

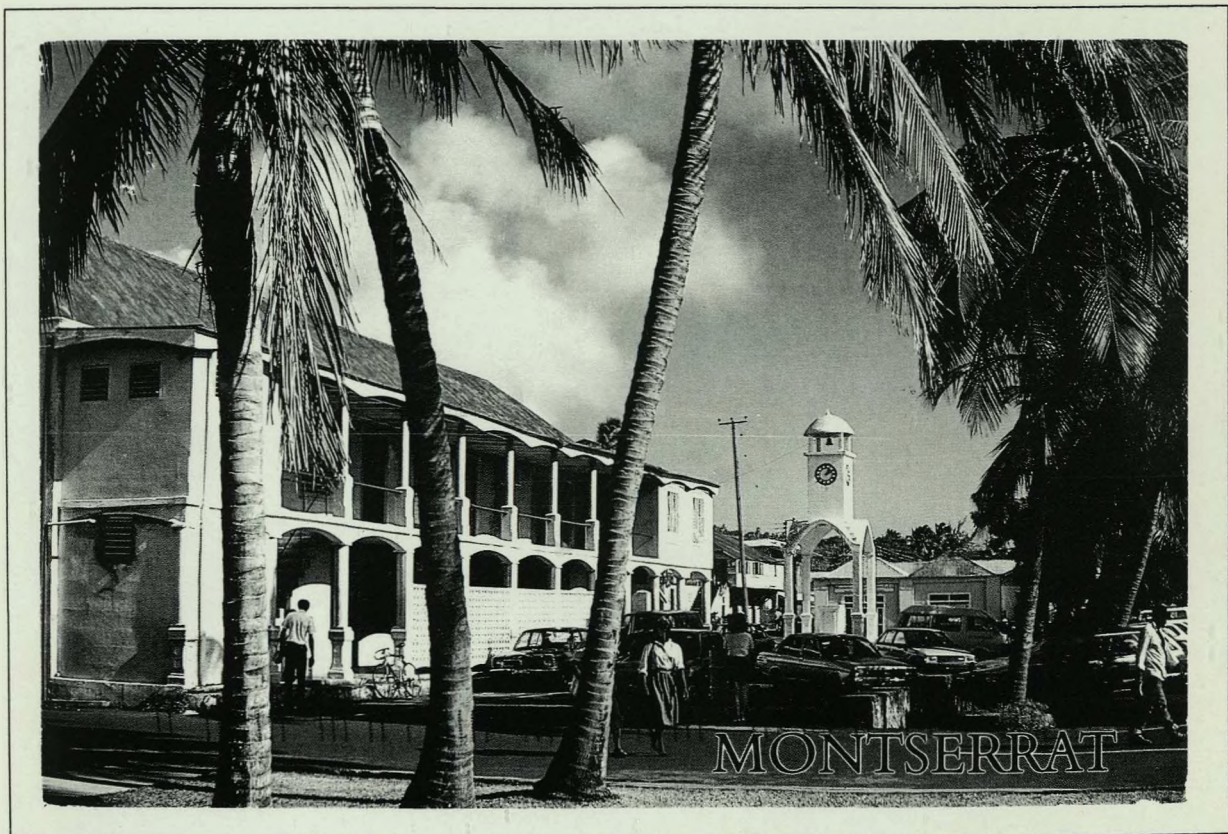
# BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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## Featured Inside:

- Bermuda: WWII censorship*
- British Caribbean: new military postmarks*
- Grenada: KGVI 10 shilling stamp*
- Jamaica: early handstamps*
- Leeward Islands: KGVI airmail envelopes*





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### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Bermuda: comments on WWII censorship

*J. Tyacke 82*

British Caribbean: new military markings *G.J.*

*Raymond 86*

British Caribbean: new issues *C.J. Abram 84*

Grenada: the KGVI 10s printings *T. Cusick 75*

Jamaica Jottings: an unrecorded straight-line  
handstamp *I. Potter 79*

Leeward Islands postal stationery: KGVI "air-  
mail" envelopes *D. Fuller 71*

BCPSG forthcoming meetings *77, 78*

BCPSG publications *94*

Criteria for BCPSG awards *93*

From the editor's desk *M. Forand 90*

People, places, and events *M. Forand 91*

Secretary's report *P. Kaulback 92*

## *Leeward Islands Postal Stationery: The King George VI Airmail Envelopes*

by DARRYL FULLER

Further to Reid L. Shaw's query in the December 1992 issue of the journal and the replies by Paul Larsen, Michael Oliver, and Charles Freeland in the March 1993 issue, I can add some further information to these comments. According to some notes supplied to me by Malcolm Lacey, who has researched the De La Rue records in the British Library, there was at least one more printing of the two airmail envelopes. This was requisition number 1046/1 which was sent out on 8 August 1946 and was for 1,500 of the 1d and 1,550 of the 1½d. There are no records after this but personally I do not believe that there were any more printings — first, because of their scarcity; and second, because about this time formula aerogrammes were being sold and probably took over for airmail use. The

non-airmail envelopes are even rarer used, and I do not believe that there were any further printings of these either.

In relation to Charles Freeland's comments and the different coloured linings of the airmail envelopes, I can confirm that both the 1d and the 1½d exist with both a blue pattern and a black pattern and that there are variations to this interior pattern. The actual envelopes are printed on security lined pelure paper. There are further variations in the knives used to cut the envelopes. Based on these variations, I would like to offer a possible assignment of the different printings of these envelopes. However, this assignment must be considered tentative because it is only based on the material in my collection which comprises:



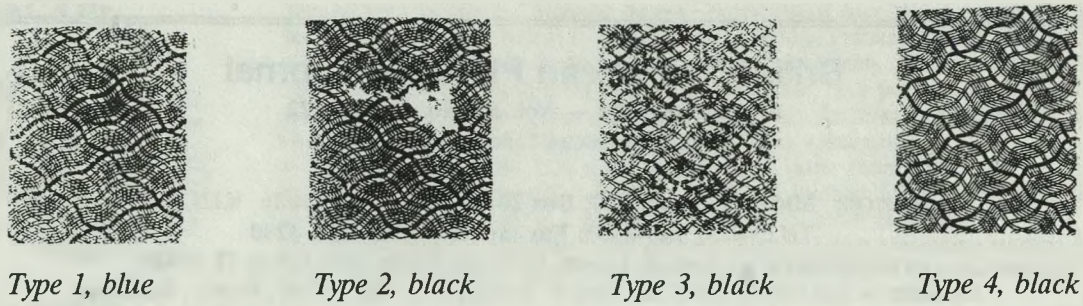


Figure 1. Interior patterns of the 1d and 1½d KGV1 "airmail" envelopes.

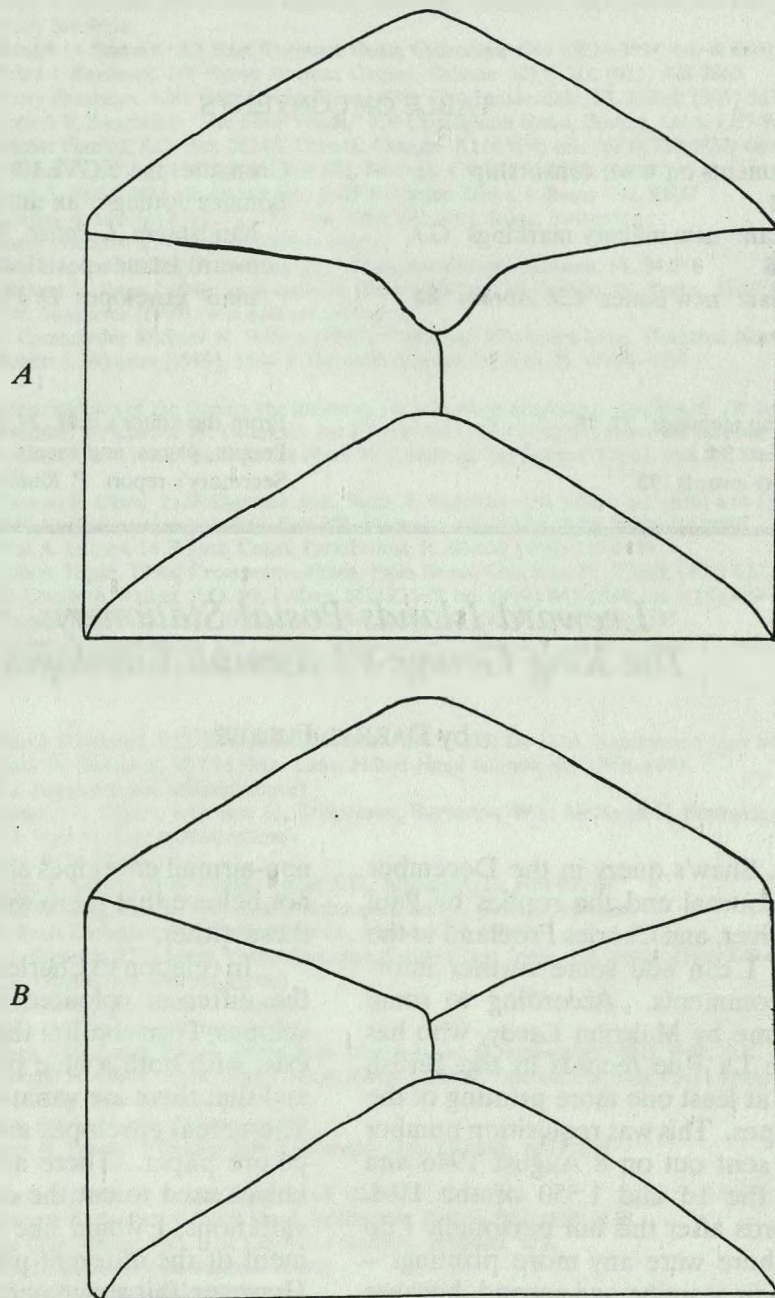


Figure 2. Knives used on the KGV1 "airmail" envelopes (reduced to 60 percent of actual size).



- 1d = three overprinted 'SPECIMEN', four unused, three used, and four cutouts used  
 1½d = three overprinted 'SPECIMEN', four unused, four used, and two cutouts used.

Figure 1 illustrates the four different interior patterns that I have found on these envelopes. Please note that the white patch in type 2 is caused by thinning of the cutout and is not part of the pattern. Type 1 is in blue and the other three types are in black. Types 1 and 2 are virtually identical, the only difference being the colour. Type 3 is by far the most common, whilst type 4 is very distinctive in that the pattern is very clear especially the square of white spaces where the darker lines meet.

Figure 2 illustrates the two different knives used to cut the envelopes. Again type A is by far the most common and type B appears confined to one pattern only.

All the envelopes in my possession have 'ALL BRITISH' printed along the edge of the envelope, whereas Paul Larsen also recorded<sup>1</sup> the 1½d envelope with a black lining and the words 'ABERDEEN OPAQUE' and a silhouette of a Scots terrier. I don't know whether this is unused or used but it could represent one of the later printings. However, more likely, due to wartime shortages, De La Rue were using any suitable envelope for printing stationery and this may be an aberration. I would be interested to hear from other collectors who may have similar envelopes, especially if used.

Using the above features and the material in my possession the following tables attempt to distinguish the difference between the three printings of the 1d and the four printings of the 1½d.

I am quite confident that all the evidence points to the first printing of the 1d envelope (and the 1½d) having the blue pattern since all the specimen copies are blue and, the only used copy of the 1d with blue lining can only be from the first printing. The two subsequent printings are much harder to differentiate and I am not overly confident of the differences between the two. Since all my used and unused copies have the same black pattern and the same knife used on the envelope, it is only differences in the stamp impression that may be significant. My only reason for some confidence in the differences is that the copy used in 1943 must be the second printing (assuming all the first printing are blue), and it is reasonable to assume that the copy used in 1947 is the third printing. It is used some 15 months after the third printing was sent and given that it is used in Antigua (a high-usage centre), you would assume

that the old stocks from the 1941 printing had all been used. The main difference in appearance is that the stamp impression is printed in a red with a more bluish and slightly deeper tinge to it. There is virtually no difference between the two used copies under ultraviolet light.

The 1½d envelopes have an added complication in separating the printings because there were four printings. However, as the table shows there are four easily separated types because of different patterns. The different knife used in type 4 is an added bonus, however, the pattern cannot be mistaken for any other. I am not entirely convinced about the allocation of the different printings of the three black patterns. I am convinced, however, that they are all sufficiently different to distinguish but they could easily be misallocated, or more than one envelope stock could have been used for one requisition.

Type 4 is a very distinctive printing, with the pattern, knife and stamp shade unlike any other. My only evidence for usage is a cutout dated 1948, but there is a possibility this is 1943 which could make this envelope the 1940 printing. This is a possibility because it has no 1d equivalent; however, I still believe that it is the 1946 printing. The type 2 pattern is also distinctive and I believe belongs to the 1940 printing because it also has no 1d equivalent, but the pattern is exactly the same as the earlier blue printing. Then follows the common type 3 pattern which dominates the 1d and the 1½d to a large extent. Thus to my mind there is a logical progression in the patterns from blue to black (same pattern), followed by a very smudgy pattern during the war, followed by the very clear pattern after the war.

Under ultraviolet light the four different 1½d envelopes show very different reactions. The type 1A 1½d with the blue lining is a pale yellow, as is its 1d counterpart. Type 3A, both 1d and 1½d, show up as a slightly deeper yellow. However, the other two types are significantly different under ultraviolet light. The type 2A shows up as bluish and very thin with the pattern showing through. It is the only envelope where the pattern can be seen under ultraviolet light. Type 4B is also quite distinctive and shows up as a light brown-purple.

A lot more work needs to be done to separate the printings of these "airmail" envelopes, but I believe that the above is useful start. I am not convinced that the two used copies of the 1d with black lining are different, and I need access to more material. The trouble is obtaining material, be it used or unused. Material is not plentiful and never

TABLE 1. KGVI AIRMAIL ENVELOPE PRINTINGS

<i>Evidence*</i>	<i>Interior pattern</i>	<i>Knife</i>	<i>Other features</i>	<i>Possible printing** date</i>	<i>Quantity printed</i>
<b><i>The 1d Envelope</i></b>					
Overprinted SPECIMEN (3)	1 (blue)	A	Slightly smudgy print of stamp impression	6 Oct 1938	1,300 (+ 392 specimens)
Unused (2)	"	"			
Used Antigua JY 21 1941	"	"			
Cutout used 1940 or 1945?	"	—			
Unused (2)	3 (black)	A	More white space in King's hair	28 Aug 1941	1,425
Used Antigua SP ? 1943	"	"			
Cutouts used Antigua (2)					
Used Antigua DE 4 1947	3 (black)	A	Deeper bluish red and slightly rougher printing	8 Aug 1946	1,500
Cutout used ? SP 1948	"	—			
<b><i>The 1½d Envelope</i></b>					
Overprinted SPECIMEN (3)	1 (blue)	A	Clear light stamp impression	6 Oct 1938	1,100 (+ 392 specimens)
Unused	"	"			
Used Antigua FE 2 1939	"	"			
Used Antigua MR 23 1942?	2 (black)	A	Envelope has a bluish tinge, impression less clear	2 Sep 1940	1,300
Cutout used Antigua FE 10 44	"	"			
Unused	3 (black)	A	Slightly less clear printing	28 Aug 1941	1,450
Used Montserrat JU 3 1944	"	"			
Used Montserrat MR 16 1946	"	"			
Unused (2)	4 (black)	B	Clear bright stamp impression, distinctive shade	8 Aug 1946	1,550
Cutout used Antigua ? 4 48?	"	—			

\* The number in brackets is number of copies examined.

\*\* Date sent.

will be, considering the printing figures. I would be very interested to hear from other collectors who have these envelopes, used or unused. I would like to know of any other varieties. In addition, if collectors could let me know the pattern, the knife, details of any distinguishing features, the date of use, and the place I would greatly appreciate it. I am particularly interested in copies of the 1½d used between September 1940 and August 1941, as well

as copies used after August 1946 and used copies of the 1d with the black pattern, but anything is of interest. Write to me as follows: Darryl Fuller, 18 Ratcliffe Crescent, FLOREY, ACT 2615 Australia.

**Note**

- 1 Reported in George Bowman, "Leeward Islands envelopes," *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*, w/n 120 (April 1982), p. 44.



## Identifying the Grenada 10s King George VI Varieties

by TOM CUSICK

One of the more interesting King George VI issues is the Grenada 10s (Scott 142). This stamp was issued in eight printings over a 10-year period (1937-47). My guess is that it was issued primarily for revenue, as were other high-value stamps. During the course of the printings, there were changes in perforations, colors, width, and clarity of the design. It is a specialist's dream – and a novice's nightmare. My goal in writing this article is to tie together some of the excellent research that has been published about this issue and to provide the average collector with the information needed to sort the nine varieties that exist of this interesting stamp.

There were eight printings of the Grenada 10s issue. The list below is based on the issue dates as provided by Eric Yendall in 1989. I have also included the catalogue numbers as shown by Eric and added CW25c/SG163e, as shown below:

Issue date	Scott no.	SG no.	CW no.	Design width	Perforation
------------	-----------	--------	--------	--------------	-------------

### Issues with a hazy (not sharply defined) center

11/1937	142b	163	22	N	11.8 x 13	C
1/1938	142	163a	23	N	13.8 x 14.1	L
12/1942	142	-	25	N	14.1	L
2/1943	142a	163c	24	N	11.8	L

### Issues with a well-defined center

8/1943	142	-	25a	W	14.1	L
8/1943	142	163d	25aaa	W	14.1	L
9/1943	142	163b	25aa	N	14.1	L
10/1944	142	163e*	25c*	N	14.1	L
5/1947	142	163f	25b	W	14.1	L

SG = Stanley Gibbons catalogue

CW = Commonwealth (Bridger & Kay) catalogue

- = unlisted

N = narrow; W = wide

C = comb; L = line

\*The identification of SG163e/CW25c may be in dispute.

For purposes of identification in this article, I will use the *Commonwealth* (Bridger & Kay) num-

bers (CW<sub>xx</sub>).

You will notice that I have not yet mentioned color. That is because the sorting process should be done based on the perforation, width, and evaluation of the center before color is considered. Here are the steps suggested in sorting the printings and varieties:

- Sort the perforations using the Instanta Gauge. Any stamp that is not perf. 14.1 all around will fall into one of the three other groups listed above. The perf. 13.8 x 14.1 is close to 14.1, but this issue has a bluish center and brown gum, whereas the perf. 14.1 issues have a greyish or black center and creamy or white gum. If the stamp is perf. 14.1 all around, move on to the next step.



CW22



CW25b

- Measure the width of the design. Two widths are possible: 23.5 mm (narrow) and 24.5 mm (wide). If you do not have a ruler, just compare your 10s stamps. The difference in width is quite noticeable to the naked eye. This variation was caused by the use of a wet (narrow) or dry (wide) printing process: when the printing is done on wet paper, the paper shrinks during the drying process, thus causing the design to become smaller; when the printing is done on dry paper, there is no shrinkage (see Williams).
- 3A If your stamp has a narrow design, check the paper around the design. If the paper is pinkish, it is CW24aa. If the paper is white, examine the design itself. If it is sharp and black, with a frame that is more rosy red, the



stamp is CW25c. If the center is not so sharply defined, with a greyish center and a frame that is more red, the stamp is CW25. If you can't decide, the stamp is probably CW25c, as this printing is 13 times more common than CW25.

- 3B If your stamp has a wide design, check the color of the frame. If it is very dark red with a deep greyish center, then you have CW25aaa. If the frame is a bright red with a faint pinkish tint, then you have CW25b (this will also be on thinner paper). If the stamp is in a red that is neither very dark nor pinkish, then it should be CW25a.

For those of you who want to know what color you just sorted, the table lists the stamps by their CW number, using the Potter & Shelton and Yendall descriptions.

Now that you can see the color descriptions, you may understand why I suggested that the initial sorting be done on the less subjective elements such as perforation measurements and design size. In sorting the colors, it does help if you compare several copies and view them on a white piece of paper. You will find that CW25 and CW25a are the most difficult to sort based on the published information about these issues. I tend to prefer Eric Yendall's color descriptions to any other. The frame of CW25 is carmine, with no rose or pink shade in it, while the frame of CW25a is in a deeper shade of carmine.

It is an excellent idea to obtain a copy of CW22. This stamp, which is easily identified by measuring the perforations, is a good guide to help differentiate the other printings. It is one of the narrow printings and has a bluish center that is less sharply defined than the later printings.

Now, let's deal with the controversial issues! If you examine the listing for the Grenada KGV10s

stamp in the Bridger & Kay or Gibbons catalogues, you will notice that there are some discrepancies with respect to Table 1. These are dealt with in a question-and-answer format below, where I give my own interpretation.

- 1 *How can CW25c be an October 1944 printing when the catalogue lists this as a 1948 release?*

CW25aa and CW25c are the post-1942 narrow printings. Eric Yendall's article lists both of these issues as CW25aa and does not refer to CW25c. Eric also indicated that the final printing was done in 1947. CW25c is listed in the *Commonwealth* catalogue with a 1948 date, and a footnote indicates it was released in the colony late that year. Neither the date of the printing nor the London release date is mentioned for CW25c. Potter and Shelton's comprehensive reference work mentions that a stamp offered as CW25c with gum browned from having been in the colony was otherwise identical to the October 1944 issue. Based on this information, it appears that the October 1944 issue, which according to Potter and Shelton was released in London in January 1945, was later released in Grenada in 1948. If this is correct, then the October 1944 printing is CW25c.

- 2 *How can the issue dates and descriptions for CW25 and CW25aa be correlated with the stamp described as SG163b?*

SG163b seems to describe both CW25 and CW25aa. The date and color descriptions refer to CW25aa, but the price is more indicative of CW25. Since every category but the price reflects CW25aa, I feel justified in saying that SG163b is CW25aa. However, I would suggest that care be taken when purchasing SG163b, as

<i>CW #</i>	<i>Potter &amp; Shelton</i>	<i>Yendall</i>
22	slate-blue & carmine	bluish grey & carmine
23	paler slate-blue & carmine	bluish & bright carmine
24	black & deep carmine	greyish black & carmine
25	pale blue-grey & rose-carmine	greyish black & carmine
25a	paper indigo-black & deep lake	paler slate-grey & deep carmine
25aa	black & bright rose-carmine	deep grey-black & bright carmine
25aaa	blue-black & very deep claret	slate-grey & deep claret
25b	black & rose-carmine	grey-black & carmine
25c	grey-black & carmine	pale grey-black & carmine



CW25aa is not as rare as expensive as CW25.

### 3 *Is SG163e really Sc25c?*

The other Gibbons number assigned to the perf. 14.1 narrow printing is SG163e. This is the least expensive of the Grenada 10s stamps listed by Gibbons, which would suggest the most common of the printings. CW25c represents over one third of the total Grenada 10s production, according to Yendall. SG163e is dated 1943, and the description does not exactly match any of the issues, but since there are only three possible narrow stamps and the other two issues are already assigned, we have to assume that SG163e is the same stamp as CW25c described earlier.

### 4 *Which issues have blue in the center of the design?*

You will also note that the major catalogues describe some issues as having bluish shades in the centers. This is very true for CW22 and CW23, and there may be a shade of blue in CW25, although it seems to me more like a greyish color than blue. I do not see any bluish tones in the center of any other issue. They appear to be more shades of black or grey to me. My wife, the artist, tells me that blue is always seen in grey or black colors, so you will have to decide for yourself if you see any blue shades. However, you should compare the colors only after checking the other identification factors.

I hope this will help you to identify your Grenada 10s stamps. Please feel free to write if you have any questions or if you have additional information about these stamps. For further details, consult Eric's article: he explains the printing process, provides the printing dates, and indicates the quantity of stamps produced for each requisition. You will be surprised by the low quantities that were printed of a stamp that can be purchased for as little as \$5.

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## *BCPSG Meetings in 1994, 1995, and 1996*

The program for the 1994 meeting, which will take place on October 1 at King of Prussia, a suburb of Philadelphia, appears on the next page. Everyone is invited to attend, as there will be the friendly atmosphere and fellowship that are the hallmarks of the BCPSG. There will be several British Caribbean exhibits, all with the usual high quality that our meetings attract: Bahamas, Cayman Islands (two), Jamaica, Leeward Islands (two), and Tobago.

More information on the 1995 meeting, which will be held in Barbados next May, will be found on an insert that accompanies this issue of the journal. If you plan to attend, don't forget to send in \$100 to

Mary Green before the end of the year. Peter Kaulback informs us that in a letter he has received from the Barbados Philatelic Society, the local stamp collectors welcome this opportunity to meet members of the BCPSG.

And finally, although 1996 is still some time away, a decision has been made to have our annual meeting that year in Toronto, in conjunction with CAPEX 96. While the exhibition will be held on June 8-16, 1996, the date and location of the meeting and other BCPSG activities have not yet been determined.



## 1994 BCPSG Meeting in Philadelphia

**When:** October 1, 1994  
During the Philadelphia National Stamp Exhibition  
(show begins on September 30)

**Where:** Sheraton Valley Forge Hotel  
Gulph Road and First Avenue  
King of Prussia, PA 19406; tel.: (215) 265-1500

King of Prussia is a suburb of Philadelphia, situated about 15 miles northwest of the downtown core, between Valley Forge and Norristown. If you are driving, from I-76 take exit 26; from I-276 (Pennsylvania Turnpike), take exit 24.

There is limousine service to the hotel from Philadelphia International Airport every 30 minutes; cost: approx. \$18. For more information, call Liberty Cab & Limo Service, (215) 365-8414.

**What:** *Throughout the show*

- The BCPSG will have a Hospitality Suite at the Sheraton Valley Forge Hotel, rooms 1108-1109. The suite will be open September 30 (Friday) and October 1 (Saturday). See Michel Forand or Peter McCann for access.
- The BCPSG will also have its own table at the show. Please stop by and greet members, talk British Caribbean, sign up new members, etc.

### *Friday*

- BCPSG dinner ("Dutch treat"): Friday evening at approx. 8 p.m. (after the AAPE cocktail) at a restaurant in the hotel complex or nearby; check at the BCPSG for the location and for booking.
- After dinner, informal get-together in the BCPSG Hospitality Suite; members and guests are welcome.

### *Saturday*

- 8.30 a.m.: BCPSG Officers' and Trustees' breakfast (check with Peter McCann for location)
- 2 p.m.: BCPSG meeting (see show program or check at BCPSG table for location)
  - Brief business meeting
  - British Caribbean Round Table, chaired by Peter McCann, BCPSG president; bring some material and share it with fellow members in this "show-and-tell" session
- 4.30 p.m.: BCPSG auction, held in BCPSG Hospitality Suite; BCPSG members only.
- After the auction: dinner (members to make their own arrangements)
- After dinner, informal get-together in the BCPSG Hospitality Suite; members and guests are welcome.



## Jamaica Jottings

by I. A. POTTER

### The 'JAMAICA' Straight-line Handstamps

My article in the September 1993 issue of our journal proved to be the catalyst needed to obtain the information I required on the straight line 'JAMAICA' handstamps. As I had guessed before, it is necessary to re-write the pages in Thomas Foster's book on the subject.

It now appears that a packet service was provided between 1745 and 1749 by the postal authorities, which Tom did not mention. This service was set up in response to urgent requests after the outbreak of Anglo-Spanish hostilities in 1739 – the War of Jenkin's Ear, which France entered a year later, due to problems with the Austrian Succession. The first sailing was in November 1745, as announced in the *St James Evening Post*. The service was discontinued after the final sailing of July 1749 due to lack of use, the value of postage "having dwindled to £39 outwards [from Falmouth] & to £48 inwards." I am very grateful to Kenneth Watson for this information.

Post both to and from Jamaica during the period 1745 to 1749 had a previously unrecorded, straight-line 'JAMAICA' handstamp applied in Kingston. On this mark, the 'j' did not drop below the line of the rest of the lettering as it did on marks used on post after 1755, when the packet service was re-introduced. I have been able to inspect two examples of this mark held by Ken Watson and two held by Robert Swarbrick.

The two letters shown in the illustration – one from each collection – show the earliest and latest recorded examples of this mark. Of the two other examples, one, from London to Jamaica, is dated 31st January 1747; the other, in the reverse direction, is dated 2nd May 1749.

The newly recorded mark is very similar to the old type J1, and I have considered the possibility that the die was damaged and re-shaped sometime between 1749 and 1755, when it was out of use.

However, Bob disagrees with this.

Thus I suggest that the 1745–49 mark should be now recorded as type J1 and that Foster's types J1, J2, and J3 (p. 64 of his book) should be changed to types J2, J3, and J4. To this should be added the new type J5, which is the mark I found on a letter from a ship in Port Royal Harbour dated March 4th 1790 (see "Jamaica Jottings" in the September 1993 issue of the journal). This appears to be the marking to which Tom Foster referred to in a note to his listing of the old J1 when he wrote, "There may possibly be two markings of this type differing in the width of the letter 'm'." In fact, the main difference is the depth of the centre of the 'm' and the size of the 'c'.

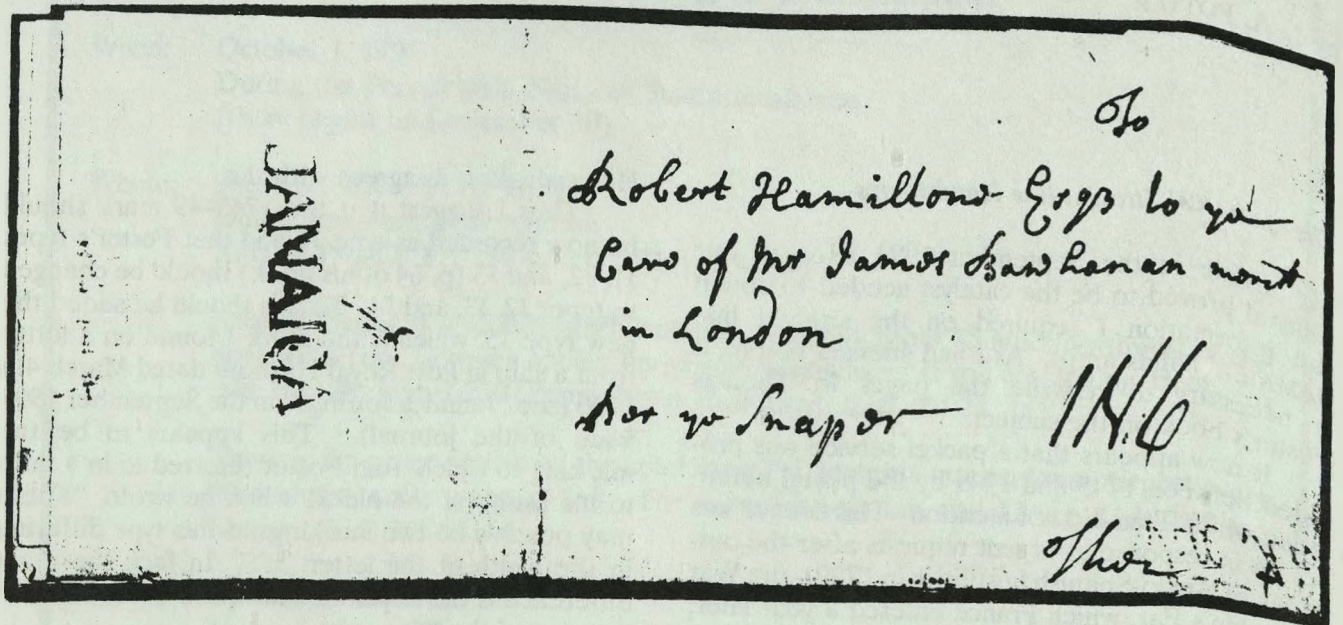
There is a possibility that this mark was used at Port Royal, as naval letters were often put aboard the packet vessels as they passed Port Royal on their way out of Kingston Harbour to the Caribbean. This was one of the reasons in later years for the use of the green 'JAMAICA - F' fleuron in Falmouth (England), as this post was loose and not cancelled in Kingston. I would be delighted to hear of any examples of this mark that would either confirm or refute this theory.

We now come to the dated 'JAMAICA' handstamps, numbered J4 to J7 by Tom Foster but now renumbered J6 to J9. As a result of the material sold in the Perrin-Fitzherbert sale in 1989 and of Tom's own remarks, we should add three other marks:

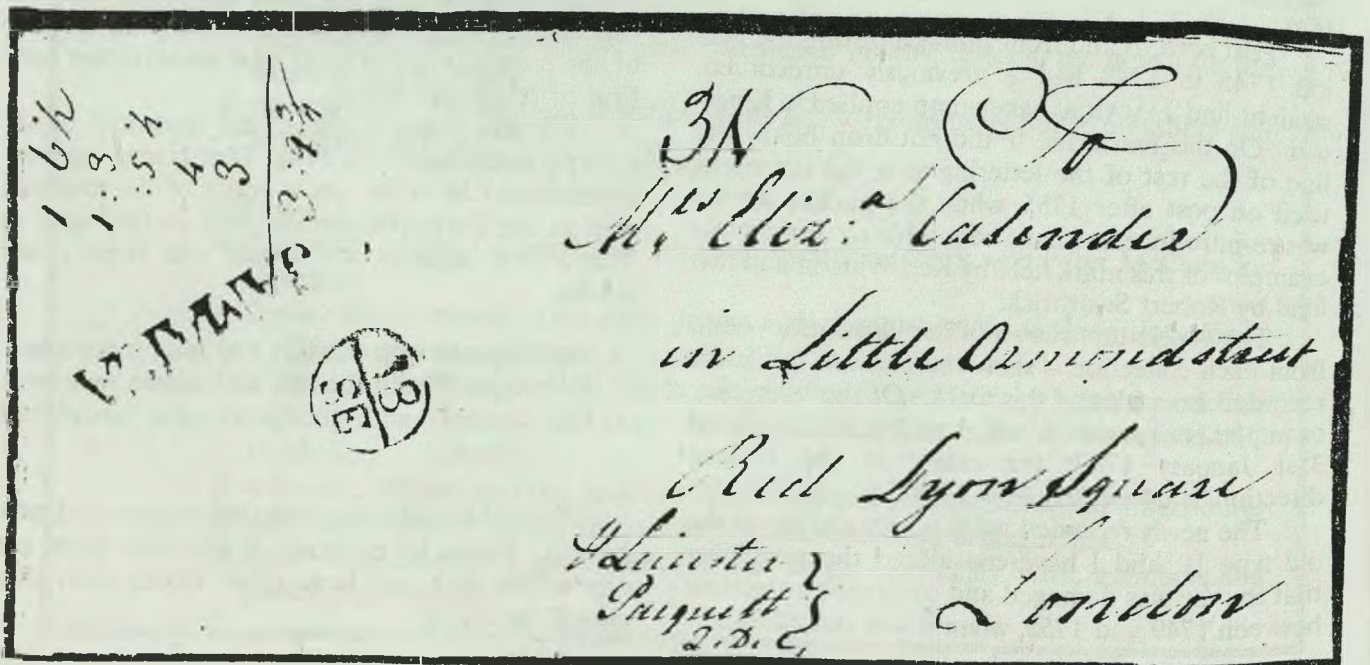
- J6a: type J6 with the day and month reversed;
- J7a: type J7 with the day and month reversed;
- J7b: type J7 with the year digits completely absent.

The table summarises the information as I now have it. Please let me know if you think there are any errors or if you have other information that should be added.





Letter from Jamaica, dated 12th August 1746, endorsed 'per ye Snapper'. The 'JAMAICA' mark on this letter is the earliest recorded postal marking from Jamaica. Rated '1N6' (1/6, the single-letter rate), representing the increase introduced on 9th December 1745. (R. V. Swarbrick collection)



Letter dated 12th July 1749, endorsed 'p Leicester Pacquett' (cropped at left). Rated '3N' (3/-) for a double letter, which arrived at Falmouth on 14th September, the final voyage on this particular service. (K. Watson collection)



## REVISED LIST OF THE STRAIGHT-LINE 'JAMAICA' HANDSTAMPS, 1749-1804

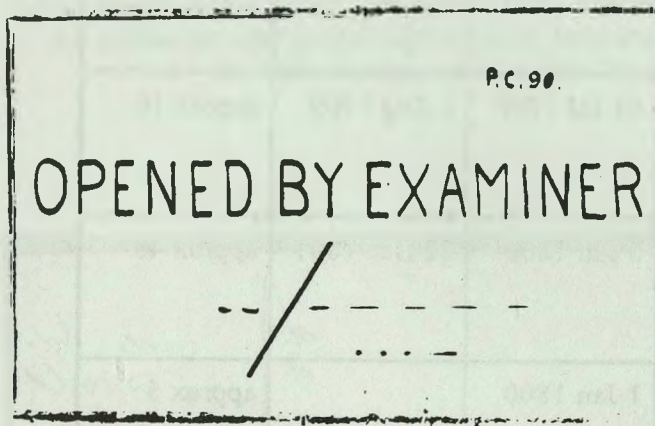
Code	Handstamp	E.K.D.	L.K.D.	Number Known
J1	JAMAICA	12 Aug 1746	12 Jul 1749	4
J2	JAMAICA	1755	4 Dec 1798	approx 50
J3	IAMAICA	3 Jul 1764	28 Dec 1797	over 100
J4	IAMAICA	26 Mar 1768	1777	approx 100
J5	JAMAICA	4 Mar 1790		Unique
J6	JAMAICA 16 JUN·99	3 Mar 1799	8 Dec 1799	approx 40
J6a	JAMAICA JUL14 99	14 Jul 1799	1 Aug 1799	approx 10
J7	JAMAICA 21DEC·1800	6 Jan 1800	22 Dec 1801	approx 40
J7a	JAMAICA JANI 1800	1 Jan 1800		approx 5
J7b	JAMAICA 7 MAR	6 Jan 1802	11 Apr 1802	approx 10
J8	JAMAICA 18MAR·03	1802	14 Jul 1804	approx 15
J9	JAMAICA 11SEP1803	5 Aug 1801	16 Dec 1804	approx 40



## *Bermuda WWII Censorship: Some Comments*

by JOHN N. TYACKE

Michel Forand's interesting article, "The 'I C' Code Used by Censors in Bermuda During WWII," in the December 1993 journal contains what I consider to be a dangerous mistake. This is the cover shown in Michel's Figure 1, postmarked 28 May 1941, with a manuscript 'I.C.' I believe that any cover earlier than about December 1941 with any 'I C' must be considered tampered with; there are plenty of them about, as the temptation to add 'I C' to "prove" the Bermuda provenance of censorship is too easy. The cover was certainly censored in Bermuda, as Imperial censorship had been operating there for some time, but without disclosing the location by any code.



*Figure 1.*

The code letters were in fact sent out from the U.K. in December 1941. The earliest reference to them in the files of the Chief Postal Censor for Canada (at the National Archives of Canada in Ottawa) is an indistinct memo from the U.K. dated 29 December and referring to an earlier letter of the 16th which obviously did not contain the code letters. The fact that the code letters are first seen in January 1942 (with a few in December 1941, possibly on delayed mail), all over the Commonwealth is conclusive proof of the date of commencement. At the same time the U.K. requested that Commonwealth countries start to use a standard wording on the label, including the 'PC 90'. They even sent a sketch with the memo referred to, which is copied

with Figure 1. Both the code letters and label design were adopted by nearly all colonies and Dominions, the exceptions being Australia and South Africa. Other colonies which did not have time to put the code into effect were Hong Kong (Z), Malaya-Singapore (FF), Penang (GG), Sarawak (HH), and North Borneo (II), all of which had a spot of trouble with the Japanese.

For some reason there has always been some reticence on the part of collectors to believe that Imperial censorship was active in Bermuda (and in Antigua, Jamaica, Trinidad, and other islands) before the code letters begin in early 1941. From my accumulation of covers of Bermuda censorship, the following seems proven to me.

Transit censorship was occasionally undertaken by Bermuda-based censors using the red PC 102 labels from February to October 1940. Imperial censors (identified by their numbers, usually over 1000) certainly were active by March 1940 and common by September 1940.

I have never seen the blue Bermuda B.C.1 labels used for transit censorship, and I find them phased out by March 1942. I assume that these local terminal censors (the highest number I have is 742) were re-issued with the C8100 series that they then used from early 1942 on Terminal censorship in Bermuda. A similar process of re-numbering the local censors took place at the same time in Jamaica and Trinidad, where they too used 8000 numbers. Only very rarely did Imperial censors examine terminal mail; Michel's Figure 8 shows an example. I have four examples, all to North America, postmarked in March or April 1943, examined by censors 1355, 2002, 3714, and 4033, and all with manuscript 'C'. It is often difficult to ascertain, before the code-letter era, where a letter was censored; was it in the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Jamaica, Trinidad, or Bermuda? Compounding the problem is the fact that many censors worked in the U.K. before going to Gibraltar or Bermuda, and then sometimes moving again to Antigua or Trinidad. This to me is the pleasure of accumulating covers from these territories.

Michel's Figure 5 shows Bermuda censoring by examiner 4179 in 1942; I have a similar usage in



February 1943, but I also have covers censored by the same examiner in Antigua on mail from Martinique, which was being closely watched by Imperial censorship because of the major French navy ships based at pro-Vichy Guadeloupe and Martinique. The covers are dated August and November 1941, and February and March 1942 (the latter two with 'I B' handstamps). The February cover has the added bonus of a manuscript '6044'; I believe this signifies that censor no. 4179 referred the contents to his/her colleague no. 6044 for confirmation that it was acceptable. 6044's presence in Bermuda and Antigua has been comprehensively written up, but I have not yet seen proof that he or she was, previously or subsequently, in Gibraltar, where most low 6000 numbers have been reported. I imagine the British will release censorship files soon, and we will be able to establish many movements.

The Bermuda Terminal censorship series of 8100s also deserves some consideration. The lowest number I have is 8104, and I assume that 8100 to 8103 exist, but they may belong to senior censor staff whose work was more often supervisory.

An interesting example is shown in Michel's Figure 4, with printed label 'I.C./8101' used in October 1942 on transit mail from Spain to the U.S.A. I assume that this senior Terminal censorship officer had transferred to Imperial censorship. Who has other examples of 8100 to 8103?

The highest censor I have is 8184, but within this range the numbers 8171 to 8175 are normally encountered with a 'J' as having been used in British Honduras; but, being in the Bermuda series, are they seen with a 'C' used in Bermuda? The only one I have is 8175 (see my Figure 2), used on 30 April 1943. An enquiry to Brian Rogers (the British Honduras specialist) elicited a reply sending me a photocopy of a Bermuda use of C/8175 of 18 September 1944, with the same CL6 label but with the usual typeface, not the sharp seriffed '7' shown in my Figure 2. Brian further commented that "along with your cover it shows that 8175 was in Bermuda both before and after his/her short sojourn in British Honduras."

The very next number, 8176, has no 'C' on the label shown in Figure 3. There are no postal date-stamps but the naval censor has dated it '27/1/44'. The handstamps 'Air Mail' and 'Post Office / Maritime Mail / Postage Paid' are in an identical mauve colour. The printing of the label as well as the number show it to be a Bermuda usage: presumably, 8176 worked exclusively on naval mail, where even the code letter 'C' might have given away the location of a ship.

The comments above show that an awareness of the individual censor numbers can lead to some interesting discoveries.

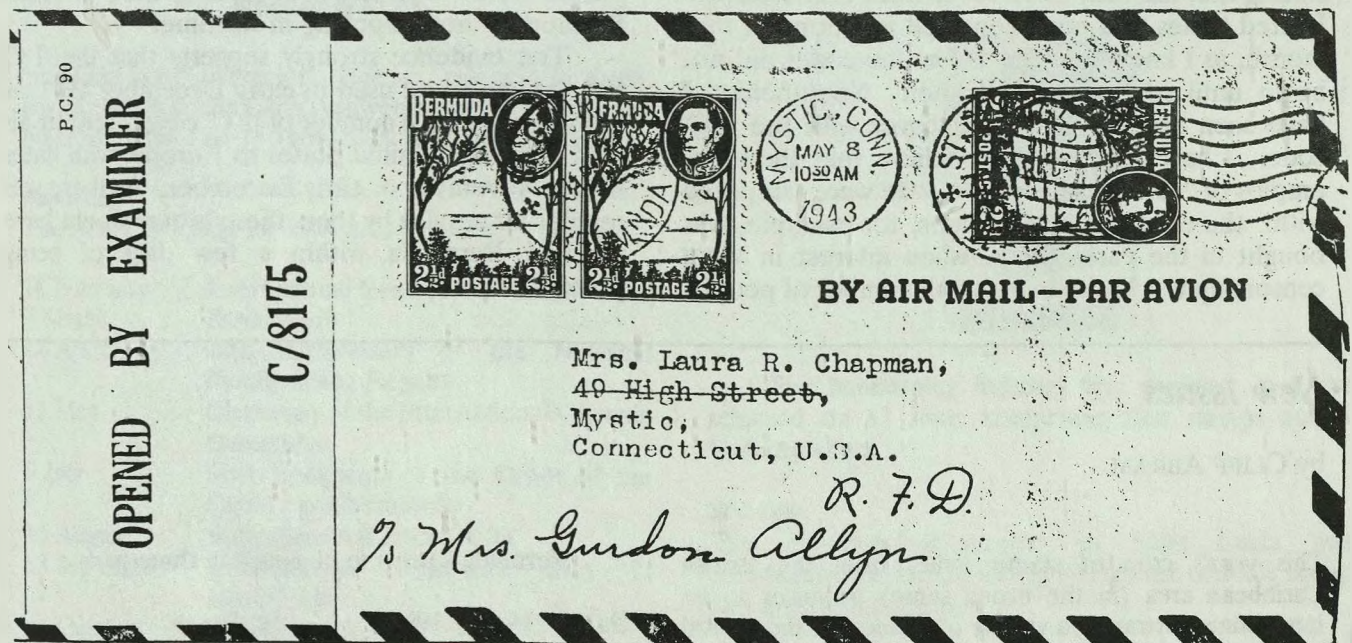


Figure 2. The 'OPENED BY EXAMINER' portion of the label, which is on the back of the envelope, had been added, and the illustration has been reduced.



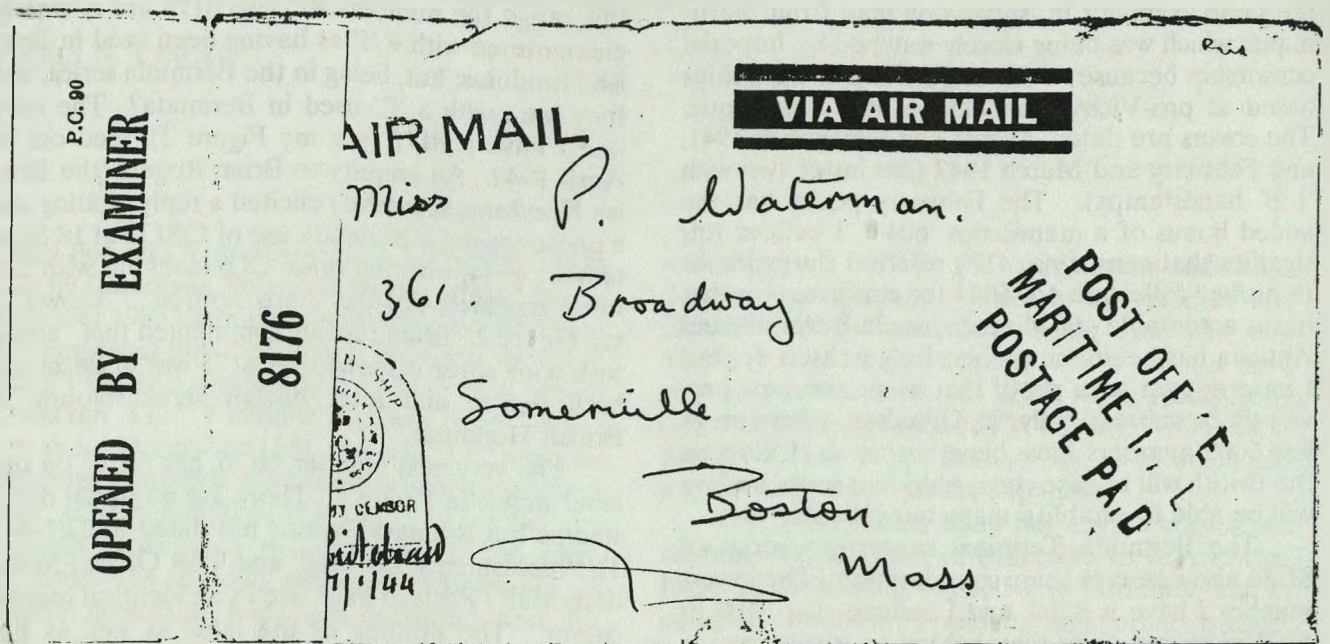


Figure 3. The 'OPENED BY EXAMINER' portion of the label, which is on the back of the envelope, has been added, and the illustration has been reduced.

*Comment by M. Forand*

In my December 1993 article, I carefully avoided stating that the May 1941 cover from France to the United States had been censored in Bermuda that month, as I knew that the use of the codes did not begin until several months later. Nonetheless, I have seen another May 1941 cover with the 'I C' code. I have no reason to believe that these examples of "early" usage of the code were tampered with: the cover in my collection, for example, was bought in the early 1980s, when interest in WWII censorship was limited to a small number of people

and covers could be purchased for \$1 or \$2 each. So I simply conclude that these two letters were posted by surface and took a long time to reach Bermuda – not surprising in wartime.

The evidence strongly suggests that the 'I C' code began to be used in early December 1941, as I have recorded a number of 'I C' covers sent by air mail from the United States to Europe, with dates in late November or early December. As there was regular air service by then, these letters would have reached Bermuda within a few days of being posted.

*New Issues*

by CLIFF ABRAM

This year's crop of stamp issues from the British Caribbean area (in the broad sense) promises to be interesting, portraying a variety of themes for the topical collector. Two of the islands/territories are releasing new definitives in 1994: *Bermuda's* will feature flowering fruits, whereas news about the subject of *Barbados'* new definitives has not reached me as I write this.

Bermuda's set is to be issued in three parts:

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Part 1 (14 July 1994) | 5¢, Peach        |
|                       | 7¢, Fig          |
|                       | 15¢, Natal Plum  |
|                       | 20¢, Pomegranate |
|                       | \$8, Lemon       |

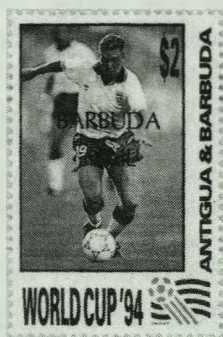


Part 2 (6 October 1994)	10¢, Calabash 25¢, Mulberry 35¢, Grapes 55¢, Oranges \$1, Prickly Pear \$5, Banana
Part 3 (17 February 1995)	18¢, Locust Wild Honey 60¢, Surinam Cherry 75¢, Loquat 90¢, Sugar Apple \$2, Paw Paw \$3, Bay Grape

Other issues released recently or about to be released include the following:

#### *Antigua-Barbuda*

A set featuring World Cup soccer comprises 12 sheetlets comprising five stamps, to be sold as a set for EC\$24 (about US\$9.60 or UK£5.28). The stamps depict England's World Cup heroes, which is somewhat ironic, given that England did not take part in this year's World Series.



"Barbuda Mail" overprints: one set, released in April, has 16 stamps dealing with Anniversaries and Events; the other set, issued on 15 June, features Transportation.

#### *Bahamas*

The stamp program for 1994 is as follows:

18 February	International Year of the Family
7 March	Royal Visit
27 April	40th Anniversary of the National Family Island Regatta
31 May	Centenary of the International Olympic Committee
5 July	First Recipients of the Order of the Caribbean Community
16 August	Butterflies/PHILAKOREA 94
13 September	Environment Protection, Part 2: Marine Life
31 October	Christmas 94

#### *Barbados*

This island has also issued stamps honouring the first recipients of the Order of the Caribbean Community – Sir Shridath Ramphal, Derek Walcott (1992 Nobel Prize for Literature), and William Demas. The other sets issued by Barbados this year include:

11 January	Sports and Tourism: cricket (10¢), car racing (35¢), golf (50¢), the 10K run (70¢), and swimming (\$1.20)
18 February	Migratory Birds: whimbrel (10¢), American golden plover (35¢), ruddy turnstone (70¢), tricoloured heron (\$3)
25 April	Coastal Conservation: Bathsheba (10¢), Pico-Tenerife (65¢), lighthouse (90¢), Consett Bay (\$2.50)

#### *Belize*

No fewer than 70 species of bats are known in Belize! An interesting set of four stamps depicting the eating habits of four species was released on 30 May: Lonchorhina Aurita, which eats insects (25¢), Vampyroides Caraccioli, which feeds on fruits (60¢), Noctilio Leporinus, which feeds on fish (75¢), and last but not least, Desmodus Rotundus (\$2), a vampire bat. Of the three species of bats that enjoy a meal of blood, Belize has two.

#### *Nevis*

A set of eight stamps and two souvenir sheets featuring Hummel figurines was issued on 6 April: Umbrella Girl (5¢), For Father (25¢), Apple Tree Girl (50¢), March Winds (80¢), Have the Sun in Your Heart (\$1), Blue Belle (\$1.60), Winter Fun (\$2), and Apple Tree Boy (\$5).



The beekeeping industry was depicted in a set released on 13 June, comprising four stamps and a souvenir sheet.

#### *St Lucia*

The abolition of slavery in Saint Lucia was commemorated on 27 June by the release of a 20¢ stamp and a \$5 souvenir sheet.



## Military Flashes

by GALE J. RAYMOND

Surely one of the most neglected aspects of our interest in islands and nations of the Caribbean area is military postal history, including naval and military training "exercises" and operations, and shore stations and facilities. This is a somewhat brief survey of recent Forces-related postal events in the area.

### Bahamas

The Bahamas since early 1941 has had a multitude of Forces postmarks from U.S. facilities on Walkers Cay, Grand Bahama, Eleuthera, Mayaguana, Exuma, New Providence, and San Salvador, plus numerous tracking stations – GMRD, USAF, USN, ESCG, AUTEC on Andros – and from the Royal Air Force base at Windsor Field. Canada also maintained a detachment during World War II.

While the U.S. Navy and British AUTEC facility near Fresh Creek, Andros Island, has had since 1963 a long series of various postal markings under the U.S. and British flags as the Atlantic Undersea Testing and Evaluation Centre, we are indebted indeed for the latest cancels to Alain Pautard, stationed there, a rare "general collector." In 1993, there appeared a new 'U.S. NAVY / FPO AA 34058' datestamp – a four-killer-bar type (Figure 1), plus a smaller, double-circle utility dater with the same inscription.

Even more recently, with date of APR 7 1994, a cover arrived with an intriguing private hand cancel – 'ANDROS IS. BAHAMAS / FPO AA 34058' with a "mailer's postmark permit" (#001) cancelling U.S. stamps (Figure 2). To my knowledge, this is the first Mailer's Postmark Permit used at any U.S. APO or FPO. Mr Pautard, the permit holder, also sent a cover to a friend at *Linn's Stamp News* who illustrated it, and this resulted in a flood of postmark requests to Mr Pautard, which he kindly fulfilled over a period of time. You might be lucky too, if you limit covers to no more than two.

AUTEC has had a Royal Navy Liaison Office since at least 1966, and I was fortunate to also receive a cover from that office, bearing British postage stamps (Figure 3). The return address is shown as "Naval Party 1011 – AUTEC, BFPO 488,"

and the OHMS tan-colored envelope has a London 'MARITIME MAIL' postmark dated 6 May 1994.

### Barbados

In the 1970s, the U.S. Navy had an oceanographic research facility on an estate in St Lucy, at the northern end of the island. The station headquarters was in the mansion itself and its Officer Commanding was former BCPSGer Commander Charles E. Zettle, USN. Unfortunately, he was not then a stamp collector – at least, not of military markings. During the relatively short life of the facility, it had a post office, FPO Miami 34055 (c.1978–c.1980), which closed when the detachment returned to the United States. Alas, I have found no surviving examples of its cancel, despite having tracking down the former naval mail clerk (NMC) to her subsequent civilian mail route in Hollywood, Florida. Neither she nor Commander Zettle had saved any of the postmarks.

After FPO 34055 ceased operations, military personnel assigned to the American embassy in Bridgetown used the postal address of "Box B," FPO Miami 34054, located at the USN facility on Antigua. Mail was relayed to Barbados by safe-hand courier with some degree of regularity. FPO 34054 hand cancels were normally ill-struck and illegible during the Navy hitch of an uncaring NMC, but her replacement showed sharp improvement, fortunately.

A few weeks ago, a State Department publication indicated re-establishment of a Barbados FPO AA 34055 for USN, USMC, and other Forces personnel at the American embassy. Several covers just received included a note that the FPO had reopened in April 1992 but was seldom used due to lack of a proper datestamp. To my surprise and delight, stamps are being cancelled with a four-line chop simply inscribed 'AMERICAN EMBASSY / BRIDGETOWN / F.P.O. AA / 34055' (Figure 4) at least as an interim measure until a more standard cancelling device is received there. The covers did indeed arrive normally, not under separate cover, confirmed by the bar codes on the faces, on 30 July 1994. Please confine cover requests to two only, lest the privilege be abused and cease.



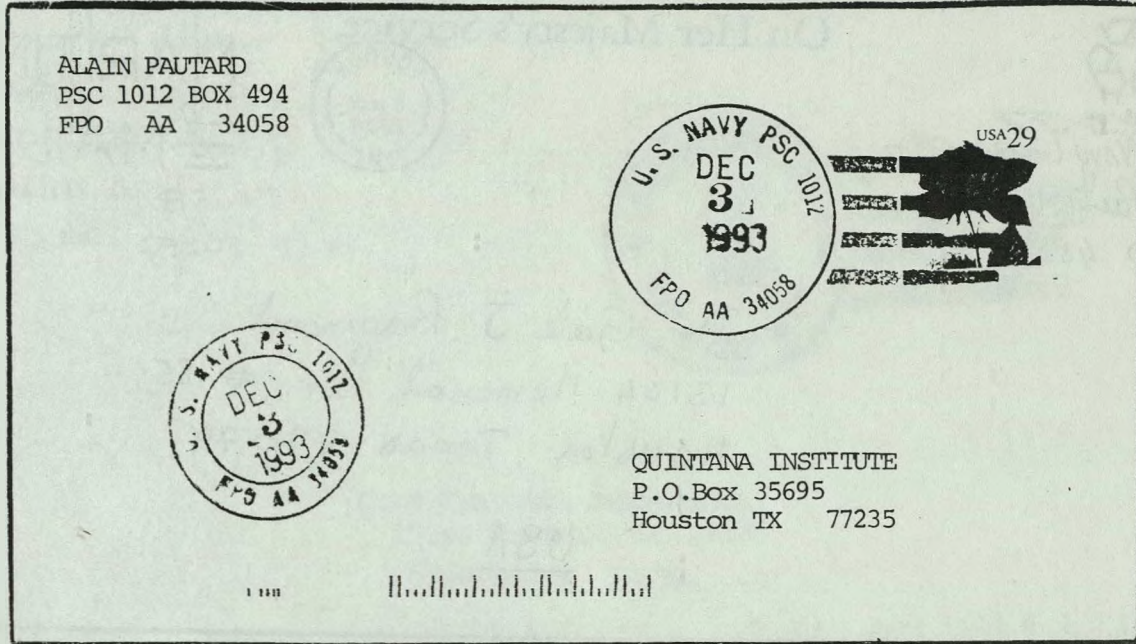


Figure 1. Mail from the Andros Island facility is flown out "by contract" to West Palm Beach, Florida, where a route marking is often sprayed across or near the stamp.

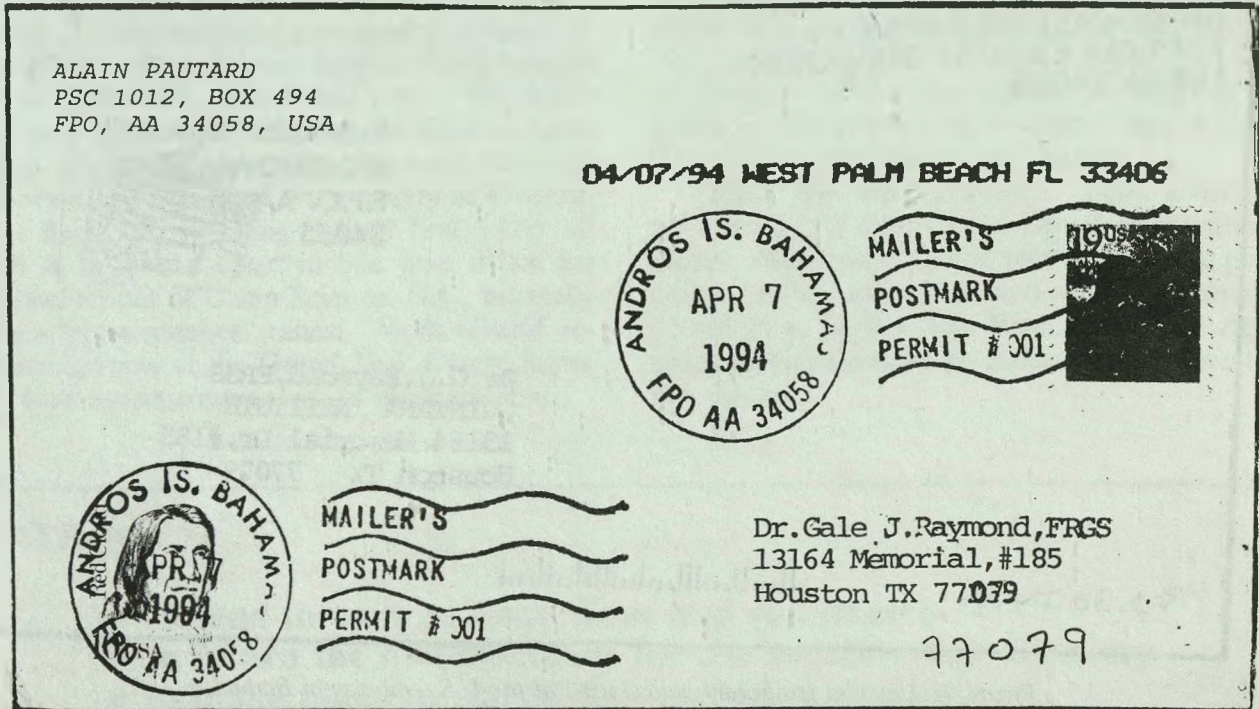


Figure 2. A private 'mailer's postmark permit' cancel on cover.



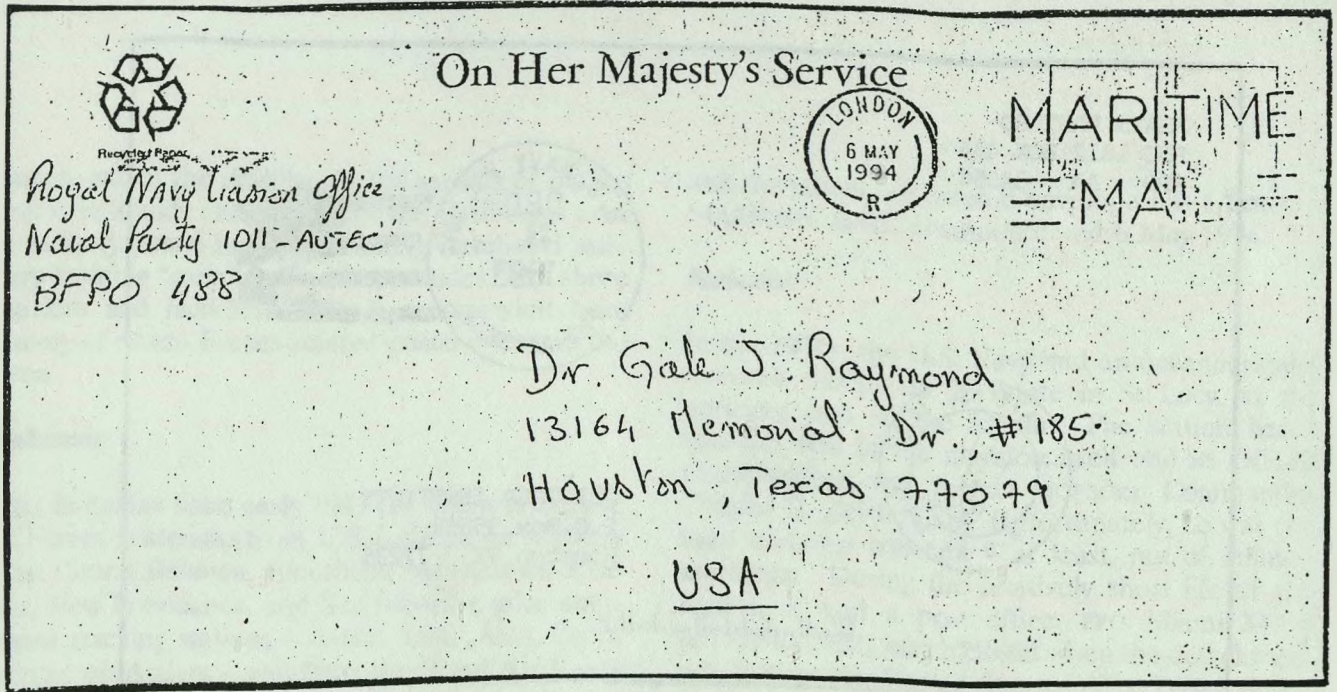


Figure 3. An OHMS cover from the Royal Navy Liaison Office at AUTEK, Andros Island, Bahamas.

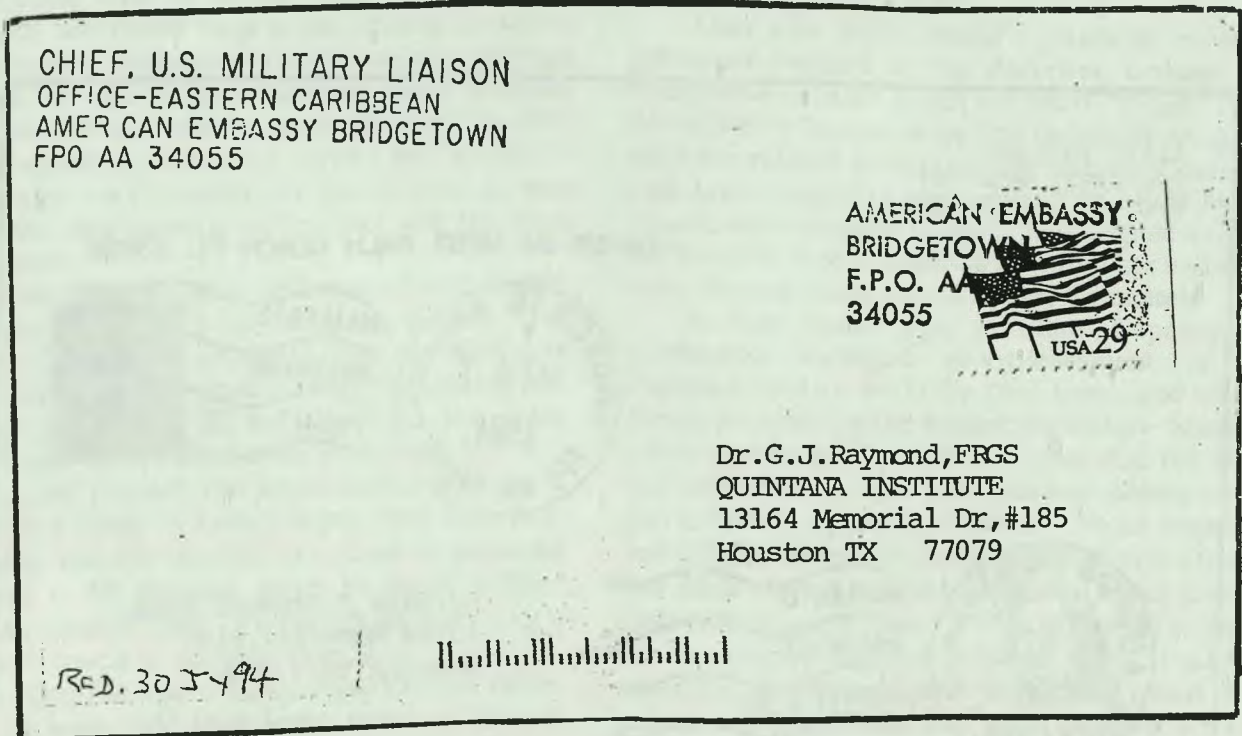


Figure 4. Unusual temporary cancel used at the U.S. embassy in Barbados.



*Turks & Caicos Islands*

(pronounced KAYcos, not KYcos!)

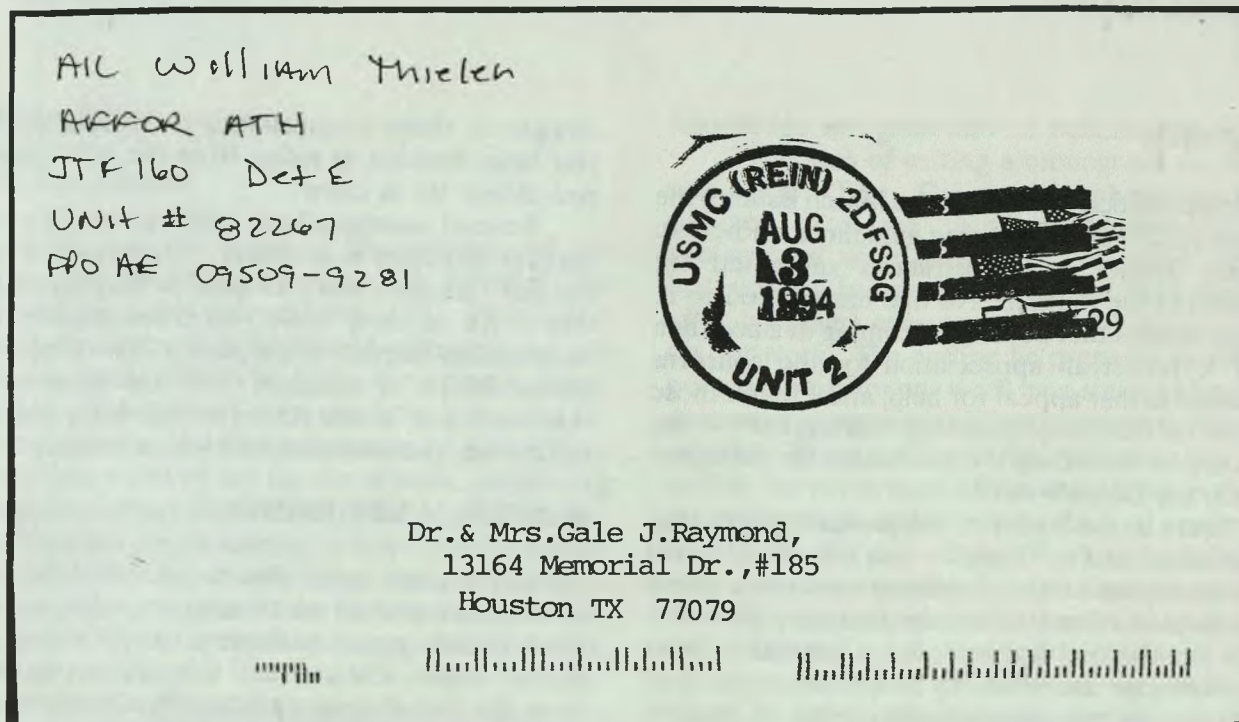


Figure 5. Use of a USMC cancel in Grand Turk Island.

With the consent of the Turks & Caicos government, a temporary-type Haitian Processing Camp tent-city has been erected on Grand Turk Island. Medical and administrative personnel from the U.S. military and civilian staff are using as a mail address FPO AE 09509-9821 since 9 July 1994. The latest news (mid-August) is that as yet no Haitians have arrived. To the degree possible, the large camp already existing at the U.S. Navy facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, is being utilized first. FPO AE 09509 is, in fact, a USMC mobile post office for detachments out of Camp Lejeune, N.C., normally using a "Navy number" cancel. With several acquaintances now at the Grand Turk Camp, hopefully I can expect covers soon, to illustrate here.

[Ed.: A few days after Gale's article reached me, an illustration did arrive (Figure 5). Gale expressed surprise at the cancel actually used at FPO 09509, which reads 'USMC (REIN) 2DFSSG / UNIT 2'.]

Note: Corrections should be made to the article on "New U.S. APO in Belize" that appeared in the June 1994 issue of the journal.

First, the British airport camp address is B.F.P.O. 12 and has various FPOs serving within its scope. And second, the correct name of the postal officer (ex officio) at U.S. APO AA 34025 should be on record as Lt. Col. Jose Rivera-Sanabria. Again, cover requests should be limited to no more than two, please.

**Don't forget:**

- to send in your renewal form and remittance
- to return the questionnaire for the membership directory
- to make plans to attend the Barbados meeting



## *From the Editor's Desk*

by MICHEL FORAND

### *Son of "Help!"*

A feature entitled "Help!" in the March issue of the journal (p. 28) provides some guidelines on how to prepare articles and illustrations submitted for inclusion in the journal. No one has reacted to it, but the articles that have been coming in since then seem to reflect an appreciation for the concerns expressed in that appeal for help, and I thank those authors for their understanding. Editing the journal can only be rewarding if contributors do their part to help the Editor's work.

There is one aspect of the journal's policy that is not mentioned in "Help!": as a rule, this journal does not reprint articles published elsewhere. Some authors have submitted articles that they have also given to other publications, but a journal such as the *BCPJ* can maintain its relevancy only if it maintains the rule of originality as one of its core principles. An exception to this rule occurred last year, when an article printed in the *BCPJ* also appeared in *The London Philatelist* at the same time. This was unintentional, and the policy of printing only original articles will be maintained, on the whole. However, the next edition of the journal will include an article that is also appearing in *A Postscript to the Postal Historian*, the journal of the Society of Postal Historians. Since membership in that society is strictly limited and the *Postscript* therefore has a very small distribution, it was felt that printing the article in the *BCPJ* would not constitute a major breach of the policy.

The occasional column, "Recent articles on B.W.I. subjects" (see p. 30 in the March issue), is intended to inform readers of articles in other publications dealing with the region. Readers wishing to obtain a copy of any of the articles listed in the column may contact the Editor.

### *Please Let Us Know*

A membership renewal form for 1995 is included with this issue of the journal. Once more, we ask that members send in their 1995 dues promptly so that we will not have to send reminders next March. As late as June of this year, there were several members who fully intended to remain members but had neglected to renew. Keeping records

straight in those circumstances is difficult. And if you have decided to resign from the BCPSG, won't you please let us know?

Several members have asked whether a membership directory is available. The answer is that the last directory was produced as long ago as the late 1970s or early 1980s. In order to gather the information needed to prepare a new directory, a questionnaire is enclosed with the membership renewal form. Please fill in the relevant spaces and return the questionnaire with your remittance.

### *WANTED: A NEW EDITOR*

Several readers noted that the cover of the June issue of the journal announced an article on Leeward Islands postal stationery that did not appear in that issue. The cause of this discrepancy stems from the fact that my professional commitments at the time were so demanding and so time-consuming that I was forced to neglect my duties as *BCPJ* Editor to some extent. I had fully intended to include Darryl Fuller's article in the June edition (it appears in the current issue), but space ran out and I forgot to change the cover accordingly.

Unfortunately, another error occurred in the crush: the wrong draft of Stewart Jessop's article on the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps was published. The updated and expanded draft will be published in the next edition.

I offer my apologies to both Darryl and Stewart, and to all readers.

These oversights, plus the fact that professional pressures forced me to delay the final preparation of the journal unduly at least twice during the past year, have convinced me that it is time to seek someone to replace me as Editor of the journal. It is generally agreed that a five-year stint is a reasonable duration in this position and that to prolong one's tenure beyond that limit is inviting "burnout," staleness, repetitiveness, boredom, etc. Because of these two factors, I will resign as Editor at the end of December 1995.

I fervently hope that it will not be difficult to find a new Editor. It would be even better if two or three people were to seek the job! I will be pleased to send information to anyone who would like to learn about the tasks involved.



## People, Places, and Events

Compiled by M. FORAND

### OBITUARIES

#### *Mrs Joan Johnson*

Joan Johnson, an honorary life member of the BCPSG, was the widow of Alfred N. Johnson, the first editor of this journal (1961–67). Those who joined the Group at its beginnings will remember Al and his heroic efforts to keep the journal going, with his wife's constant help. As Gale Raymond recalled recently, Al wrote/rewrote and typed all the initial issues and/or set up the articles, producing crude hand-drawn illustrations of the postmarks that accompanied the pioneering articles that appeared in the journal, and then cranked the journal on a mimeograph machine. Joan Johnson helped her husband to sort and staple the pages, then fold the journal and insert it into the envelopes, address them, add the stamps, and put the whole thing into the mail system.

The last two issues of the journal addressed to Mrs Johnson have been returned to us by the U.S. Postal Service, and extensive efforts to trace her current whereabouts have been unsuccessful. Mrs Johnson, whose last address is in the Houston area and who would be in her 90s today, is presumed to be deceased.

#### *Bill Cornell*

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* for June 12 announced that long-time BCPSG member Bill Cornell had died on June 8 at the age of 75. Mark Swetland has sent the following memorial tribute.

"Bill Cornell's passing is a loss to all of us whether we knew him or just his love for the stamps and postal history of Antigua. Bill and I began comparing notes on Antigua over 30 years ago – in March 1963. He was a great friend: we exchanged everything— ideas, data, stamps, photographs, and knowledge. We always had much to discuss.

"When Bill received any information, he always answered with additional data or comments that expanded upon the original information. He was thorough, meticulous, and exacting in his reasoning, his conclusions, and his writings. At times we disagreed, but he was always polite while firm. His

knowledge was great and his beliefs strongly held.

"The idea of writing a monograph on Antigua was Bill's. [Ed.: The monograph project is now referred to as the "Antigua Handbook".] Our professional work interfered with rapid progress, but we kept in contact throughout the years, even after his illness overcame his ability to concentrate on our work. The outline he prepared in 1967 has been the basis for our work ever since, although the present arrangement differs somewhat from the original. Many articles in the *BCPJ* owe their origin to Bill: he wrote most of the completed sections of the monograph and spurred others to prepare the sections he did not write. Working with Bill was strenuous, but everyone learned from his methods.

"We have never had a more devoted friend and believer in the BCPSG. Bill and I had corresponded for 12 years before we met in New Jersey in 1975, when he attended his first annual meeting of the Group at NOJEX. Thereafter he came to the annual meeting whenever his work would allow.

"Professionally, Bill worked for General Electric, where he had a significant impact on the development of jet engines during his 42-year employment there. Despite our years of friendship, the obituary in the *Cincinnati Enquirer* revealed aspects of Bill's personality that he never mentioned. For example, Bill's wife, Audrey, is quoted as saying that he was an excellent gourmet cook.

Although in recent years illness kept Bill from continuing the work he began so long ago, most of it is correct today as it was when he first wrote it. We have lost an enthusiastic supporter and a good friend."

### BARBADOS STAMPS PRINTED AT HOME

Both Keith and Edmund Bayley have sent photocopies of cuttings from *The Barbados Advocate* indicating that a local firm, Cot Printery Limited, is the first company in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to print postage stamps. The first issue produced by Cot Printery – three 70¢ stamps released by Barbados in early July – commemorates "the first recipients of the Order of the Caribbean Community – Great West Indians."



Cot Printery thus joins an elite group: today, there are only 12 firms still printing stamps in the world, according to the *Advocate*. The newspaper adds that the company, located in Christ Church parish, has a staff of 40 and state-of-the-art pre-press and printing technology. It intends "to print all of the postage stamp requirements for Barbados, currently estimated at about \$250,000 worth of stamps, by 1995." The following year, Cot Printery will be tackling the CARICOM postage market, estimated to be between US\$2.5 million and US\$3 million annually."

**"DESTROY THIS BOOK!"**

Derek Worboys, *Madame Joseph Forged Postmarks*, edited by Roger B. West. London: The Royal Philatelic Society, London, and the British Philatelic Trust, 1994, 122 p., hardcover. ISBN 0 900631 29 5 and ISBN 0 871777 08 9.

When Derek Worboys learned of the existence of the devices used to produce these forgeries, he sought to enlist the help of a number of stamp dealers in order to purchase these materials, publish a full list of the forged postmarks and illustrate them, and thus make them known to collectors. The reaction was apparently less than enthusiastic: "Frankly," writes Worboys in the Prologue to *Madame Joseph Forged Postmarks*, "I was amazed at the negative response. It almost appeared that many of those consulted actually wanted publication suppressed!"

Although one may indeed regret this type of attitude, it is perhaps not as surprising as one might wish: many collectors have already found, to their dismay, that a number of their "fine used" stamps (especially high values) were subjected to Madame Joseph's very skillful artistry. And many dealers have probably found similar items in their stock.

The 438 postmarks (plus a number of miscellaneous other markings, such as cork cancels, and sur-

charges and overprints) shown in this book are extremely well done, and it is easy to see why experts were confounded by them. The period covered by these forgeries span the years 1852 to 1967. The British West Indies area is particularly well represented:

Antigua	8	forgeries	
Bahamas	9	"	
Barbados	7	"	
Barbuda	1	"	
Bermuda	5	"	
Br. Guiana	8	"	
Br. Honduras	7	"	(incl. type O-3)
Br. Virgin Is.	8	"	
Cayman Is.	9	"	
Dominica	8	"	
Grenada	11	"	
Jamaica	3	"	(incl. 'AO')
Montserrat	8	"	
Nevis	1	"	
St Kitts	8	"	(incl. 'A09')
St Lucia	11	"	(incl. 'A11')
St Vincent	8	"	(incl. 'A10')
Trinidad	4	"	(incl. 'A14')
Turks Is.	5	"	(incl. 'T I')

In connection with Worboys' book, the following note has been received from Morris Ludington:

"I have recently been sent photocopies of the Bahamas and Bermuda postmarks illustrated in Derek Worboys' book, *Madame Joseph Forged Postmarks*. On checking their dates, I found that Bahamas, illustration no. 41, and Bermuda, illustration no. 64 (dated 15 AUG 43 and 16 JAN 44, respectively), were both Sundays, when the post officer were closed. It might be worthwhile to check the dates on the forged postmarks of other colonies, in case other Sunday dates were also used."

## Secretary's Report

by PETER KAULBACK

All applicants listed in the June issue of the journal have been admitted to membership in the British

Caribbean Philatelic Study Group with the exception of Mr Cabbage.



**New Applicants**

- D'Anneo, A. H., 1085 Dunaweal Lane, Calistoga, CA 94515; sponsored by T. Giraldi; collects Italian offices abroad, mail transiting through the Caribbean, Sardinia
- Green, Harold U., Tanglewood, Hill Road South, Helsey, Cheshire, WA6 9PT, United Kingdom; sponsored by J.M.L. Spaven; collects Leeward Islands (federal issues)
- Higgins, Henry, 302 S. Irish Street, Greeneville, TN 37743; sponsored by G. Raymond; collects British West Indies
- McCloy, B. M., 7 The Warren, Carshalton Beeches, Surrey, SM5 4EQ, United Kingdom; sponsored by A.P.D. Sutcliffe; collects postal history of Jamaica
- Newton, Peter M., 6130 Mill Road, Somerset, CA 95684; sponsored by T. Giraldi; collects British Caribbean stamps to 1966, United States, Germany, Portugal and colonies, Switzerland
- Parsons, Henry George, 110 Stanley Green Road, Poole, Dorset, BH15 3AQ, United Kingdom; sponsored by R. V. Swarbrick; collects Royal Mail Steamship Co. in the Caribbean, transatlantic mails, Crimea War
- The Lord Spens, Gould, Frittenden, Kent, TN17 2DT, United Kingdom; sponsored by M. Forand; collects overprints, mint and on cover
- Yendall, Eric P., 1110 Secord Avenue, Ottawa, Canada K1H 8E1; sponsored by M. Forand; collecting interests not indicated

**Deceased**

Mr William Cornell  
Mrs Joan Johnson

**Resignation**

H. Moreton-Black

**Dropped for non-payment of 1994 dues**

P. Ashton	I. Cotton
C. Fannon	C. Finneran
C. Fraser	G. Freeman
C. Hinneburt-Murphy	V. Kreloff
E. Labiuk	D. Manchester
H. Mitchell	D. Napper
R. Rowand	W. Srtaska
C. Smith	P. Street
R. Thompson	F. Vasquez-Alamo
S. Voshell	J. Wynns

**Address Changes and Corrections**

- Dr Ernesto Arosemena, Apartado 9415, Zona 9, Panamá, Rep. de Panamá
- Mr Graham Bartlett: post code should read BS4 4HB
- Mr Ian D. Collens, P.O. Box 195, Woollahra, NSW 2025, Australia
- Mr Joseph Mahfood, P O Box 622, Liguanea, Kingston 6, Jamaica

**Criteria for BCPSG Medal Awards****Purpose**

To encourage competitive exhibits of philatelic material of the British Caribbean area.

**Eligibility**

- 1 To be considered, exhibits should display a strong knowledge of the subject in one or more of the areas defined below.
- 2 The medal must be awarded to the *best* British Caribbean exhibit.
- 3 The exhibit must merit a minimum of a show silver award by accepted judging standards (APS or other).
- 4 No minimum number of exhibits is required.
- 5 Membership in the BCPSG is not required.

**Jury Assistance**

BCPSG members may be asked to act as advisors to the show jury.

**Areas Included**

Anguilla	Antigua	Bahamas
Barbuda	Belize	Bermuda
British Guiana		British Honduras
British Virgin Is.	Cayman Is.	Dominica
Grenada	Guyana	Jamaica
Leeward Is.	Montserrat	Nevis
St Christopher	St Kitts-Nevis	St Lucia
St Vincent	Tobago	Trinidad
Trinidad & Tobago		Turks Islands
Turks & Caicos Is.		Virgin Is.

**Medal Characteristics**

Size: 50 mm diameter

Design: BCPSG logo (see page 70 of the journal).

For more information, please contact Paul A. Larsen, 14 Wilson Court, Park Forest, IL 60466, USA.



## *British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group Publications*

**Back Issues** — Back issues of the *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal* may be ordered from Thomas E. Giraldi, 2021 Wylie Dr., Modesto, CA 95355. Send a stamped, addressed envelope for a list of issues available; most issues since Whole Number 106 are currently on hand, as well as very small quantities of earlier issues. The price per issue is \$2.50; for a full year's issues, \$10.00; payment may be in U.S. dollars or sterling. Postage is extra. Make all checks payable to the "British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group."

**Monographs** — The following monographs may be ordered from Cyril F. Bell, c/o Cylis, 4886 Candlewood Lane, Stone Mountain, GA 30088. Nos. 1–7 are reprints of articles originally printed in the journal; nos. 8 and 9 are based on Grand Award-winning exhibits; nos. 10, 11, and 12 are original monographs. Checks in U.S. dollars or sterling should be payable to the "British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group." All monograph prices include postage at the surface printed-matter rate; please enquire about airmail rates.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Title(s), Author(s), Year, No. of Pages</b>	<b>USA and Canada</b>	<b>Overseas</b>	
1	<i>Postal Markings of the Turks and Caicos Islands</i> , by Michael Wilson; with <i>Caicos Islands Adventures</i> , by Gale J. Raymond, 1982; 19 pp.	\$6.00	\$6.50	£4.05
2	<i>Bahamas Postal Stationery</i> , by Graham Hoey; <i>Jamaica Postal Stationery</i> , by Thomas Foster 1982; 24 pp.	\$6.50	\$7.00	£4.40
3	<i>First Flights of Bermuda and British Caribbean FAM Routes</i> , by Charles E. Cwiakala, 1982; 35 pp.	\$7.50	\$8.00	£5.00
4	<i>Jamaica Railway Town Cancels</i> , by Robert Topaz, Fred Seifert and Charles E. Cwiakala; and <i>Registration Markings and Labels</i> , by Reg Lant, Robert Topaz and Clint von Pohle, 1982; 41pp.	\$8.00	\$8.50	£5.30
5	<i>The Unpaid and Tax Markings of Jamaica</i> , by Reg Lant, 1983; 45 pp.	\$6.50	\$7.00	£4.40
6	<i>The Town Cancels of Trinidad and Tobago</i> , by Edward Addiss, Reuben Ramkissoon and Walton Van Winkle, 1983; 55 pp.	\$9.00	\$9.50	£5.95
7	<i>The Posts of St. Lucia</i> , by Geoff Ritchie; and <i>Postal History of Soufriere</i> , by Robert Devaux, 1982; 72 pp.	\$10.50	\$11.00	£6.90
8	<i>Grenada Postal History, 1764-1913</i> , by Dan Walker, ca. 1981; 164 leaves.	\$20.00	\$21.00	£12.50
9	<i>Exploring Jamaica through Obliterators</i> , by Ian Woodward, 1982; 160 pp.	\$20.00	\$21.00	£12.50
10	<i>The "Town" Cancels of British Honduras, 1880-1973</i> by Edward F. Addiss, 1990; 68 pp.	\$15.50	\$16.00	£10.00
11	<i>The Furness Line to Bermuda</i> , by Morris H. Ludington and Michael R. Rego, 1991; 58 pp.	\$15.00	\$15.50	£9.70
12	<i>Early Air Mails of Saint Lucia, 1929-35</i> , by Robert J. Devaux, 1993; 26 pp.	\$6.50	\$7.00	£4.40
Offered on behalf of the Guyana Philatelic Society:				
	Veronica V. Khemraj, <i>British Guiana Postal History and Catalog of British Guiana Stamps</i>	\$25.00	—	£17.50



## Note to Advertisers

Advertising rates are as follows:

	Width	Height	Yearly rate
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." Please forward payment to the Advertising Manager:

Mr Charles E. Cwiakala  
1527 South Fairview Avenue  
Park Ridge, IL 60008, U S A

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Collector seeks complete and undamaged copies of the following (originals only) for his collection:

*British Guiana Philatelic Journal*, nos. 1, 8, 13, 20, 24, 26, 28-31 (will also purchase complete run, bound)  
*Caribbeana*, nos. 2 and 3  
*Jamaica Philatelist* (1927-49), bound run preferred  
*London Philatelist*, vols. 4-5, 8, 13-54 (bound only)  
*Trinidad Philatelic Review*, 1946 and 1949  
*West Indian Philatelist* (late 1930s and early 1940s), various issues

Adutt, *Notes on a Display of the Cayman Islands*, 12 p., reprinted from *The London Philatelist* (1911)  
Babcock, *Unusual Stamps of Jamaica*, 33 p. (1955)  
Bailey, *Current Post Offices and Postmarks of Jamaica* (1968)  
Beckton, *British Honduras Local surcharges*, reprinted from *The London Philatelist*, 16 p. (c 1925)  
Saunders, "The KGV issue for Bermuda: an attempt to examine and evaluate new evidence" (KGVICS, 1970)  
Yardley, *Virgin Islands Issues, 1866-1890*, 24 p. (1921)

Please make offer. Other titles needed.

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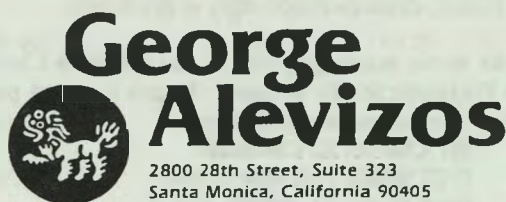
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