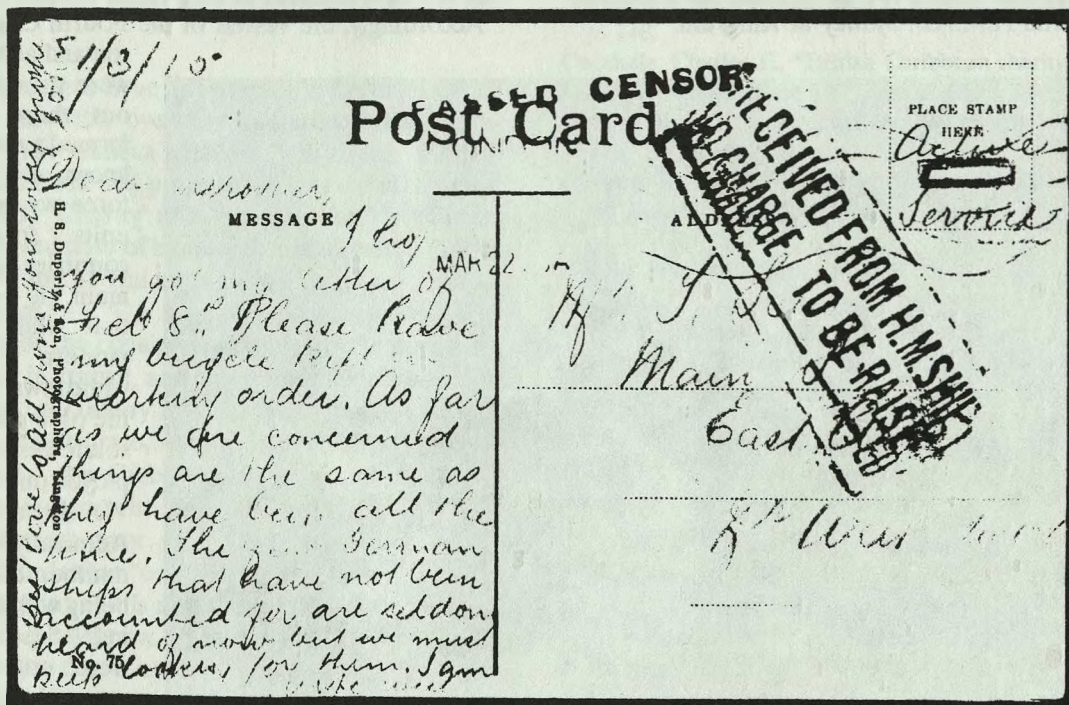
A list supplied by the Admiralty includes a number of vessels as being with the H Force in 1915 (see table). All were cruisers or armoured cruisers of one type or another, with the exception of a few

passenger liners that were converted into armed merchant cruisers.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities the Hamburg Amerika liner *Bethania* had been dispatched to West Africa to collect reservists who were required to return to Germany to rejoin the German Navy for war service.

Vessels of the North American & West Indies Squadron
from which censor handstamps are known

Type of vessel	Dates of service	Censor numbers (as recorded in Gould)	
Antrim	Cruiser	September 1916–January 1918, August–December 1918	6 B7, 7 B8
Australia	Cruiser	January 1915	6 C11 and 6 C35
Berwick	Cruiser	September 1914–December 1915; August 1916–November 1918	5 D15
Devonshire	Cruiser	December 1916–December 1918	4 E2
Donegal	Cruiser	July 1917–December 1918	6 B72
Drake	Cruiser	March–September 1916	6 B18
Essex	Cruiser	September 1914–January 1915	4 C137
King Alfred	Cruiser	December 1917–December 1918	4 A27
Leviathan	Cruiser	April 1915–December 1918	4 A11, 4 C61, 4 C66 6 A13, 6 C35
Orama	Armed merchant cruiser	July–October 1917	4 A9
Princess Royal	???		
Roxborough	Cruiser, depot ship from 1916	September 1916–December 1918	4 B56, 6 C10, 6 C13
Warrior	Yacht	May–December 1918	1 A118.



Postcard from a sailor aboard H.M.S. Essex. He writes: "The few German ships that have not been accounted for are seldom heard of now but we must keep looking for them." The "PASSED CENSOR" handstamp is unique to this ship. Under the words "PLACE STAMP HERE" in the upper right corner, the words "Printed in Germany" have been obliterated.

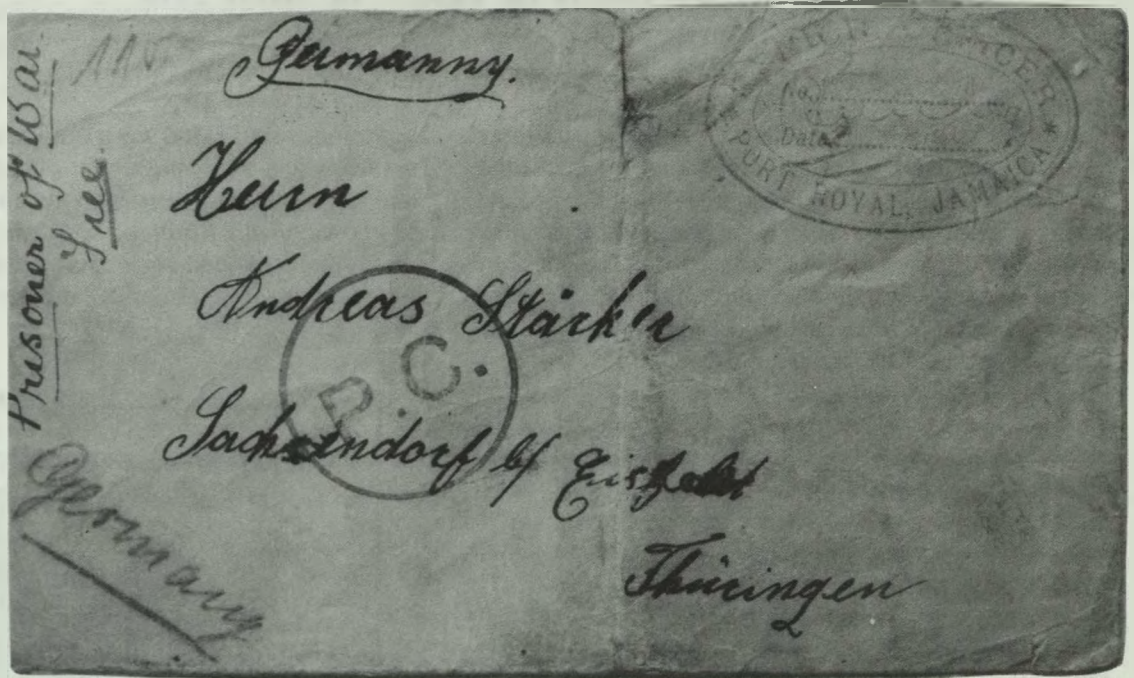
She had been shadowed by the *Essex*. With the declaration of war, she was intercepted and, on 10th September 1914, was brought into Kingston Harbour. On the *Bethania* in addition to her crew were some 700 naval reservists, mostly officers. Thus the *Essex* was the first unit of H Force to make contact with, and score a success against, the enemy.

This capture in itself produced problems, as for a time these POWs had to be kept on board their ship, guarded by members of the local militia, pending the erection of additional accommodation at the POW camp at Up Park Camp, where they were interned for the next four years. One of the writers is the possessor of a POW cover from on board the *Bethania*, endorsed 'Prisoner of War / Free', censored by the Senior Officer, Port Royal, who applied his handstamp to the item, which bears Port Royal and Kingston datestamps of 14th September 1914 on the reverse.

It must have been quite a sight when ultimately the camp was made ready for the "visitors": they were formed up behind a Royal Marine band to march through the streets of Kingston and into captivity. After this brief moment of glory, the H Force seems to have lapsed into obscurity.

When we started to become involved with this aspect of Jamaican philately, we literally picked up any postcard of Jamaica that appeared to have naval connections. We soon found out that the problem with the "Andrew" — as the British Navy is fondly dubbed — is that it is very difficult to attribute individual markings, censorship or otherwise, to specific vessels: there seems to have been no definite policy.

However, there is an excellent book by Dr. H. M. Gould, published in 1984 but now sadly out of print, which lists the various handstamps allocated to specific vessels. Armed with this, the whole story becomes alive! It is possible to attribute a postcard or cover bearing an individual handstamp with a specific vessel and, in turn,



tie it up to a visit. Indeed, during our research we have seen postcards posted back to Australia from St. Lucia and, in March 1915, from Antigua. K. Humphreys lists other sent to Australia from Bermuda and Grenada, in addition to Jamaica and St. Lucia. Thus even the smaller islands can share in the fun!

One interesting point that came out of our research is that because most of the vessels were obsolete, even by the standards of the time, they spent a lot of time "swinging round the buoy." With a lot of "make do and mend" opportunities, the crews wrote postcards home — luckily for us.

Another interesting point that emerged is that a previously unallocated handstamp, 'Passed by Naval Censor', was identified as having been used by the detachment responsible for the assembly and conduct of convoys. Interestingly, towards the end of hostilities the need for strict secrecy obviously lessened considerably, and due to a lapse it is possible to positively identify the building from which this detachment operated. Indeed, one of us has a picture postcard of Kingston Harbour with the building marked with a cross — and still it passed the censor!

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The Wreck of the *Curlew*, 18 March 1856

by M. H. LUDINGTON

The *Curlew* was an iron-hulled screw steamer with three masts, barkentine rigged, 528 gross tons, 321 net tons, 178.6 feet long, 24.2 feet beam, and 14.2 feet deep. Laid down on 26 April 1853 at William Denny & Bros. Shipyard, Dumbarton, she was purchased on the stocks by Cunard on 20 July to replace the unsatisfactory *Petrel* (see *BCPJ*, March 1992, pp. 3-8). Launched on 14 September, she sailed for Halifax in November, arriving on the 24th, and proceeded to New York three days later. She sailed on her maiden voyage on 7 December, called at Bermuda on the 11th-12th and arrived at St. Thomas on the 16th. Sailing on the 19th, she called at Bermuda on the 24th and arrived back at New York on the 31st in a snowstorm. While entering the harbor, she collided with another vessel and sustained enough damage to prevent her from sailing in January 1854, but the repairs were completed in time for her to sail again on 7 February, and she made five more round trips on this route. The two Cunard branch lines, Halifax-Bermuda and New York-Bermuda-St. Thomas were consolidated in June-July 1854 to Halifax-Bermuda-St. Thomas, sailing every four weeks. The *Curlew* left New York for Halifax on 9 June and sailed from there on the new route on 6 July. In February-March 1855, she was withdrawn for repainting and was replaced for one round trip by the schooner *Alice Rogers*. In the following December, bound for Bermuda, she was damaged in a storm, but managed to reach the islands, where temporary repairs were made at the Naval Dockyard. However, she was not considered fit to continue to St. Thomas and returned to Halifax for permanent repairs. The mails from St. Thomas were brought by H.M.S. *Rosalind*, which arrived in Bermuda on 13 December. The *Ospray* replaced the *Curlew* on the next round trip.

The Cunard Transatlantic steamers to Halifax and Boston sailed every two weeks, but the branch line to Bermuda and St. Thomas ran only every four weeks. The G.P.O., London, made up a bag for Bermuda to go by every other steamer, so that there would be a minimum of delay in transferring it at Halifax. But letters could also be sent by the intermediate steamers, though they had to be held for two weeks or so at Halifax before they could be forwarded.

Thus, the *Curlew*, which had arrived back at Halifax on 8 March 1856, sailed again on 14 March with two mails from England, one from the *America*, which had left Liverpool on 16 February and arrived at Halifax on the 29th, and the other from the *Arabia*, which had sailed on 1 March and arrived on the 11th.

Approaching Bermuda before dawn on 18 March 1856, the *Curlew*, which was off course, struck the reefs about 12 miles east of North Rock at about 4 a.m. and broke in two. The three passengers and the crew were saved,

but ten heads of cattle were drowned. Seven of the nine mailbags and a small amount of the cargo floated free and were picked up during the next two days. According to the *Bermuda Royal Gazette*, the two mailbags that were lost contained some despatches for the Admiral, letters from North America, and newspapers.

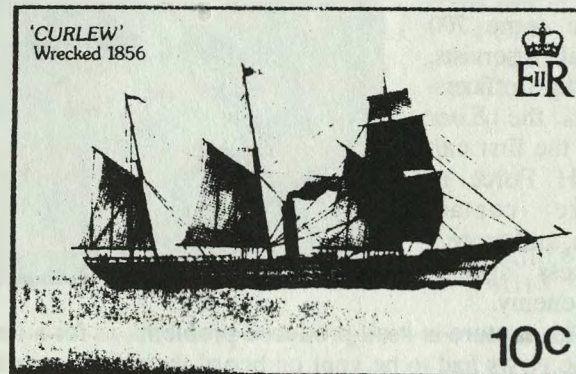


Figure 1

The loss of the *Curlew* naturally disrupted the mail service, and by the end of March it was realized in St. Thomas that no steamer could be expected from Bermuda. H.M.S. *Medea* was preparing to rejoin her squadron at Bermuda and agreed to take the mails waiting at St. Thomas. She sailed on 3 April and dropped off the mails at St. Georges on the 8th on her way to the Dockyard at Ireland Island. No vessel left Bermuda for Halifax during the next four weeks, and the mails were held at St. Georges until Cunard's replacement, the *Merlin*, called on her return from St. Thomas. She had left Halifax on 14 April, called at Bermuda on the 18th-19th, was at St. Thomas the 23rd-25th, called again at Bermuda on 30 April-1 May and arrived back at Halifax on 5 May.

Figures 1 and 2 show the *Curlew* as illustrated in Bermuda's Shipwrecks definitive issue of 1986 and a plan of her rigging in 1853 from *The Denny List*.

Figure 3 illustrates a letter written in London on 13 February 1856 and posted unpaid on the 15th, marked with the 5d due to the G.P.O. of the 6d rate to be collected on delivery. The Liverpool transit datestamp of FE 16 is also on the front. Sent per the *America*, which sailed on the 16th and arrived at Halifax on the 29th. It was held for two weeks for the next departure of the *Curlew* on 14 March and survived the immersion in the sea of the mailbag, which accounts for its slightly damaged appearance.

Figure 4 illustrates a letter posted from Savannah-La-Mar, Jamaica, dated 6 March 1856, to Montreal, Canada,

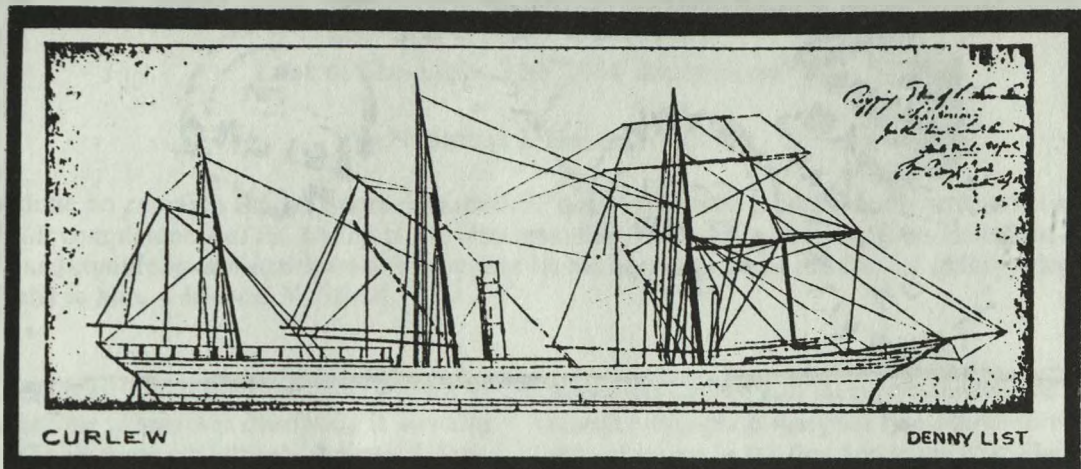


Figure 2

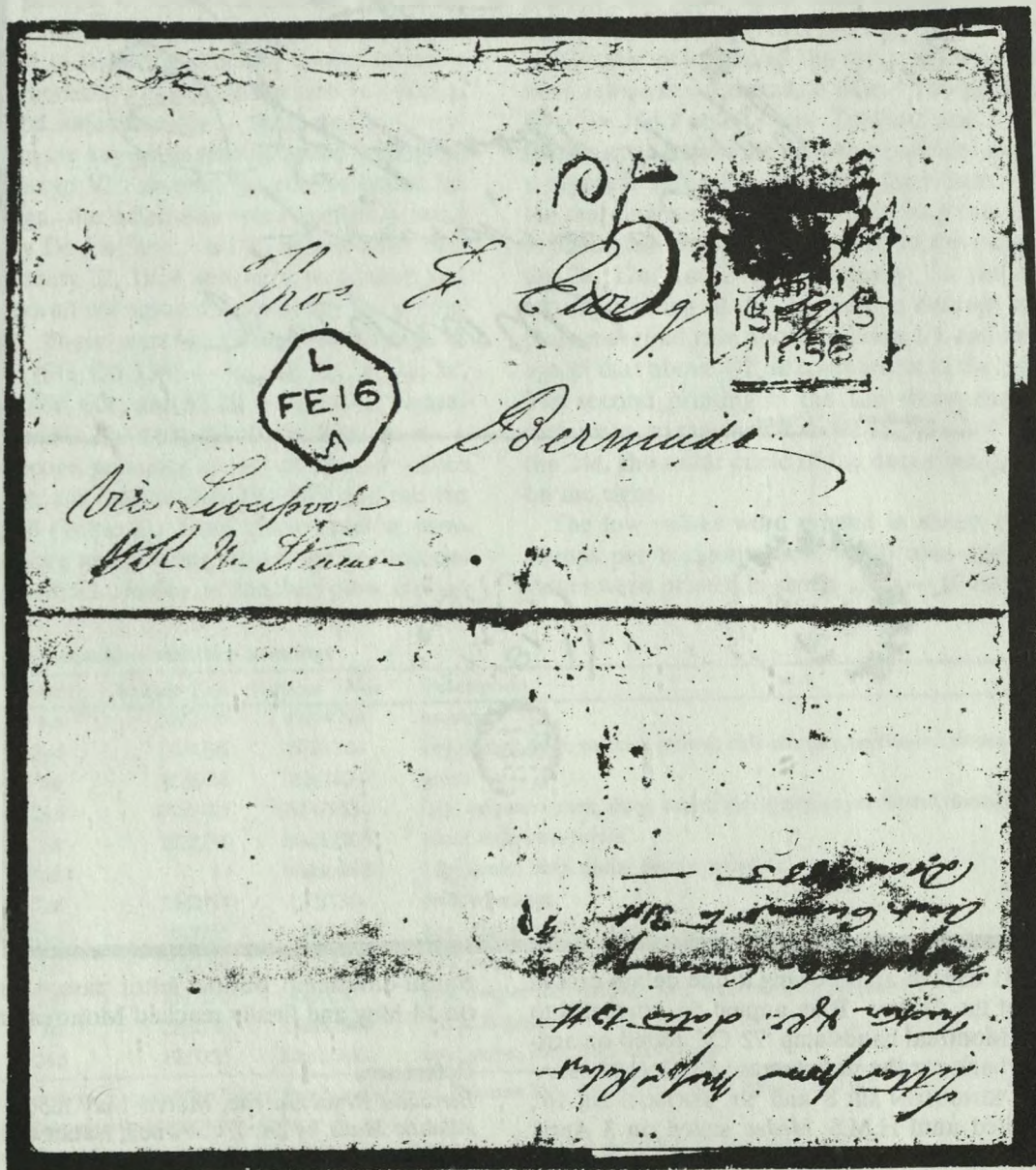


Figure 3

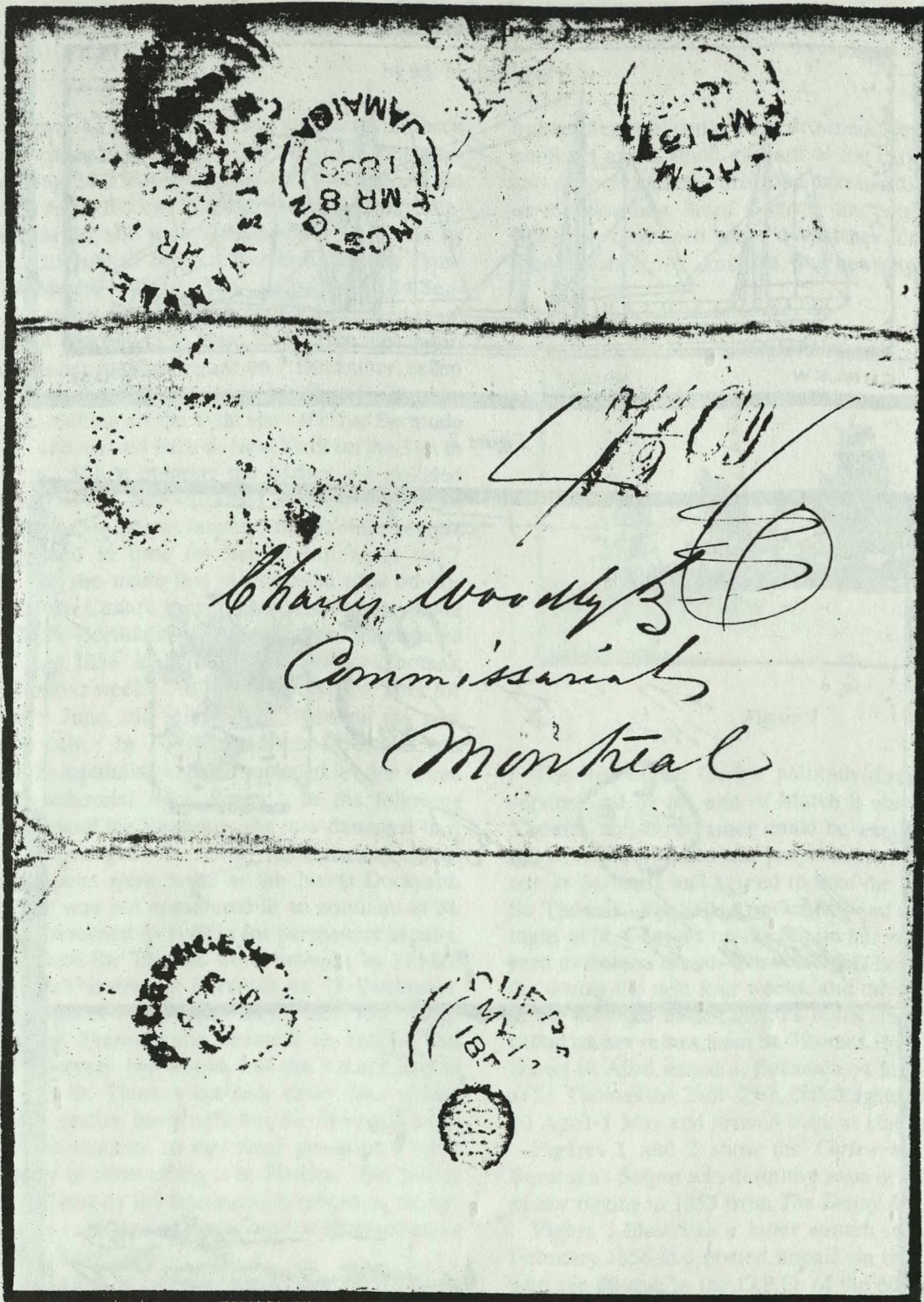


Figure 4

which took 71 days to arrive owing to the delays caused by the loss of the *Curlew*. Rate unpaid 6d, corrected to 4d, with the Montreal handstamp '72 Cy' added on arrival. On the back are the datestamps of 'SAVANNAH-LAMAR MR 6', 'KINGSTON MR 8' and 'ST. THOMAS MR 16', where it waited until H.M.S. *Medea* sailed on 3 April. Also on the back are St. Georges, Bermuda, Type PM5 in red of 'AP 8', where it was held again until the *Merlin* returned from St. Thomas on 1 May. There is no Halifax

transit datestamp, but the letter passed through Quebec on 14 May and finally reached Montreal on 16 May.

References

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The Denny List, compiled by David John Lyon; The National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.

Leeward Islands — Part IX Last of the Line: The 1954 Definitives

by NICHOLAS J. HALEWOOD

[Note: I have done no research on the Queen Elizabeth II issue and could, therefore, only write what is generally known about it for completeness of the history of the Universal Key Plates. However, Nicholas Halewood has written a most detailed and comprehensive article on this issue, and he has agreed to make this Part IX of this series, for which I am most grateful to him. — *Michael N. Oliver*]

The Leeward Islands 1954 definitive issue was the last to be released before the colony was dissolved. It was also the last time the small-format "Universal Postage & Revenue" and large-format "Nyasaland Postage & Revenue" key-plate types were used — and the only time these types bore the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II (facing left). Because of the planned change in currency (from pounds and pence to dollars and cents), completely new duty plates were necessary in addition to new key plates. As a result — and unfortunately — there was no carry-over of flaws from the key-plate stamps issued during the reign of King George VI. As with the stamps issued for the previous reign, the adhesives were surface-printed (typographed) by De La Rue. All 15 values were first released on February 22, 1954 and were withdrawn and invalidated for postal use upon dissolution of the colony on July 1, 1956. There were 13 "Universal Postage & Revenue" duties (SG 126-138) — ½¢, 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 4¢, 5¢, 6¢, 8¢, 12¢, 24¢, 48¢, 60¢, and \$1.20 — and two "Nyasaland"-type duties (SG 139-140), \$2.40 and \$4.80.

There were second printings of five of the low values — the 2¢, 6¢, 12¢, and 24¢ on July 19, 1955, and the ½¢ on April 23, 1956 (Table 1). I am of the opinion, however, that there were two printing runs of the 5¢, because there are two distinct shades of the duty-plate colour,

brown-purple. One of them (presumably the first) has a straight duty-plate marginal rule above stamp 1/2 (the second stamp in the first horizontal row; Figure 1a) and the other shows damage to this line (Figure 1b). In the case of the latter, the duty-plate number plug also shows damage, the outer circle being slightly flattened on the right. If there were two printing runs of the 5¢, they could have belonged to the same requisition and have been released on the same date. The presence of two flaws — HA3 and 13 (see Tables 2 and 3) — on both shades appears to rule out the possibility that there was a separate second printing at a later date. Damage to the marginal rule and to the date plug can also be used to distinguish top-left plate blocks of the two printings of the 2¢, 12¢, and 24¢, respectively. In the case of the second printing of the 2¢, there is damage to the duty-plate marginal rule above position 1/1 and further damage to that above 1/2, in comparison to the first printing. The second printing of the 12¢ shows damage to the duty-plate marginal rule above 1/2; in the case of that of the 24¢, the outer circle of the duty-plate plug is dented on the right.

The low values were printed in sheets of 100 — 10 stamps per horizontal row, by 10 rows deep. The high values were printed in sheets of 50 — 10 stamps horizon-

Table 1 - Low values with two printings

Value	Printing	Release date	Pantone ¹ Nos ²	Description
1/2¢	1st	22/2/54	470/470-	brown
"	2nd	23/4/56	470/470+	key, same; duty, warmer brown; side margins perforated through
2¢	1st	22/2/54	363/363+	green
"	2nd	19/7/55	363+/363+	key, brighter green; duty, same; side margins perforated through
5¢	1st	22/2/54	black/505	black & brown-purple
"	2nd ³	? ⁴	black/506	key, same; duty, duller brown-purple
6¢	1st	22/2/54	123/130	yellow-orange
"	2nd	19/7/55	130/124	key, darker yellow-orange; duty, more yellow
12¢	1st	22/2/54	222/220	dull purple & reddish purple
"	2nd	19/7/55	229/227	key, deeper dull purple; duty, paler reddish purple
24¢	1st	22/2/54	black/363	black & green
"	2nd	19/7/55	black/363-	key, same; duty, yellower green

1 Pantone® by Letraset® Colour Product Selector, Pantone Inc., Moonachie, New Jersey, U.S.A.

2 Key plate colour/duty plate colour.

3 Second printing run suspected due to distinct duty plate shade & marginal rule damage above 2/1.

4 Most probably 22/2/54.

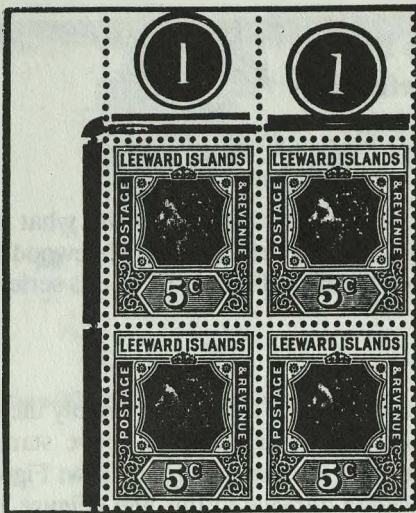


Figure 1a

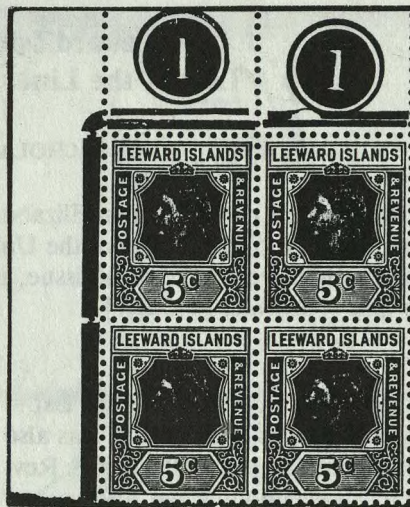


Figure 1b

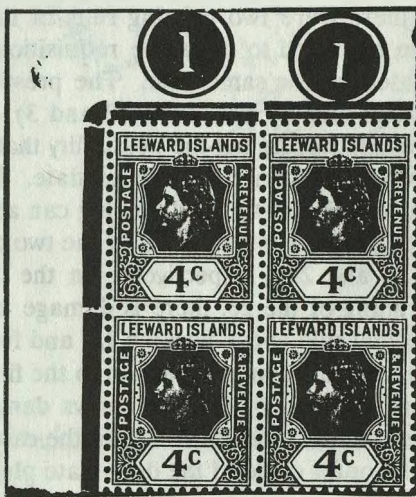


Figure 2

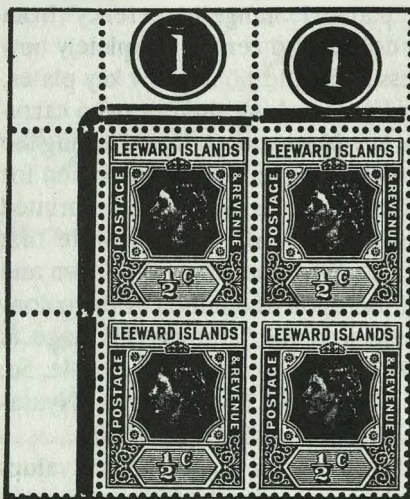


Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

Table 2 - Description of low value key plate flaws

Position	No.	Figure	Description
1/6	HA1	6	nick inside top outer frame line above 'L' of LEEWARD
2/2	HA2	7	SGV3 JLV21-33 ornament at top right of scroll work at left is a pronounced loop
"	HA3	8	bump projecting into value aperture from NE face
2/6	HA4	9	break in 11th shading line down Queen's face, between her eye and hair
2/7	HA5	10	nick on outside of right name frame line in middle
4/2	HA6	11	JLV21-33 flaw joining right fleur-de-lis to base of crown & notch at right (+ in Table 3)
"	HA6a	12	As HA5, but notch only (- in Table 3)
5/1	HA7	13	cut affecting top outer frame line & top name frame line at left above 'L' & 'E' of LEEWARD
5/2	HA8	14	JLV81-93 'U' of REVENUE, protuberance inside top of right upright
"	HA9	15	second petal down of scroll work at right partially occluded by flaw
6/8	HA10	16	first petal down at right of top left daisy cut in half
6/10	HA11	17	depression in top of right pillar (& REVENUE) at left
10/1	HA12	18	NW face of value aperture rough
10/3	HA13	19	break in 8th shading line up Queen's neck at right near base, appearing as white spot

SG, Stanley Gibbons; JL, John Lister.

Table 3 - Distribution of low value key plate flaws

		HA1	HA2	HA3	HA4	HA5	HA6a ¹	HA7	HA8	HA9	HA10	HA11	HA12	HA13
		1/6	2/2		2/6	2/7	4/2	5/1	5/2		6/8	6/10	10/1	10/3
1/2¢	1st	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
"	2nd	+	+	-	+	+	-	[+]	+	+	+	+	+	-
1¢	1st	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
2¢	1st		+	-			(+)	+	+					(-)
"	2nd	+	+	-			-	+	+	+	+	+		(-)
3¢	1st	-	+	+			+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
4¢	1st	-	+	+	+		+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
5¢	1st		+	+			(+)	-	(+)	(+)			+	+
"	2nd ²		+	+			+		+	+	+	+		+
6¢	1st	- +	+	+ -			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
"	2nd		+				-	+	+	+				(-)
8¢	1st	+	+	-		+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
12¢	1st	+	+	-			(+)		+		+	+		(-)
"	2nd		+	-			-	+	+	+				(-)
24¢	1st		+	+		+	(+)		+	+	+			(+)
"	2nd	+	+	-			-	+	+	-	+	+		(-)
48¢	1st		+	-			+	-	+	+	+	+	+	(-)
60¢	1st		+	+			+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
\$1.20	1st	+	+	-			+	-	+	+	+	+	+	(-)

+ & - Flaws confirmed to be present & absent, respectively, by author.

(+) & (-) Flaws reported to be present & absent, respectively, but not seen by author yet.

[+] Flaw appears to be occluded with ink.

blank Not observed or reported yet.

1 +, HA6; -, HA6a (see Table 2).

2 Second printing run suspected due to distinct duty plate shade & marginal rule damage above 2/1.

Table 4 - High value key plate flaws¹

Position	No.	Figure	Description
1/3	HA20	20	scratch affecting one pearl & 4th shading line up vignette left of tip of neck
3/4	HA21	21	top left scroll, break in one shading line and dent in adjacent one, appearing as white spot
3/6	HA22	22	blob between two shading lines immediately below crown right of centre
3/8	HA23	23	outer line of biggest leaf to SE of head nicked on inside
4/3	HA24	24	SGV2 JLV41-2 top right scroll, diagonal scratch from 8 to 2 o'clock
4/6	HA25	25	scratch from 8 to 2 o'clock affecting arch and 3rd pearl from right of crown
5/7	HA26	26	blob between vignette and ring of pearls left of nose

SG, Stanley Gibbons; JL, John Lister.

1 All found on both \$2.40 & \$4.80.

tally, by five deep. In both cases, the plates were surrounded by two discontinuous marginal rules, the inner one for the key plate and the outer one for the duty plate. Only one key plate and one duty plate were used for each value, all being numbered '1'. The key-plate number plugs are situated above position 1/2 and below 10/9 in the case of the low values, and above 1/2 and below 5/9 for the high values. The duty-plate numbers appear above 1/1 and below 10/10 in the case of the low values, and above 1/1 and below 5/10 for the high values.

There is some variation in the duty-plate plugs of the low values. In the cases of the 2¢, 4¢, and \$1.20, the top serif of the '1' is horizontal at the top (Figure 2); on the ½¢, 3¢, 8¢, 48¢, and 60¢, the top serif is angled upwards (Figure 3); and on the 1¢, 5¢, and 24¢, it is missing altogether (Figure 1a). On the 6¢ and 12¢, the top serif of the duty-plate numeral is also missing, but the '1' is inverted (Figure 4). While I have seen top-left plate blocks of all values, I have seen bottom-right blocks of only the ½¢, 1¢, 2¢, 5¢, 6¢, 8¢, 12¢, and 24¢. In all cases but one, the top and bottom duty-plate plugs show the same orientation. The exception is the 6¢, the '1' being inverted at the top of the sheet but upright at the bottom. I would very much appreciate seeing photocopies of bottom-right blocks of the 3¢, 4¢, 48¢, 60¢, and \$1.20, if any reader has examples.

While on the subject of exceptions, I should point out that the 1¢ is abnormal in that the duty-plate rule to the left of each of rows 8 to 10 comprises two segments with a distinct gap between them (Figure 5) instead of being one continuous line. The rule to the left of rows 6 and 7 may also be abnormal; however, that to the left of rows 1 to 5 is normal. Can anyone inform me whether the rule for rows 6 and 7 is normal or not? I would greatly appreciate any information on this.

During perforation, for all values but the 4¢ the paper was bottom-fed, which means that the top margin was perforated through (Figure 1a) and the bottom margin was not (Figure 5). As the 4¢ was top-fed, the top margin shows no perforations (Figure 2) while the bottom margin is perforated through. In all cases but the second printings of the 1¢ and 2¢, and the two high values, there is one extension perforation hole in each of the side margins (Figure 1a). The four exceptions have both side margins perforated through (Figure 3).

Given the short life of this issue — two and a half years — there are some surprisingly interesting flaws in both the key plates and the duty plates (see Tables 2 to 5). All of the flaws listed in the tables have been given a distinctive number that includes the prefix HA. The flaws presented here include those listed in the Stanley Gibbons and John Lister catalogues (identified by the prefixes SGV and JLV, respectively), together with others I have recorded. The key-plate flaws on the low values can be divided as follows:

- HA2, 8, 10, and 11, and probably HA4, 5, 9, and 12: found on all values and all printings; no attempt was made to repair the plate in those cases; the '-' entry

for HA9 on the second printing of the 24¢ (Table 3) is baffling because this flaw is present on the second printing of the ½¢;

- HA6: found on only the first printings of all values; the plate must have been repaired between the first and second printings;
- HA7: found only on the reported second printings; the damage must have been sustained between the first and second printings; the '+' entries for the first printings of the 2¢ and 6¢ are probably due to misidentification, because there may be some overlapping of the shades;
- HA3 and 13: found on the first printings of the ½¢, 3¢, 4¢, 5¢, 6¢, 24¢, and 60¢, but not of the other values or on any of the second printings; this category is very interesting, and the following interpretation is proposed: it appears that the plate was damaged before the first printings; once the seven values listed above had been printed, the plate was repaired or the faulty clichés replaced, and then the remaining values were printed; the '+-' entry for flaw HA3 on the first printing of the 6¢ may be due to misidentification of the '-' example or may indicate that the repair was made during the first printing of that value, after the ½¢, 3¢, 4¢, 5¢, 24¢, and 60¢ had been printed;
- HA1: found on the first printings of the 1¢, 2¢, 8¢, 12¢, 48¢, and \$1.20 and on all the reported second printings; this category is also interesting, as it suggests that while repairs were being done to correct the flaws mentioned above, the plate was damaged further; the '-+' entry for the first printing of the 6¢ appears to confirm the suspected repairs for that printing, unless it is a case of misidentification of the '+' example.

The 58 flaws illustrated in Figures 6 to 63 can be correlated to the descriptions contained in the tables. The following method was used to generate these illustrations: photomicrographs were taken under an Olympus VMT-2S binocular microscope with an Olympus PM-6 camera attachment. The magnification was x10; the exposure time was one second, with direct sunlight as the light source. Kodak Tri-X panchromatic film, ASA 400, was used, and the resulting prints were reduced to the present size by means of high-contrast photocopying. No attempt has been made to enhance the flaws.

In an attempt to standardise colour descriptions, I propose the use of the Pantone colour system (see Table 1). Used internationally in the printing industry, the swatch book shows 747 colours of various tints and shades, as opposed to the 200 of the Stanley Gibbons Stamp Colour Key. In the Pantone system, each colour has its own three- or four-digit number that is understood universally. The advantages of the Pantone system include the high degree of colour consistency, the fact that the colour samples are similar in *grain* to the printing of the adhesives, and the reasonable cost of a "Pantone by Letraset Colour Product Selector" on uncoated paper. There are, of course, other systems of even higher so-

Table 5 - Duty plate flaws

Value	Printing	Position	No.	Figure	Description
1/2¢	1st	1/7	HA30	27	ISLANDS, second 'S' damaged ⁵
"	2nd	"	HA30a	-	HA30 repaired, indistinguishable from normal
"	2nd	3/2	HA31	28	value tablet, 4th, 5th, 9th & 13th shading lines dented ⁶ (absent on 1st)
"	1st/2nd	3/8	HA32	29	LEEWARD, 'L' upright thick
"	1st/2nd	3/9	HA33	30	SGV4 JLV71 value tablet, top frame line dented inwards above 'c'
"	1st	4/4	HA34	31	LEEWARD, 'L' damaged
"	2nd	"	HA34a	-	HA34 repaired, indistinguishable from normal
"	1st	4/7	HA35	32	JLV61 ISLANDS, second 'S' damaged ⁵
"	2nd	"	HA35a	-	HA35 repaired, indistinguishable from normal
"	1st/2nd	4/9	HA36	33	ISLANDS, 'A' short and bevelled at top
"	1st	5/4	HA37	34	LEEWARD, 'L' damaged
"	2nd	"	HA37a	-	HA37 repaired, indistinguishable from normal
"	1st	5/7	HA38	35	JLV61 ISLANDS, second 'S' damaged ⁵
"	2nd	"	HA38a	-	HA38 repaired, indistinguishable from normal
"	1st/2nd	5/10	HA39	36	value tablet, break in bottom frame line below 'c'
"	1st	6/3	HA40	37	SGV1 JLV51 LEEWARD, 'L' upright partially doubled at right State I ⁷
"	2nd	"	HA40a	38	SGV1 JLV52 same as HA40, but doubling more extensive State II ⁷
"	1st	6/4	HA41	39	LEEWARD, 'L' damaged
"	2nd	"	HA41a	-	HA41 repaired, indistinguishable from normal
"	1st	6/7	HA42	40	JLV61 ISLANDS, second 'S' damaged ⁵
"	2nd	"	HA42a	-	HA42 repaired, indistinguishable from normal
"	1st	7/4	HA43	41	LEEWARD, 'L' damaged
"	2nd	"	HA43a	-	HA43 repaired, indistinguishable from normal
"	1st	7/7	HA44	42	JLV61 ISLANDS, second 'S' damaged ⁵
"	2nd	"	HA44a	-	HA44 repaired, indistinguishable from normal
"	1st/2nd	9/10	HA45	43	value tablet, 9th shading line down dented downwards below 'c'
"	1st/2nd	10/1	HA46	44	value tablet, NW frame line dented inwards
"	1st/2nd ¹	10/3	HA47	45	value tablet, 10th shading line down dented downwards SE of 'c'
"	1st/2nd ¹	"	HA48	46	value tablet, break in bottom shading line at extreme right
"	1st	10/7	HA49	47	value tablet, break in bottom shading line just right of '2'
"	2nd	"	HA49a	48	value tablet, bottom shading line dented upwards just right of '2'
"	1st/2nd	10/8	HA50	49	value tablet, dents in top frame & shading lines right of 'c', like white spot
2¢	1st	?	HA60	50	value tablet, top frame line dented inwards between '2' & 'c'
3¢	1st	9/2	HA65	51	JLV101 value tablet, SW frame line broken at bottom
"	1st	"	HA65a	52	HA65 repaired
"	1st	? ³	HA66	53	serif of 'c' partially missing
5¢	1st/2nd ²	1/2	HA75	54	value tablet, 8th shading line down thick at extreme right
"	2nd ²	? ⁴ /10	HA76	55	value tablet, flaw between bottom shading & frame lines left of '5'
"	1st	?	HA77	56	LEEWARD, 'D' dented on top
6¢	1st/2nd	1/1	HA80	57	value tablet, bottom frame line damaged at right
"	1st	4/2	HA81	58	value tablet, 'c' joined to top frame line by curved line
12¢	2nd	10/6	HA90	59	LEEWARD, 'L' damaged, like HA40a; mentioned in <i>JL</i> catalogue
24¢	1st/2nd	2/1	HA95	60	value tablet, base of '4' nicked at right
60¢	1st	?	HA105	61	value tablet, SW frame line dented inwards in middle
\$4.80	1st	3/3	HA130	62	LEEWARD, top of 'L' rounded to left
"	1st	3/9	HA131	63	LEEWARD, top of 'L' rounded to right

SG, Stanley Gibbons; JL, John Lister.

? Unknown.

1 Sometimes absent on the first printing, so damage may have occurred during the latter.

2 Second printing run suspected due to distinct duty plate shade & marginal rule damage above 2/1.

3 Top right of block of 4.

4 2-10, because bottom right of right marginal block of 4.

5 The second 'S' of ISLANDS is also damaged on 2/7 & 3/7 of the first printing, but less significantly.

6 From the top; 4th & 5th dented between '1/2' & 'c', 9th below 'c', & 13th SE of 'c'.

7 Reference to 3 states (I, early 1st; II, late 1st; III, 2nd) seen once; similar flaws reported on 1¢, 4/4 & 5/4, in *Stamp Collecting*, March 22nd, 1957, & on 4¢, 2/10, in *John Lister* catalogue.



Fig. 6
HA1



Fig. 7
HA2



Fig. 8
HA3



Fig. 9
HA4



Fig. 10
HA5



Fig. 11
HA6



Fig. 12
HA6a

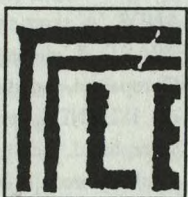


Fig. 13
HA7



Fig. 14
HA8



Fig. 15
HA9



Fig. 16
HA10

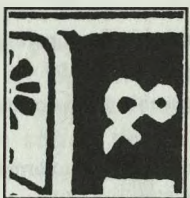


Fig. 17
HA11



Fig. 18
HA12



Fig. 19
HA13



Fig. 20
HA20



Fig. 21
HA21



Fig. 22
HA22



Fig. 23
HA23



Fig. 24
HA24



Fig. 25
HA25



Fig. 26
HA26



Fig. 27
HA30



Fig. 28
HA31



Fig. 29
HA32



Fig. 30
HA33



Fig. 31
HA34



Fig. 32
HA35



Fig. 33
HA36



Fig. 34
HA37



Fig. 35
HA38

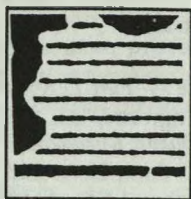


Fig. 36
HA39



Fig. 37
HA40



Fig. 38
HA40a

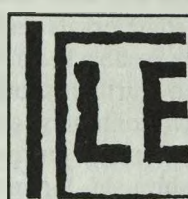


Fig. 39
HA41

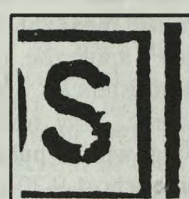


Fig. 40
HA42



Fig. 41
HA43



Fig. 42
HA44

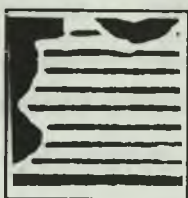


Fig. 43
HA45



Fig. 44
HA46



Fig. 45
HA47



Fig. 46
HA48

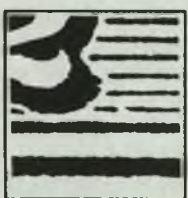


Fig. 47
HA49

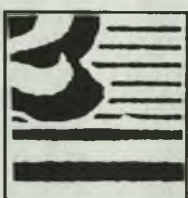


Fig. 48
HA49a



Fig. 49
HA50



Fig. 50
HA60



Fig. 51
HA65



Fig. 52
HA65a

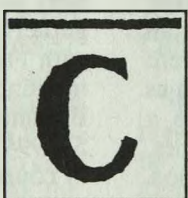


Fig. 53
HA66



Fig. 54
HA75



Fig. 55
HA76



Fig. 56
HA77



Fig. 57
HA80



Fig. 58
HA81



Fig. 59
HA90

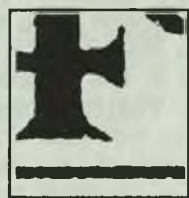


Fig. 60
HA95



Fig. 61
HA105



Fig. 62
HA130



Fig. 63
HA131

phistication in use, but they are extremely expensive.

I hope that this article will prove useful to those studying this issue and that others will also find it of interest. There will inevitably be some errors and omissions, for which I apologise. Any feedback concerning mistakes or inconsistencies, and any further information would be welcome. My research continues, and any additional findings will be published in this journal. My address is: Midoricho 1-9-204, Ashiya-shi, Japan 659.

In closing, I wish to thank Michel Forand for his valuable suggestions regarding the layout of the tables and figures, and Michael Oliver for his advice and for allow-

ing this article to become Part IX of his excellent series on the definitive issues of the Leeward Islands.

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Simplified Variety Catalogue of Queen Elizabeth II Postage Stamps, 7th edition (London: John Lister Ltd., 1964).
Gibbons' Stamp Monthly (September 1955), p. 12.
Stamp Collecting (August 3, 1956), p. 627.
Stamp Collecting (March 22, 1957), p. 73.
Stamp Collecting (April 26, 1957), p. 217.

President's Message

by JAY FREDRICK

Recent and Forthcoming Activities

In spite of conflicts, timewise and moneywise, with the international exhibitions in Granada, Spain and in Chicago, our annual meeting at WESTPEX 92 in San Francisco turned out to be quite successful and enjoyable. There were 24 members and six spouses at the show itself, and 15 members and four guests were present at the meeting, held in the afternoon of Saturday, May 2nd (one guest signed up as a member, and two others may follow suit). Fred Seifert's report on the Group's activities at WESTPEX appears elsewhere in the journal, and Bill Gompel's report on the auction is added as an insert. Here, I just wish to point out that we were particularly pleased to have four dealer-members with us at the Group's dinner, as they do not often have a chance to take part in the Group's more official activities. Seven members took part in the WESTPEX exhibition. The results were gratifying, with five gold awards, one vermeil and one silver: an excellent showing for such a small group (see Paul Larsen's report).

Although there were some minor disturbances (and a curfew) in San Francisco following the Rodney King-related verdict in Los Angeles, this did not interfere greatly with our WESTPEX activities. Nor were there any earthquakes that weekend, although tremors had been felt in other regions of California just a week previously.

The Group, as promised, provided a hospitality suite at the Cathedral Hill Hotel, where the exhibition and bourse (and our meeting) took place. This fulfilled a dual need — as an informal meeting place and "watering hole" for members and their guests, and as a sleeping place for your president (who naturally paid for his fair share of the costs!).

We owe heart-felt thanks to Steve Schumann for his overall efforts in efficiently arranging and coordinating the Group's activities before and during the show, despite the fact that he already had heavy responsibilities in organizing the exhibition itself. Well done, Steve!

I was unable to attend the informal meeting that took place during the World Columbian Stamp Exhibition in Chicago, but our editor, Michel Forand, was there, and he reports on the meeting in his comments elsewhere in the journal.

Looking toward the future, there will be two regional gatherings of BCPSG members this fall — one in Loughborough, U.K., and another in conjunction with SESCAL 92 in Los Angeles. Details are provided below. These regional meetings give you, the member, an excellent opportunity to meet fellow collectors and to share knowledge and expertise with them. It has been a primary function of the Group since its inception to foster and encourage such opportunities to achieve both lasting friendships and personal philatelic growth.

In addition, we now have firm commitments for the next two annual meetings of the BCPSG: next year's gathering will be held in Orlando, Florida, in conjunction with FLOREX 93 (November 5-7, 1993), while the 1994 meeting will take place in Hunt Valley, Maryland (near Baltimore), in conjunction with BALPEX 94 (September 3-5, 1994). Details will appear in the journal in due time, of course.

A Library-Material Acquisition Fund

Recently, at a George Alevizos auction, there was an excellent opportunity to purchase eight annual *Post Office Guides* of Jamaica, plus two supplements, for the BCPSG Library. Since there were no "dedicated" funds for this purpose in the treasury, I did two things: I underwrote the purchase of these items for the time being, and I decided that we need to establish a "library-material acquisition fund" for such purchases. At the present time, all library acquisitions are through the courtesy of their authors or through direct donations of literature by our members. If you favor such a fund, I therefore invite you to make a contribution to meet future acquisition needs and to enable our Library to expand its holdings more rapidly. Please send your checks, made out to the BCPSG and earmarked "Library Fund," to our treasurer. Thanks!

Speakers' Bureau Proposal — Last Call!

In an earlier issue of the journal (March 1992, p. 29), I raised the possibility of establishing a BCPSG Speakers' Bureau as part of our membership drive, to reach out to those who are unaffiliated and encourage their member-

ship in the Group. Disappointingly, to date I have not received a single response to my request for volunteers who would join this Speakers' Bureau. As I know that many members have previously given talks (some with slides) on many various occasions, I again beseech you to review my previous request for details. Let me hear from you now!

Other Matters

A partial survey of members who have resigned from the Group indicates that among the reasons for doing so, there was a desire on their part to see more articles in this journal on the stamps of their country or countries

of interest, rather than just articles devoted primarily to cancellations, covers and/or postal history. Therefore, on Michel's behalf, let me urge those of you who do or can contribute journal articles to heed this message in choosing subjects for future submissions.

Again, let me remind you of our membership goal: to reach 500 members by the end of 1993. This goal can be achieved, but everyone must join in the effort. Please use the promotional brochure and membership application form enclosed with your June journal to fulfill your share of the necessary recruitment effort. If you need more forms, please contact Michel or our Membership Chairman, Tom Giraldi (addresses on the inside front cover).

BCPSG Gatherings Planned

United Kingdom

Bob Swarbrick, the BCPSG's International Director, is organising a BCPSG (UK) convention, which will take place in Loughborough. While the meeting will be on Saturday, 31st October, it is suggested that members planning to attend make arrangements to arrive on Friday and stay until Sunday, as previous experience has shown that everyone enjoys the added opportunity for conversation and relaxation. Fellow collectors in the BWISC and in local stamp societies in the surrounding area are also being invited to attend.

Brian Brookes has agreed to display (for the first time) his wonderful collection of early St. Christopher and St. Kitts-Nevis, so this will be an especially welcome occasion. A very full day has been planned, but confirmation from some of the speakers was still awaited at press time. There is also expected to be a competitive display to cover both traditional philately and postal history. As the date approaches, Bob will send further details to members in the U.K. and to those elsewhere who have indicated they plan to attend.

The convention will be at The King's Head in Loughborough. The hotel has quoted a special rate of £29.50 per person per night, including breakfast and dinner; lunch will be extra (fixed menu at £6.50 or three main courses at £8.50). There is also a nominal convention fee of £4.00, to cover postage, printing, badges, and coffee or tea and biscuits on Saturday.

Firm bookings had been received from 20 members at press time, many of whom will be accompanied by their wives. Indeed, spouses or companions are most strongly encouraged to join the group for the event and can count on a most enjoyable weekend. If enough wives and girl friends are present, a mini-bus tour of the Loughborough area will be organised for them.

Any member from outside Britain who happens to be in the country at that time is, of course, warmly invited to attend this gathering. For further details, please contact Bob at "The Four Winds," 919 Uppingham Road, Bushby, Leicestershire, LE7 9RR (tel.: [0533] 418063).

California

Members are cordially invited to attend an informal regional meeting of the Group at SESCAL 92, which is to be held at the Hyatt at Los Angeles Airport (6225 W. Century Blvd. at Sepulveda). The meeting will take place on Saturday, October 10th, from 12 noon to 1.30 p.m. Discounted validated parking will be available!

The Group's president, Jay Fredrick, is organizing this get-together. Rather than have a single speaker, there will be a "show-and-tell" session, in which all attendees (members and guests) are invited to participate. This was a very successful event last year. If you plan to attend, please send Jay a post card outlining the details of your participation (2775 Mesa Verde Dr. E., #S-104, Costa Mesa, CA 92626; tel.: [714] 549-0695).

Report on the BCPSG Meeting at WESTPEX 92

by FRED F. SEIFERT

Our INDYPEX 91 annual meeting and get-together was a hard act to follow, but Steve Schumann and the WESTPEX 92 committee did their utmost to give us a great welcome. As a prelude to the San Francisco meeting, 20 members and guests enjoyed a gourmet repast at Umberto's Ristorante Italiano, held on Friday, May 1st. There was some concern that the outing might have to be cancelled because of the turmoil following the Rodney King-related verdict, but the evening proved to be quiet,

thanks to the curfew imposed by the civic authorities of San Francisco.

The INDYPEX "snafu" regarding the hospitality suite was not repeated here, and we had a very elegant and well-appointed suite at the Cathedral Hill Hotel. Steve Schumann, who had made arrangements for our activities, had talked a vineyard owner in nearby Livermore into parting with a number of bottles from an older vintage at a very reasonable price, and those who visited

the hospitality suite had an opportunity to partake in this fine product of the California wine country.

Exhibits by seven BCPSG members filled 55 of the 279 frames reserved for adult exhibitors at WESTPEX. The jury liked what they saw and awarded those exhibits five gold awards, as well as one vermeil and one silver. The list appears in Paul Larsen's awards report elsewhere in this journal.

The annual meeting took place at the Cathedral Hill Hotel on Saturday, May 2nd. Among those attending the meeting were (in no particular order) Jay Fredrick, Quintus Fernando, Cyril Bell, Jack Arnell, Trevor Davis, Steve Schumann, Tom Giraldi, Paul Larsen, Michel Forand, Bill Ashley, Rob Wynstra, Tom Olson, and Jeffrey Weiss. Also at the show but unable to attend the meeting were Phoebe MacGillivray, Larry Martin, and George Holschauer, all three of whom were busy at their bourse stands.

The meeting was opened by President J. Fredrick, who appointed Fred Seifert as secretary *pro tem* in the absence of Group Secretary Fitz Roett. Thanks were extended to Steve Schumann for his part in handling the many details associated with the Group's participation in WESTPEX 92. Jay noted that the Group needs a new Advertising Manager as well as a New Issues Editor for the journal, Bruce Watts having resigned from the latter position. It was also announced that Mark Swetland and Rob Wynstra have taken over as coordinators of the Antigua handbook project. Their first effort will be to determine how much work remains to be done on the various sections of the current draft.

Information about future regional and general meetings was provided, and members were encouraged to attend these events. Paul Larsen, our Awards Chairman, advised that BCPSG medels are on order, to replenish our

dwindling supply. Journal editor Michel Forand showed a BCPSG information and promotion leaflet (with a membership application form) he had been working on. He noted that increasing the number of pages in the journal from 36 to 40 adds less than \$150 to the cost per issue. Tom Giraldi reported sales of back issues of the journal amounting to about \$120 during the past year. And Bill Ashley indicated that the BWI picture post card project is moving slowly ahead.

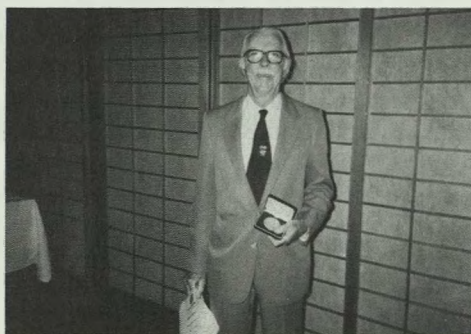
Treasurer Barry Friedman, while not present, had reported to the president that the BCPSG had a surplus of \$115.49 at the end of 1991. He also indicated that he has BCPSG pins and rubber stamps available for sale to members. The proposal made at the Indianapolis meeting (1991) — that the Group consider membership in the British Philatelic Federation — has been dropped because in the meantime the BPF has raised his rates considerably (to £140 for groups of the BCPSG's size) and it was felt the limited benefits of BPF membership for a society not based in the U.K. did not warrant that expenditure. The BCPSG and the BPF continue to exchange journals on a regular basis.

Upon conclusion of the "business" portion of the meeting, several members gave "show and tell" presentations. Jack Arnell described the activities of the Bermuda Stamp Design Advisory Committee, of which he is the chairman, while Michel Forand showed and explained censorship labels and markings used in Bermuda during World War II. Cyril Bell reported some of his experiences in obtaining certificates from stamp expertization committees, while Jay Fredrick presented a display of British Virgin Islands War Tax stamps.

The meeting was followed by the Group's auction, with Jay Fredrick conducting and Fred Seifert assisting, in the absence of Auction Manager Bill Gompel.



Seated: Carl Stieg (a guest), Phoebe MacGillivray, Steve Schumann; standing: Jay Fredrick



Jack Arnell displaying his WESTPEX gold medal



Seated: Wimala and Quintus Fernando, Jeffrey Weiss; standing: Paul Larsen



Mrs Davis, Trevor Davis, Cyril Bell, Michel Forand

BCPSG Gathering at WCSE 92

by MICHEL FORAND

On the occasion of the World Columbian Stamp Expo, held at the Rosemont-O'Hare Exposition Center, just outside Chicago (also the venue for AMERIPEX, six years ago), the BCPSG held a meeting at the Hyatt Hotel on Sunday, May 24th. About 30 people were present, including one member from the U.K. and one from Trinidad and Tobago, as well as a few guests. Rob Wynstra (who organized the meeting) and BCPSG Vice President Peter McCann conducted the proceedings. Paul Larsen reported on the Group's annual meeting at San Francisco earlier in May and talked about awards received by members at WESTPEX 92 and GRANADA 92.

The rest of the meeting was devoted to a detailed discussion of Barbuda postal services until the early 20th century by Rob Wynstra, who used pieces from his collection to illustrate the various markings found on Barbuda mail over the years.

The meeting was followed by a dinner at an Italian restaurant a few miles away from the expo site, where another memorable meal was had: the special pasta dish (with a choice of broccoli or some other ingredient) was so enormous that all of those who ordered it had to take "doggie bags" upon leaving!

Members present in Chicago included (in no particular order and apart from those already named): Fred Seifert, Ed Waterous, Ben Ramkissoon, Tom Cusick, John

Jackson, Bob Faschingbauer, Bob Dickgiesser, Dempsey Prappas, Dan Walker, Reid Shaw, Ed Addiss, Jim Stern, Ann Triggler, Don Stephens, John Chay, John Griffiths, Phoebe MacGillivray, Bob Rand, Larry Martin, John Buckner, Harry Whitin, George Holschauer, Sergio Sismondo, Tom Mills, Trevor Davis, Allan Leverton, and Willard Allman. I'm sure I have missed some: may they accept my sincere apologies. Many of those named above attended either the meeting or the dinner (which was organized by Mike DeLise), or both.

The BCPSG, as did a number of other philatelic societies, had a one-frame exhibit in WCSE, thanks to Ben Ramkissoon. Some members (including Ben, Paul Larsen, Bob Danzer, Scott Gallagher, Stephen Schumann, Roger Schnell and Ian Woodward) also had one-frame exhibits as part of displays by the Collectors' Clubs of Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Southern California. Ben and Paul also had more substantial exhibits in the COMPEX 92 portion of the exhibition, as did Bob Faschingbauer. Of the countries featured in these exhibits, Trinidad and Tobago, the Leeward Islands, and Jamaica were the only ones from the B.W.I. area. Roger's exhibit of "Classic and bicolor stamps of Danish West Indies" was displayed in the area devoted to International Grand Prix and Champion of Champions winners.

In Memoriam

Colin H. Bayley, 1901-1992

Colin Bayley, a charter member of our Group and probably its oldest surviving member, died at the age of 91 in Ottawa on July 16. Although born in Barbados, Colin spent most of his adult life in Canada, where he came to study chemistry and remained after receiving undergraduate and graduate degrees at the University of Toronto. He joined Canada's National Research Council in Ottawa in 1930, where he specialized in textile research. Through his long association with textile problems, he became well known in the textile industry in North America and abroad, and he received honorary titles from textile and scientific bodies in Canada and Great Britain. He was awarded the M.B.E. (Member of the Order of the British Empire) for his research work on rot-proofing during the Second World War.

Colin began collecting stamps at the tender age of eight years. Among his philatelic interests were the British West Indies — especially Barbados — and the postal history of the Ottawa area. He became a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London in 1955 and of the Royal Canadian Philatelic Society in 1968. Colin was a cousin of Edmund and Keith Bayley, both of whom are BCPSG members, residing in Barbados. — *Michel Forand* (with acknowledgments to Ralph Mitchener, an Ottawa journalist and fellow philatelist)

Colin collected most of the BWI islands, but it is for his Barbados that he will be remembered. He was, without a doubt, the keenest student of the philately of the island. He was one of the original postal historians. I still remember him saying with pride, "I still have every cover or card sent to me by family and friends in Barbados from 1919 onwards!"

I am fortunate enough to have met Colin on several occasions. What always struck me was his humility, his thirst for philatelic knowledge, and an unerring sensitivity to what was philatelically "important" — the odd rate or mark that might easily have been overlooked by less inquisitive minds.

One day, while viewing his wonderful collection, I noted the absence of Barbados SG4b on cover. Colin said: "Young man, take it from me. There are certain items you will try to acquire all your life but in vain. No collection is ever complete. The hunt never ends." He then showed me with glee a Pelican Island cover that had just arrived in the mail: "Here's an item I've been chasing for years."

When I last visited him, he was negotiating the disposal of his collections — "Except Barbados, of course. I will never part with that!"

Goodbye, Colin, you have left me with treasured memories. — *M. Fitz-Astley Roett*

The Awards List

Compiled by PAUL LARSEN



Florida West Coast Expo, March 13-15, Tarpon Springs, Florida
 FRESPEX 92, March 13-15, Fresno, California
 GRANADA 92, April 24-May 3, Granada, Spain
 NAPEX 92, June 5-7, Arlington, Virginia
 PARFOREX 92, April 4-5, Park Forest, Illinois

ROMPEX 92, May 15-17, Denver, Colorado
 ROPEX 92, March 27-29, Rochester, New York

ROYAL 92, June 5-7, Edmonton, Alberta
 WESTPEX 92, May 1-3, San Francisco, California

Abram, Clifford J. "Postal markings of Barbados," WESTPEX 92: silver; BCPSG silver; AAPE award of honor
 Arnell, Dr. J. C. "Transatlantic ship letters between North America and Great Britain," WESTPEX 92: gold
 Bayley, Edmund A. *The Stamps of Barbados*, GRANADA 92: large vermeil (literature)
 Davis, Trevor "The postal history of Westmoreland County, England, from the 17th to the 19th centuries," WESTPEX 92: gold; San Francisco Pacific Philatelic Society award of merit; SESCOAL award for the best postal history exhibit; Postal History Society medal for the best postal history exhibit
 Fernando, Quintus "Ceylon: Pre-stamp markings, imperforate and perforated pence issues of Queen Victoria," ROMPEX 92: reserve grand; gold; APS pre-1900 medal; WESTPEX 92: gold; Michael Rogers award for the best Asian exhibit; Friends of WESTPEX award for the best British Commonwealth exhibit
 Griffiths, John O. "British Leeward Islands, 1757-1902," GRANADA 92: large gold
 McCann, Peter "Turks and Caicos Islands postal history," ROPEX 92: gold; APS 1990-1940 medal; WESTPEX 92: gold; BCPSG gold
 Prappas, Dempsey "Falkland Islands, 1871-1935," NAPEX 92: reserve grand; gold; ROMPEX 92: gold
 Ramkissoon, Dr. Reuben A. "Postal stationery of Trinidad and Tobago," WESTPEX 92: gold; Byron Cameron award for best British Caribbean exhibit; BCPSG gold
 _____, "Trinidad, 1802-1905," GRANADA 92: large gold
 _____, "M. K. Gandhi," GRANADA 92: silver
 Roett, M. Fitz-Astley "Barbados, 1801-1882," ROYAL 92: vermeil
 Schnell, Roger "The private ship-letter stamps of St. Thomas, La Guaira and Puerto Cabello, 1864-1870," Florida West Coast Expo 92: reserve grand; gold; APS pre-1900 medal; two other special awards
 _____, "Danish West Indies, 1748-1905," GRANADA 92: large gold
 Schumann, Stephen "North Borneo post cards," FRESPEX 92: reserve grand; gold; UPSS Marcus White Award
 Swarbrick, Robert V. "The formative years of the Jamaica post office, 1700-1860," GRANADA 92: gold
 Triggles, Ann "Wales (Cymru) up to and including postal reform," ROPEX 92: gold
 Walker, W. Danforth "Grenada's postal history, 1752 to 1913," GRANADA 92: gold
 Waterous, Edward "Special Delivery issues and markings of the Bahamas," PARFOREX 92: gold; novice award
 Wynstra, Robert "Leeward Islands village post offices to 1932," WESTPEX 92: vermeil; BCPSG vermeil

Other GRANADA 92 exhibits worth mentioning:

Jaffé, Peter (Australia), "Grenada (1771-1898)," vermeil
 _____, "St. Vincent, 1789-1897," master class
 Marriott, John B. (U.K.), "Trinidad: earliest issues up to 1909," large gold.

Secretary's Report**New Members**

BELCHER, S. J., 16 Brookhill Close, Woolwich, London SE18 6TX, United Kingdom
 BOLTON, C. W. (Mrs), 4 Swan Close, Durrington, Wilts., SP4 8NF, United Kingdom
 BORROMEO, Federico, Riva Paradiso 32, 6900 Lugano, Switzerland
 FABIAN, George, 230 Fir, Park Forest, IL 60466
 IRESON, Raymond W., 86 Cartier, Roxboro, QC, H8Y 1G8, Canada
 LARSON, Duane, Rosemoor Coin and Stamp Co., 2021 Ridge Road, Homewood, IL 60430
 MALCOLM, Philip, 139A Harefield Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 1PN, United Kingdom
 MESCHTER, Elwood, P.O. Box 225, Clarendon Hills, IL 60514

SCHEI, Harald, Grindbråtan 54D, 1484 Åneby, Norway
 SEUPAUL, Claude, 6114 N. Armenia Ave., Tampa, FL 33604
 STEPHENS, Donald E., Box 177, Glenford, NY 12433

Reinstated

John Buckner, 2839 N.W. 21st Avenue, Gainesville, FL 32605 (has taken a life membership)

Deceased

C. Bayley
 B. Griffin

Resigned

P. Blackburn
H. F. Deakin
V. Goode
B. Watts

I. Brandon
M. Fenelon
D. Proctor

Dropped for Non-Payment of 1992 Dues

M. Curtis
H. Henry
L. Malo
G. May
R. Watkins

M. Darcy
R. Jenkins
J. Mahood
T. Murata

Address Changes or Corrections

H. Collier: 29/1 Sparta Ave., Warella, NSW 2528, Australia
J. Dow: P.O. Box 42513, Plymouth, MN 55447
S. Drewett: Thornton Lodge, Stanshalls Lane, Felton, Bristol, BS18 7UQ, U.K.
R. Hill: P.O. Box 3226, Blaine, WA 98230-3226
J. Keresztesy: 10101 Grosvenor Place, Apt. L-11, Rockville, MD 20852
D. King: 306 Walsall Road, Coventry, CV2 4BL, U.K.

R. Lemire: General Delivery, Deep River ON, K0J 1P0, Canada
P. McCann: Marion Merrell Dow, Inc., P.O. Box 8480, Kansas City, MO 64114-0480
F. Nelson: Route 1, Box 69N, Columbia, NC 27925
L. Shrimplin: 6142 Anderson Ave., Manhattan, KS 66502
J. Weiss: P.O. Box 2966, Redmond, WA 98073
D. Werner: P.O. Box 42, Cottekill, NY 12419-0042

From the Editor's Desk

I am pleased to welcome two new writers in this journal — namely, Howard Godwin (who had a short item in the last issue and has a more substantial piece in this issue) and Nick Halewood. One element common to both is that they live very far (in South Africa and Japan, respectively) from North America and Britain, where the bulk of the Group's membership is found. It is gratifying to have writers in countries where the number of other members is so small.

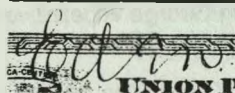
Another common feature is that both have written about stamps. Having made rather generous use, in recent issues of the journal, of the articles in the "reserve," I now find that there is less "lard" in the larder. Stamp-related articles are in particularly short supply. And again, some countries are almost totally absent from the "reserve" (for details, see June 1992 *BCPJ*, p. 72).

To those who may be contemplating resigning from the

Group because the journal does not contain enough articles on their specialty, please keep in mind these two considerations: 1) other members would enjoy reading about your specialty, and you are hereby invited to send me an article on the subject; 2) you may decide to expand your interests in the British Caribbean area one day — many collectors add covers to their stamp collection, or add another country to the one they have been focusing on — and when you do, you may be happy you remained a member and kept all the back issues of the journal to turn to for information on your new interest.

This issue of the journal may be somewhat late in reaching you. The fault is mine, as I try to juggle several responsibilities at once, including my new vocation as a free-lance writer and editor. I am confident things will get back to normal soon. In the meantime, my apologies to all. — M. FORAND

RMSP Pen Cancellations, addendum: Following Michael Oliver's article on this subject in the March issue (pp. 24-25, with an addendum in the June issue, p. 74), Michael Hamilton reports a new type for "Eden," seen on a 3-centavo postal card from Costa Rica to 'Capitan Dagnall, R.M.S.P. Co. Agency, Barbados B.W.I.' Three adhesives, totalling 17 centavos, have been added to the card. In addition to four-ring "killer" cancels, there is a Puntarenas postmark of 12 June 1900 and a San José datestamp of the 13th. The Barbados arrival backstamp is dated 7 July 1900.



Note to Advertisers

Advertising rates are as follows:

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Full page	7"	9½"	\$125
Half page	7"	4¾"	\$75
Quarter page	3½"	4¾"	\$45
Eighth of a page	3½"	2¾"	\$30

The cost of back-page space, when available, is 10% above the regular rate. One-time ads are accepted at 40% of the yearly rate. The initial advertising copy should be sent to the Advertising Manager along with remittance, but changed copy should be forwarded to the Editor by the following deadlines: for the March issue, 15 January; for the June issue, 15 April; for the September issue, 15 July; for the December issue, 15 October.

Actual-size, camera-ready copy is preferred.

Checks to be made payable to the "British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group." As the position of Advertising Manager is currently vacant, please forward payment to the Treasurer:

Mr Barry Friedman
4280 Galt Ocean Drive, #3F
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BWISC Bulletin: nos. 10-31, 33-37, 39, 52 and 54
BWI Philatelist (1949-58): vol. 1, nos. 1 and 2
Caribbeana: nos. 2 and 3
Jamaica Philatelist (1927-49): all issues
Jamaica Study Group Bulletin: all except 5-14
West Indies Stamps: all except vol. 1, nos. 1 and 4
Trinidad Philatelic Review: 1946, 1947 and 1949.

Bacon & Napier, *Grenada* (1902)
Baldwin, brochures on Barbados and Trinidad air-mails, reprinted from *The Aero Field* (c 1950)
Poole, *Postage Stamps of British Honduras* (1910)
Saunders, "The KGV issue for Bermuda: an attempt to examine and evaluate new evidence" (KGVCIS, 1970)
Saunders, "The King George VI definitive issues of St. Vincent" (*Geosix* No. 80)

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