BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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

Vol. 50, No. 4 October - December 2010 Whole No. 237

Tom Giraldi offers an update on forged Cayman Islands' cancels and postmark updates beginning on page 4.





The British Caribbean Philatelic Journal is published four times a year (January, April, July and October) by the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group. It is available only by subscription through membership in the BCPSG. Membership is based on the calendar year. Current dues are: \$22 per annum in U.S. funds for members in the United States and Canada, and \$28 (£17) for those in other areas. Life membership is available, with the following rates being applicable:

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(Opinions expressed in articles in this journal are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group or its officers.)

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British Caribbean Philatelic Journal

Vol. 50, No. 4 October - December 2010 Whole No. 237

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DEADLINES FOR THIS PUBLICATION

January issue: Deadline November 15, mailing December 30
April issue: Deadline February 15, mailing March 30
July issue: Deadline May 15, mailing June 30
October issue: Deadline August 15, mailing September 30

Update on forged cancels of the Cayman Islands

By Tom Giraldi

The illustrations below are an update on forged Cayman Islands' cancels.



Enlargements of 6 and 1/-values shown at right.





The Centenary Issue (1932) with "Madame Joseph" cancellations. Forged cancel, Type 112, set in wood: "GEORGETOWN CAYMAN ISLANDS DE 31 1932."



The 1935-36 King George V issue with forged cancels.

Update on new postal markings of the Cayman Islands

By Tom Giraldi

The Postage Meters Update

(EKD: Earliest Known Date; LKD: Latest Known Date)

		EKD	LKD
Royal Bank of Canada (043) [new user]	Type ME13	May 26, 2006	
Atlantis Submarine (078)	Type ME25		December 30, 2008
New style	Type ME28 indicium (40mm	m x 22mm)	
Cayman Islands Realty (091) Bank of Butterfield (113) Citco or Sprint (117)		June 30, 1997 September 15, 1997	October 19, 2006 June 9, 2005 May 26, 2006
ATC Trustees (110)	Type ME29	December 22, 1997	January 20, 2006

Type ME 32

New type with completely different datestamp and indicium (Pitney Bowes B-700 Machine), with two vertical rows of encryption coded numbers alongside datestamp.

Telecheck Cayman Ltd. (001)	February 3, 2000	March 4, 2005
Scotiabank (003)	October 7, 1998	March 4, 2005
Global Life (004)	February 11, 1999	March 4, 2005
Price Waterhouse Coopers (005)	June 2, 1999	March 2, 2006
Island Security & Electronics (006)	September 15, 1998	March 2, 2006
Caribbean Marine Services Ltd. (008)	September 6, 2000	April 6, 2005
DHL International (Cayman) Ltd. (009)	March 4, 2005	
BBV (010)	March 4, 2005	
Julius Baer Bank & Trust Co. Ltd. (011)	March 4, 2005	
Scottish Annuity & Life Insurance Co. (Cayman) Ltd. (013)	March 4, 2005	August 15, 2005
Queensgate Bank & Trust Co. Ltd. (014)	August 11, 2004	March 4, 2005
JLT Risk Solutions (Cayman) Ltd. (016)	May 28, 2004	March 4, 2005
Truman Bodden & Company (018)	July 30, 2001	March 4, 2005
Public Service Pension Board (019)	March 4, 2005	August 24, 2006
Aon Insurance Managers (Cayman) Ltd. (020)		August 4, 2006
Cayman National Insurance Company (CINICO) (021)	March 4, 2005	February 15, 2006
Maples & Calder (022)	March 1, 2005	February 15, 2006
DMS (024)		March 3, 2006
A.L. Thompson's Home Depot (025)	March 4, 2005	June 6, 2005
Quin & Hampson (030)		March 3, 2006

Type ME 33

New type, similar to Type ME 28, but spacing between Georgetown and Grand Cayman wider in datestamp.

Rothstein Kass (202) Appleby (203) Cayman Free Press (204) Fidelity POB 2174 GT (205) Cayman Insurance Centre Ltd. (206) 1st Caribbean Bank (209) Barclays Bank (210) Scotia Bank (213) Cayman Airways (214) Scotiabank & Trust (Cayman) Ltd (217) Scotiabank & Trust (Cayman) Ltd. (218)	May 31, 2005 August 18, 2005 May 10, 2005 June 3, 2004 January 7, 2002 February 1, 2006 April 21, 2006 December 1, 2006	February 23, 2005 February 27, 2006 April 22, 2008 November 9, 2005 Current 2005 February 20, 2006 June 2, 2004 July 28, 2004 February 14, 2006 June 22, 2007 March 2, 2006
<u>List of meters and merchants n</u>	<u>o longer in use</u>	
Type 24 Rio Bank International (053) Caribbean Vacation Properties (086) Jen Insurance (090)	 	April 11, 1983
Type 28 Conduit Strats (208)		
Type 32 World Win Investment (017)		
<u>Official Marking</u> Updates /New users of exis		
Type BX Royal Cayman Islands Police/Special Constabulary/ Administrative Officer		February 3, 2003
Cayman Islands/Employment Services Center/A Division of/The Department of/Employment Relations	July 29, 2003	May 4, 2004
Department of/Licensing/Walkers Road/Grand Cayman	May 1, 2006	May 26, 2006
Department of/Licensing/Elgin Avenue/Grand Cayman		February 26, 2008
Cayman Islands/Department of Vehicle/& Drivers Licensing/Administrative Assistant		November 19, 2008
Type 3OV2 Commissioner's Office Cayman Is.		December 5, 1949
Type 3OV10 Civil Aviation Authority/Cayman Islands (Type C) (Civil Aviation Authority 50 mm in length)		May 22, 2003
Deputy Chief Secretary's Office/Cayman Islands This series will continue in the next is	June 27, 1996 ssue of the Journal.	March 25, 2004

Minutes of the 2010 Annual General Meeting

2010 Annual General Meeting British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group May 7, 2010, 11:25 a.m. London Festival of Stamps 2010

Members in attendance: E. Barrow, E. Bayley, B. Beston, R. Bond, G. Booth, B. Bump, I. Burges, P. Ford, C. Freeland, D. Fuller, T. Giraldi, M. Gleadall, J. Harwood, D. Horry, S. Kelly, A. Kinnon, D. Larson, M. Nethersole, M. Oliver, R. Ramphal, J. Seidl, E. Todd, B. Walker, E. Waterous, E. Yendall.

President's Welcome and Opening Remarks: The meeting was called to order by President Ed Waterous at 11:25 a.m. He welcomed the members from far and wide and asked them to introduce themselves.

Apologies for absence: Mary Kerr, Paul Larsen, Ben Ramkissoon, Steve Schumann, Bob Stewart, David Wilson. (Members on duty at Show: D. Druett, M. Mead, P. MacGillivary, S. Schumann.)

Minutes of AGM of May 23, 2009: The minutes were taken as published in the July-September 2009 BCP *Journal* (Vol. 49, No.4, page 25) [proposed Duane Larson, seconded Ed Waterous, carried unanimously].

Matters arising: none

Officers' Reports:

Vice President's Report: Duane Larson reported that Ed Barrow, the webmaster, has updated the website. The library and new publications are listed as well as the descriptions of the annual awards. The *Journal* illustrations are in color.

Treasurer's Report: The 2009 Annual Financial Statements were taken as published April-June 2010 BCP Journal (Vol. 50, No. 2, page 21). John Seidl reported that the new advertising manager, Bob Fashingbauer, was doing an excellent job. Charles Freeland said he was impressed with the new advertisements. John assured him that the advertising revenue was enough to cover printing costs. More members are paying with Paypal and when asked he said he was absorbing the Paypal fee personally. The Financial Statements showed a small loss but that was good considering the poor economy. The Society has more than \$33,000 in assets with all excess funds in CDs but interest is low. However, the interest income of \$1,300 helped offset the operating loss. The Addis Fund would pay the \$7,000 that was our share of cost of the Trinidad book and that outlay would be recovered from sales. Stocks of the book would be adequate and it will be on sale on Stand 67 at a special price of \$70.

Secretary's Report: Mary Gleadall reported that Tom Giraldi, Stephen Schumann, and Bob Stewart were elected to the Board of Trustees for a six year term of office from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2015: Sincere thanks to the retiring

board members, Steve Jarvis and Giorgio Migliavacca, for their service to the Study Group and to Stephen Schumann for standing for a second term. Past trustees may stand for a second term.

Auction Manager's Report: Ed Waterous stated that Howie Austin had resigned but at this time no replacement had been found. The situation was urgent as the next meeting of the Society is scheduled for January 2011.

Librarian's Report: David Wilson's term has ended. No report. Books have been shipped to new Librarian Dale Wade. Dale is responding to member's requests. Ed Waterous has a number of books and periodicals, many on T & T, donated by Ben Ramkissoon. Old journals will be disposed of on eBay.

Membership Chairman's Report: Bob Stewart's report was tabled as published April-June 2010 BCP *Journal* (Vol. 50, No. 2, page 21). There are now less than 300 members and we should endeavor to recruit new members. Charles Freeland reminded members that a brochure was suggested at the 2009 AGM. John Seidl will print some and take them to the show. David Druett will be bringing some journals for his stand.

Publication Officer's Report: Ben Ramkissoon sent an email to say there was no new business to report.

Awards Chairman's Report: Paul Larsen sent an email in which he stated that with donations of medals from himself and Ben Ramkissoon he could delay ordering new inventory for a couple of years. Rob Wynstra has agreed to take over the medal supply and distribution duties. For the time being, Paul will continue to retain selection and shipping duties for the Cameron and Cooley awards.

Future AGM dates: 2011, January 14-16: ARIPEX, Tucson, Arizona (Liaison: John Wynns); 2012, February: Sarasota, Florida (Jack Harwood); 2013, May: St. Lucia, West Indies (Bob Devaux, Jack Harwood); 2014, February 28-March 2: St. Louis Stamp Expo, Missouri; 2015, not scheduled yet; 2016, May 28-June 6: World Stamp Show, New York, New York. Cayman Islands was suggested by a few members.

Any other business:

Mini meetings: Mike Nethersole tried the idea at VAPEX but too low a response. Members should contact Ed Waterous if they are willing to meet at shows in their area.

Journal: Ed Barrow, webmaster suggested current journals be placed on the website if the editor could send a pdf for him to use. Charles Freeland stated that the editor needed assistance as too many errors and major mistakes were occurring (editor responsible for 20 different societies' journals). Why pay \$2,000 p.a. for non-performance? There is a need for a proofreader which he offered to do if editor could send him pdf of articles. Accepted.

BWISC: Ed Waterous said Ed Barrow and John Seidl were to be thanked for the excellent job they did in liaison with BWISC.

Awards: Charles Freeland reported:

Durnin Award for Best Article in the Journal for 2009. He was pleased to have the support of fellow member of the Awards Committee, Michael Nethersole, although the third member, David Herendeen, was unfortunately unavailable. The jury felt there were two outstanding articles, by Ben Ramkissoon on Anguilla's Emergency Mail Services 1967-1980 and by Ed Barrow on the Trinidad 1d on 6d surcharges. Both authors demonstrated original research and deep knowledge of their subjects. There is considerable merit in the study of the handwriting types and the black ink forgeries in Ed's article and Ben's record of the modern Anguillan mail services presented a definitive account of the postal history of the period. This carries on a long tradition by the group, although its value is too often overlooked. We judged Ben's to be the winner by a short head. The jury also commended Part 1 of the study by Jerry Hart on The Airmails of Barbados during World War II, which was still ongoing at the end of the year. It is encouraging to see a member who has built an excellent specialized display making the effort to write about it in the journal. Charles thanked Roy Bond for his series on St. Vincent that are excellent. Only a few members see the exhibits and even fewer have time to absorb the information they contain. Members who are building advanced displays are encouraged to write about them in the *Journal*, even if it means just preparing a digest of their write-ups. Who knows, they may receive feedback that enhances the write-up or offers of material that enables them to strengthen the exhibit.

There is a CD of the Barbados article; look at BWISC website. We must not duplicate their website.

Ed Addiss Award for lifetime achievement in philatelic research and writing: no winner announced at this time. (Later announced as Ben Ramkissoon.)

Bob Cooley Award for lifetime service to the BCPSG: no winner announced at this time. (Later announced as Jack Harwood.)

The Cameron Award for exhibit will only be announced next weekend at end of London Show. (Won by Darryl Fuller for his Leeward Islands Postal Stationery.)

John Seidl thanked Ray Stanton for his help with the British side of the accounting for the financial statements.

Meeting adjourned at 12:20 p.m. (proposed Mike Nethersole, seconded Charles Freeland, carried unanimously).

Submitted by Mary Gleadall, Secretary

2011 Annual General Meeting at ARIPEX

he British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group will host its **2011 Annual General Meeting** at ARIPEX in Tucson, Arizona early next year. The ARIPEX stamp show will be held January 14-16 at the Tucson Convention Center, 260 South Church Avenue in Tucson. All members of the BCPSG are encouraged to attend the event.

Our schedule is approved as follows:

Saturday, January 15

9-11 a.m.: BCPSG Board Meeting in the Cochise Room, TCC.

1-2 p.m.: BCPSG Membership Meeting, Cochise Room, TCC.

2-3 p.m.: BCPSG Seminar on Montserrat Postal History by Dr. Peter P. McCann, Cochise Room, TCC.

There will be an informal group dinner at 7 p.m. Friday at the show hotel, the Hotel Arizona, adjacent to the Tucson Convention Center at 181 West Broadway. There is a hotel website at **wwwthehotelarizona.com** and the telephone is (520) 624-8711. See the "President's Message" on page 29 of this issue of the *Journal* for more details about making reservations.



ARIPEX 2011 GRAND AWARD
F. Burton "Bud" Sellers Memorial
Award, presented by the
Arizona Federation of Stamp Clubs

This will be a national level APS World Series of Philately qualifying show. Theme of the show will be the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. Shown above is the F. Burton "Bud" Sellers Memorial Award, the Grand Award to be presented by the Arizona Federation of Stamp Clubs.

For additional information, contact BCPSG member John Wynns at jwynns96@cox.net, or President Ed Waterous at ewwaterous@hotmail.com.

Photos of the 2010 Annual General Meeting



Elizabeth & Michael Mead, Matt & Tom Giraldi, David Druett



Edmund Bayley & David Druett





Bruce Walker & Ian Matheson





Michael Mead, Mary Gleadall & Ed Waterous



Steve Jarvis

Duane Larson & Michael Medlicott



Simon Goldblatt

Kingstown, St. Vincent Postmark Usages 1883-1899

By Peter C. Elias

St. Vincent Study Group Leader

Vincent stamps with large legible "Kingstown" postmarks. These are all dated from the early 1880s to 1899. I managed to create a set of about 195 album pages in a grid pattern (one month per page), ranging from November 1883 (supposedly the first known usages of this postmark) to December 1899. I used an online calendar generation tool to generate the basic monthly grids, then pasted these into Microsoft Publisher (which is what I use for my custom album and exhibit pages -- it works much better than Microsoft Word).

As I started hinging the stamps into the individual squares on the pages, an odd pattern started to become visible. It appeared that Fridays were much more common postmark days than other days of the week! So I counted the stamps for each day of the week, and the result is shown in the chart at right.

Fridays definitely appear to have been the weekday of choice for mailing letters at 37%, with Wednesdays and Saturdays coming in at 13.4%. Sundays and Thursdays appear to be less popular days for outgoing mail. Granted, this is not a scientific study, but 97 stamps should be a good random sample. Not visible in the chart is that Fridays are only more popular in the 1890s period, but not the 1880s period.

What does this mean? I don't know; perhaps sailing vessels left more frequently on Saturdays (and thus requiring mail to be dropped off by Friday) or perhaps people did their letter writing during the week and got it

Photograph identification clarification

I made an error in submitting the identification of people in the picture showing the Cameron trophy (BCPSG *Journal*, Vol. 50, No. 3, July 2010, p. 22). The man on the left is Chris Harman and not Brian Trotter. The other two gentlemen are as identified in the photograph: Darryl Fuller in the center with the trophy, and Dr. Peter P. McCann at right.

-- Ed Waterous President to the post office on Fridays. While the PML St. Vincent book discussed the various postmarks, including earliest and last recorded dates, no real mention is made of post office opening hours or why Fridays would be more popular. A quick check of the recent Proud/Bailey St. Vincent postal history book does state that the Kingstown postmaster was to be at his station daily (except certain holidays) from 8 - 8:30 a.m. and 10 a.m. - 3 p.m., and

Day	Amount	Percent
Sunday	6	6.19
Monday	11	11.34
Tuesday	10	10.31
Wednesday	13	13.40
Thursday	8	8.25
Friday	36	37.11
Saturday	13	13.40
TOTALS	97	100.00

that different mail dispatches were made on Saturdays, thus probably prompting more mail to be deposited on a Friday or Saturday.

This little study, of course, only represents the large circular Kingstown postmarks; not the small Kingstown marks, nor the various village postmarks. All the postmarks that I counted above are fully identifiable by date. I probably have at least twice as many more with only partial postmarks.

Any feedback from readers is appreciated.

Please be certain to use the Editor's *new* address:
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249 NW Live Oak Place
Lake City, FL 32055-8906
email remains the same:
eparker@hughes.net

St. Vincent Village Post Offices

VERMONT Village:

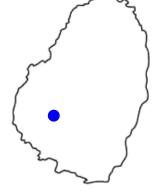
Location: **Buccament Valley (inland)**

Status: Open, Hub Post Office

Postal Code: VC0372

Opened: 4. July, 1984





Postmarks:



Currently in use: Single line circle

(23.5 mm)



(picture taken on 23. May, 2007)

Registration Labels:



Vermont uses the "Buccament" registration label. This label is used only for domestic mail starting in May 2007.

The label shown was used on 17. April, 1998.





(This label was used on 24. May, 2007)

New bar-coded labels started being used in 2007 for international mail shipments. The labels do not identify the village, only the country ("VC" = St. Vincent)

Postmaster / Postmistress: Daphne Robinson

(Since: approx. 1990)

Mail Volume:

Inbound: Unknown Outbound: Unknown

(SVG Post mail van delivering mail at Vermont on 23. May, 2007)



Part V of a series

The Airmails of Barbados during World War II

Part 5: 1942

By Jerone R. Hart *Of the USA*

The year 1942 was significant for the data in this study. The year saw a huge increase in the number of airmail covers originating from Barbados over the previous year. From the data, 1941 had 31 covers while 1942 had 52 covers for an increase of approximately 61 percent! I believe that by 1942, the residents of Barbados had accepted the realities of war, and had adapted to wartime life and were trying to carry on business as usual as best they could during this period of world turmoil. Another interesting aspect of 1942 was the increase in the number of covers censored as well as the number of covers registered. Of the 52 covers, 27 covers, approximately 53 percent were censored. This was double the number of covers that were censored from the 1941 data. The number of registered covers also increased in 1942 to a total of 12 (approximately 24 percent) out of the 52 covers in the

FIGURE 42
April 1, 1942, 1/7d airmail rate
to Jamaica, censored in
Barbados.



survey. This was about a 13 percent increase in the number of registered covers over the previous year, 1941. The other interesting aspect of 1942 is that rates seem to be less confusing and there were far fewer covers where rates could not be explained. The year also saw an increase in the number of new destinations that were not present in my 1939, 1940 and 1941 survey covers. For example, there are a number of covers to such destinations as the Dutch West Indies, Venezuela and several to Jamaica. By far, the most common destinations were to the U.S., 19 covers (approximately 37 percent); Canada, 15 covers (approximately 29 percent); and the United Kingdom, eight covers (approximately 16 percent). Finally, as might be expected, the majority of the covers was business mail and can be identified as such through the return addresses.

Three of the covers from 1942 were addressed to Jamaica. The earliest cover was dated April 1(*Figure 42*) followed by a cover dated April 21. Both these covers carried an airmail fee of 19d (1/7d) and both were censored before leaving Barbados for Jamaica. Both covers were resealed using Shepard's censor's label "Type L6" with manuscript censor's number. The third cover to Jamaica (*Figure 43*) is dated May 27 and carries a rate of 60d (5/-). The sender paid a triple rate at 19d for each ½ ounce of weight (thus the cover weighed more than one ounce, but less than 1½

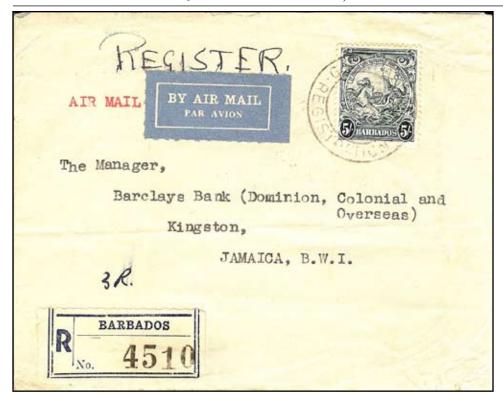


FIGURE 43
May 27, 1942, 5/registered airmail rate to
Jamaica. Postage was 19d
per half ounce of weight
(thus the cover weighed
at least one ounce but less
than 1 ½ ounces for a total
of 4/9d for postage), plus
the 3d registration fee.

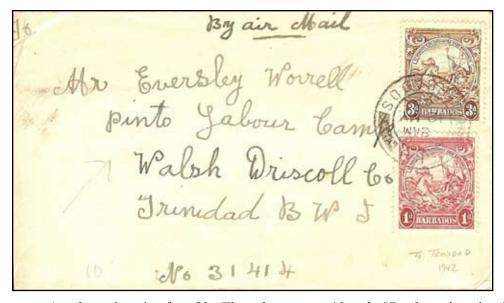


FIGURE 44
May 12, 1942 4d airmail rate
to Trinidad. The address is
an airfield construction camp
run by the U.S. government.

ounces) and a registration fee of 3d. Thus, the rate was $19d \times 3=57d+3d$ registration fee for a total of 60d (5/-). Also, an interesting snippet about this cover is that it was franked with a single 5/- definitive, legitimately used to pay the proper rate. Covers from Barbados franked with a single 5/- definitive properly used are extremely scarce. Usually, the 5/- is either found used on first day covers or found used in combination with other definitives to make up a higher rate which usually turns out to be philatelic in most cases.

Four covers from 1942 were addressed to Trinidad and all four carried the 4d rate. There can be little doubt that these covers went via BWIA direct service from Barbados to Trinidad. The covers to Trinidad are dated April 10, May 12, June 30, and October 12. The cover dated May 12 (*Figure 44*) is the most interesting of the four. The cover was addressed to "Mr. Eversley Worrell, Pinto Labour Camp, Walsh Driscoll Co., Trinidad BWI." At the very bottom of the cover, in manuscript, is "No 31414," a designation that I have not been able to interpret.

Whoever owned the cover before me drew a very light arrow in pencil pointing to the "Pinto Labour Camp" part of

the address. Being curious as to why someone would go through the trouble of pointing to this part of the address, I decided to see what information I could find on the Pinto Labour Camp in Trinidad in 1942. I spent many hours searching standard history texts for the Caribbean and Trinidad as well as the Internet and turned up nothing. I was about ready to give up my search when I decided to give it one last try and change my focus to "Walsh Driscoll Company." I went to Google and entered a search for this company and immediately got several hits.

The information that I was looking for came from an article titled "Building the Atlantic Bases" by Charles Hendricks and is a U.S.A. Army/Military publication that was an engineering pamphlet. The 49-page pamphlet describes the deal made between the U.S. and Great Britain in September of 1940 that gave Great Britain



FIGURE 45
September 26, 1942: Barbados to Dutch West Indies. Sent to Trinidad by BWIA and then onward by KLM service. Censored in Barbados and again upon arrival.



FIGURE 46
Reverse side of cover shown in Figure 45, showing cover routing.

50 U.S. warships and a large cache of munitions in exchange for the right of the U.S. to build military bases in Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and British Guiana, thus creating an Atlantic defense force against German warships and submarines. In addition, these bases provided secure airfields and refueling stops for planes ferrying vital equipment, supplies and manpower to the European war front.

On page 37 of this pamphlet I found the answer to my question concerning the "Pinto Labour Camp." It seems that in 1941, the Walsh Construction Company and the George F. Driscoll Company were given the contract to build and maintain Waller Field (an air base) and Fort Read, the adjoining Army base. The massive project incorporated over 17,000 acres of interior Trinidad. The contract called for the construction of a two-mile long concrete runway as well as offices and housing for 8,500 men, and the construction of 51 aviation-fuel storage tanks. The heavy demand for local labor caused by this project and the simultaneous construction of a large U.S. Navy facility on the other side of the island led the contractors, Walsh Construction Company and the Driscoll Company, to bring in

more that 2,000 workers from Barbados.²⁰ According to Hendricks, the U.S. bases on Trinidad were the largest and most costly of all the Atlantic defense construction projects undertaken during the war. And, although begun in early 1941, construction on these facilities continued through 1942, 1943 and 1944.²¹

In reviewing the cover in *Figure 44*, it would appear that Eversley Worrell was one of those 2,000 workers who came from Barbados to Trinidad to work on construction of these U.S. military facilities. I also believe that because these construction projects were so large and scattered over such a huge area of the island, workers were assigned to specific "project camps" that provided the manpower for specific parts of the overall project. These camps were designed to house and feed the massive labor force needed to complete these projects. It would appear that "Pinto Labour Camp" was such a facility and the mailing address for Mr. Worrell.



FIGURE 47
June 26, 1942:
Franking of 1/6d.
Correct rate was 1/4d
per half ounce of
weight. Thus, it was
overpaid by 2d.

Before moving on, there is one more interesting fact that Hendricks mentions in this pamphlet. "Using authority contained in a June (1940) military appropriation act, the War Department on 2 November 1940 entered into a secret contract with Pan American Airways to build or expand commercial airfields in Central and South America and the Caribbean in accord with War Department specifications. Under this secret contract, the U.S. government would provide full funding for the work, and a Corps of Engineers would oversee the projects from the United States."22 Hendricks then points out that these airfields built and maintained by Pan Am would accommodate both commercial and military aircraft. Hendricks also states that the purpose of Pan Am entering into such a secret agreement with the U.S. military was twofold. First, the U.S. military realized that the very northern routes to Europe; that is, through Newfoundland and Greenland to Ireland, were particularly vulnerable to bad weather, especially during the winter. In order to assure that there was a constant flow of men, supplies, equipment and aircraft to Europe, especially after the U.S. entered the war, the U.S. needed to develop and maintain a "southern Atlantic air route" through the Caribbean, South America, across the Atlantic to West Africa and then up into Britain. This was an air route to Europe that was seldom affected by seasonal weather changes. Second, and perhaps just as important, was the fact that the U.S. government and the U.S. military did not want to get bogged down in long protracted negotiations with Caribbean and South and Central American governments in order to acquire land on which to build more military bases. Thus, by funding these military projects under the guise of a commercial venture by Pan Am, various Latin American governments believed that these projects were indeed commercial endeavors rather than military and allowed them to go forth with little or no resistance.²³ The impact of this funding agreement on the transport of mails by Pan Am during the war cannot be understated. Suffice to say that with this military funding for airfield expansion, Pan Am had the resources to expand and maintain both the number of airfields and routes throughout the Caribbean, Latin and South America. No doubt that this led to quicker and more frequent airmail service during the period between 1941 and 1945 throughout North and South America, the Caribbean and to the United Kingdom.

The 1942 survey also saw a single cover from Barbados addressed to the Dutch West Indies. The cover, dated September 26 (*Figure 45*) carried a rate of 46d (3/10d). At the lower right corner of the cover is a pencil notation "2R" indicating that the cover was a double rate at 23d (1/11d) for each half ounce of weight. Thus, this cover weighed more than a half ounce, but not more than one ounce. In the upper left corner of the cover, the sender wrote, in pen, "AIR MAIL VIA Antigua." This was crossed out by red pencil -- one would assume by a postal employee -- and

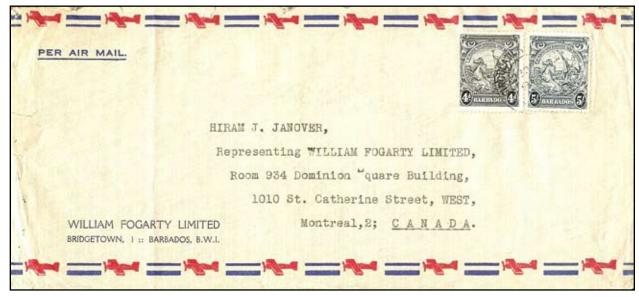


FIGURE 48

September 3, 1942: 5/4d airmail rate to Canada. The cover weighed more than one and a half ounces but less then two ounces. Rate of 1/4d (x4) for a total of 5/4d.

"Curacao" substituted. This notation would seem to indicate that the cover went from Barbados to Trinidad via BWIA service and at Trinidad, the cover was transferred to KLM direct service to Curacao in the Dutch West Indies. However, such was not the case!

An examination of the back of the cover (*Figure 46*) shows the exact routing of this cover. The cover went from Barbados to Trinidad on BWIA service because direct service between Barbados and Antigua did not commence until March 1943. From Trinidad, the cover was indeed routed to St. Johns, Antigua, arriving on October 7 as indicated by the backstamp. Since the cover was originally processed at the GPO in Barbados on September 26, it took



FIGURE 49 November 21, 1942: All-air rate of 3/4d to England via Pan Am.

11 days to reach Antigua. This would indicate that the cover went by surface mail from Trinidad rather than by air to Antigua. The next backstamp, a receiving mark, is that of Saba in the Dutch West Indies and is dated October 31. Thus, it took this cover another 23 days to travel between Antigua and its final destination in Saba. Again, there can be little doubt that this cover made the journey from Antigua to Saba via surface transport. Thus, the only airmail service that this cover saw was the first leg between Barbados and Trinidad via service provided by BWIA.

Despite the fact that the sender had paid for airmail service from Barbados to Saba, it must be remembered that by 1940 or early 1941, as more and more airmail routes and services were either curtailed or abandoned as a result of the war, the British Empire mail system adopted a new policy for the use of airmail services. Briefly stated, although the sender paid the full airmail fee, colonial post offices would try to send the letter by all-air, but it would only guarantee that the letter would be carried on one leg of a multi-leg route. It would appear that in the case of the cover shown, it met this criterion. It is also interesting to note that this cover was doubled censored. It was censored before leaving Barbados and resealed using Shepard's "Type L6" censor's label. There are two different Dutch censor marks on the cover. The first is a large double triangle that also cancels the adhesives on the cover. The second is a small circular censor's mark applied upon arrival in Curacao. Both these Dutch censor's markings are in red ink.

FIGURE 50
July 15, 1942:
1/6d rate to the U.S.,
censored before
leaving Barbados.



The sample of covers from 1942 also had a single cover addressed to Venezuela. The cover, seen on the Internet, was dated September 8 and carried a rate of 15½d (1/3½d). The cover was censored before leaving Barbados and was resealed using Shepard's "Type L10" censor's label.²⁴ The front of the cover carries a Barquisimeto receiving mark of September 16, 1942, indicating that the cover took a total of eight days to go from the GPO in Barbados to the post office in Barquisimeto. This appears to be the proper wartime rate to Venezuela and can be confirmed with two examples from 1943 and a single example in 1945.

The 1942 survey also had 15 covers addressed to Canada. The earliest cover in the sample was registered and was dated February 26; the latest cover to Canada was not registered and was dated November 26. Of the 15 covers to Canada for 1942, six were not registered and carried a rate of 16d (1/4d); and seven of the covers were registered and carried a rate of 19d (1/7d). Of the two remaining covers, one cover dated June 26 (*Figure 47*) carried a rate of 18d, and thus was over paid by 2d. I believe that this is one of those covers where the sender either did not have the correct stamps to make up the proper rate of 16d or did not know the proper rate and guessed. The second cover, dated September 3, 1942, carried a rate of 64d (5/4d). The cover (*Figure 48*) is a very large size business cover that was not registered. The cover is a legitimate quadruple rate. The cover weighed more than 1½ ounces, but not more than two ounces. Thus, at 16d for each half ounce of weight, 4 x 16d=64d. Indeed, a very unusual cover and rate for 1942. Of the 15 covers to Canada for 1942, six were censored. Of the six covers censored, four covers were censored before leaving Barbados while two of the covers were censored upon arrival in Canada. Thus, for 1942,



FIGURE 51
May 19, 1942: one of
the few covers to the
U.S. not censored
during 1942.
Registered airmail rate
of 1/9d per half ounce
of weight.

only 40 percent of the covers from Barbados to Canada were actually censored.

The 1942 cover survey had a total of eight covers addressed to the United Kingdom. The earliest of these covers is dated March 11 while the latest is dated November 21. Of the eight covers to the United Kingdom, seven were not registered while only one was registered. All of the seven unregistered covers carried a rate of 37d (3/1d) while the registered cover had a rate of 40d (3/4d). Thus, for 1942 all the covers addressed to the United Kingdom had a uniform base rate of 37d (3/1d), which was the rate for letters carried by Pan Am all-air Atlantic service to the United Kingdom. Of the eight covers for 1942 addressed to England, one dated November 21 (Figure 49) was the only registered censored cover. The cover was not censored in Barbados, but censored upon arrival in the United Kingdom. This cover is interesting for several different reasons. First, at the bottom left side and partially hidden by the censor's label is a straight-line handstamp that reads: "NORTH ATLANTIC SERVICE" in purple colored ink, thus indicating that the cover was routed via Pan Am North Atlantic Service that passed through New York City. The backstamps include the registration datestamp of the Barbados GPO (dated November 21); there is a registration marking of the GPO in Trinidad dated November 24; finally, there is a London registration receiving mark dated December 5. Thus, from the backstamp markings we can conclude that this cover made the journey from Barbados to London (via New York) in only 15 days. However, none of the other seven covers have backstamps so there is no way of comparing the length of time that these covers took getting to their final destination in the United Kingdom. However, in cases where there is backstamp data, it would appear that from 1942 onward to the end of the war, the average transit time between Barbados and the United Kingdom for mails sent via the Pan American's Trans-Atlantic service was 15 days. Actually, considering the wartime conditions, a 15 day transit for mail between Barbados and the United Kingdom is pretty amazing!

Finally, the survey for 1942 shows a total of 19 covers addressed to the U.S. with the earliest of these covers dated February 15 and the latest dated December 14. Like the rates to other destinations for 1942, the rates to the United States were pretty straightforward. Of the 19 covers to the U.S., 15 carry a rate of 18d (1/6d); two covers were registered and carried a rate of 21d (18d for the letter fee plus 3d for the registration fee); one cover was a double weight and thus a double rate and was franked with 36d (3/-) of definitives; the last cover was a registered double weight cover and was franked with 39d in adhesives (18d x 2=36d + 3d [registration fee] = 39d (3/3d).

Censorship of covers to the U.S. in 1942 is also surprising. Of the 19 covers addressed to the U.S. in the survey for 1942, 14 (about 74 percent) were censored before leaving Barbados. This was the highest rate of censorship for covers addressed to the U.S. to this point during the war. A good example of a censored, single rate cover can be seen in *Figure 50*. The cover was franked with 18d (1/6d) in definitives and was processed at the Barbados GPO on July 15, 1942. The cover was also censored and resealed using Shepard's "Type L6" censor's label.²⁵ This type of label carries the "P.C. 90." designation and reads "OPENED BY EXAMINER H/" with the censor's number (in

this case, #28) added in pencil. It would appear that the cover was readdressed upon arriving in New York and then forwarded. Unfortunately, like so many covers from Barbados during this period, there were no backstamps to tell us how long it took this cover to reach its final destination in the U.S.

One of the few uncensored covers to the U.S. during 1942 was a registered use dated May 19 and was addressed to New York (*Figure 51*). The letter rate was 18d while the registration fee was 3d for a total of 21d (1/9d). The cover was processed through the Barbados GPO on May 19 and was routed to Trinidad on BWIA where it received a



FIGURE 52 February 19, 1942: Registered double weight airmail rate to U.S. Rate of 1/6d per half ounce (weight between ½ and 1 ounce) plus 3d registration fee.

transit marking dated May 20. The next backstamp is an oval "New York, N.Y. REGY. DIV." and is dated May 24. Thus, this particular cover took only five days to reach its destination in New York City.

Another one of the few uncensored covers to the U.S. in 1942 was also a large registered business type envelope. The cover (Figure 52) was dated February 19. The cover was franked with three of the 1/- definitives and a single of the 3d definitive for a total rate of 39d (3/3d). The cover was a registered double letter rate. The breakdown of the fee paid is: 18d (first half ounce of weight) + 18d (second half ounce of weight) + 3d (registration fee) = 39d. The registration label (number 15628) was altered by the GPO in Barbados. The numbers #1 and #5 were crossed out by blue pencil. However, just above the label, in pencil, is the manuscript notation "R 1628." Why the registration number was changed is a mystery. Just to the right of the registration label is another manuscript mark in pencil that reads "2R." This appears to be a postal clerk's notation that the cover was a double weight (more than a half ounce but less than one ounce).

We can also track the route and time that it took this cover to reach its final destination in Milwaukee, Wisconsin through the backstamps. The back of the cover was stamped at the Barbados GPO on February 19 with the GPO's registration datestamp; the next marking on the back of the cover was a transit mark from Trinidad that is dated February 20, thus indicating that the cover probably went to Trinidad via BWIA service. The next transit mark is a registration mark from Miami that is dated February 23; this would indicate that the cover probably went via Pan Am service to the U.S. From Miami, the cover was sent to the GPO in Milwaukee, arriving on February 24 as indicated by the registration datestamp. From the Milwaukee GPO, the cover was forwarded to Station K in the city where a final registered receiving mark was added on February 25. Thus, the cover took about six days to make the trip from the GPO in Barbados to Station K in Milwaukee.

are pretty straightforward and easy to decipher based upon the covers in this survey. Mails leaving Barbados for destinations outside the Caribbean went to Trinidad via service provided by BWIA where they connected to service provided either by KLM or Pan American Airways. It would appear that most mails destined to the United Kingdom from Barbados in 1942 went via Pan Am service. Of the eight covers in this survey to the U.K. in 1942, four were clearly marked "Via Trans-Atlantic Plane" or "Via Trans-Atlantic." The other four covers also carried the 37d rate (3/1d) that would indicate that they, too, went by all air on Pan Am Trans-Atlantic service despite the fact that they were not marked as such.

Summary of 1942 Rates and Destinations

Destination	Rate (Total in Pence)	Registered	# of Covers	Rate Justifiable?
Canada	16d	No	6	Yes, Single Rate
	18d	No	1	No-Overpaid by 2d
	19d	Yes	7	Yes, Single Rate + 3d reg. fee
	64d	No	1	Yes, Quadruple Rate (4 x 16d)
Dutch West Indies	46d	No	1	Yes, Single Rate
Jamaica	19d	No	2	Yes, Single Rate
	60d	Yes	1	Triple Rate plus 3d Reg. fee
Trinidad	4d	No	4	Yes, Single Rate
United Kingdom	37d	No	7	Yes, Single Trans-Atlantic rate
	40d	Yes	1	Yes, 37d + 3d reg. fee
United States	18d	No	15	Yes, Single Rate
	21d	Yes	2	Yes, 18d + 3d reg. fee
	36d	No	1	Yes, Double Rate (18d + 18d)
	39d	Yes	1	Yes, Double Rate + 3d Reg. fee
Venezuela	15 ½ d	No	1	Yes, Single Rate

ENDNOTES

¹⁸ Shepherd, *Op. Cit.*, 26-27.

¹⁹ Charles Hendricks, "Building the Atlantic Bases" at www.USACE.army.mil/publications/eng_pamphlets/ep870-1-42/C-1.3.pdf, pgs. 27-45. For details concerning the Caribbean defensive arc see: Jose F. Mata, "Defense of the Hemisphere: A Historical Postscript" at www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/jfq-pubs/jq019614.pdf, pgs. 73-75.

²⁰ *Ibid*, 36-37.

²¹ *Ibid*, 37.

²² *Ibid*, 28-29.

²³ *Ibid*, 29.

²⁴ Shepard, *Op. Cit.*, 30.

²⁵ *Ibid*, 26-27.



Jamaican Odds & Ends

Vol. 50, No. 4

With Dr. Raj Ramphal Of Canada



Seeking an explanation for the ubiquitous Jamaican sausages

ttending London 2010 was for me a huge thrill made even greater by being able to attend the joint auction and Annual General Meetings of both BWI clubs. All of this gave me ample opportunity to pursue one of my personal goals, to meet and discuss with as many knowledgeable members as possible the subject of this article. The most important of these interactions occurred on the Sunday morning meeting at Spinks when I was lucky enough to engage Steve Jarvis and Paul Wright who had themselves, much to my surprise, a draft article on the same subject, ready for the press.

We compared ideas and debated the wisdom of writing in the *Bulletin* and the *Journal* concurrently, but came to no firm conclusions. When my June *Bulletin* arrived I discovered that they had withheld publication and instead had issued an appeal to the readership to supply any and all snippets of information on the subject, an appeal with which I wholeheartedly agree. They had also constructed a compact, attractive composite of three Jamaican Sausage Cancellations by way of introducing the subject, and from my own stock I have put together a similar one, shown in *Figure 1*.

Please note that I did not invent the sausage nickname, but I have been intrigued by these quite common markings for such a long time that I cannot recall where and when I first heard them so described. I am sure that all



Figure 1
Introducing the Sausages.

Jamaican collectors are familiar with them, but for everyone else, I should at this point attempt to define and categorize them.

The essential features of all Sausage markings are that they consist of the single word "CANCELLED" and they are always undated. They may be found on numerous stamps from the late Victorian to early post-inde-



Figure 2a QV 1/- Telegraph Specimen.



Figure 2b

QV 1/- with Bowden

Tombstone.

pendence issues, a spread of about 75 years, usually on middle value denominations. Reference to them in the literature is sparse, but several years ago I was fortunate to acquire a substantial portion of what was described as the Reginald Lant Reference Collection, and from that I intend to introduce what I consider to be reliable evidence and material. Mr. Lant was one of the deans of Jamaican philately in the 1950 to 1975 era. He may be best remembered as author of the BCPSG handbook The Unpaid and Tax Markings of Jamaica, and co-author with two other giants, Robert Topaz and Clinton von Pohle, of another handbook, Registration Markings and Labels of Jamaica, both of which are available from the librarians. From his slim album titled "Jamaican Miscellanea," I will share with you the information and stamps contained on his three successive pages.

The first page is titled "FISCAL AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS" and contains no stamps but the following two paragraph statement. The first: "The Postal and Revenue Stamp Law of 1887 gave authority for the use of postage stamps for fiscal purposes and also for fiscal stamps to

be utilised for the prepayment of postage. Fiscal stamps were authorised for postal usage on the 1st. of October 1877, although there are records of the 1d, 1½d and 1/values performing postal duties prior to that date." The second paragraph reads, "Telegraph stamps were never authorised for postal service, nevertheless, some have been recorded so used."

I have no argument with the first paragraph above, but with the second I mention in passing that I possess a mint 1/- Jamaican Telegraph stamp with an authentic looking "SPECIMEN" overprint, Figure 2a, and





Figure 3 Type A. UNBOXED, serif capitals 5½ x 40 mm. Lettering oblique.

generally, only stamps intended or authorized for postal use were so overprinted and sent to the UPU.

The second Lant page I will reconstruct as he had, using his text and stamps, but saving space by tightening his arrangement.

"FISCAL CANCELLATIONS. CANCELLED" Type A. UNBOXED – Serif capitals 5½ x 40 mm. Lettering oblique. (Figure 3)

Type B. BOXED WITH ROUNDED ENDS, (the prototypical Sausage.) Upright serif capitals 41/4 x 40 mm in an outer box 7 x 47 mm. (Figure 4)







Figure 4 Boxed with rounded ends (the prototypical Sausage).

Type C. RECTANGULAR BOX. Sans serif capitals 3¹/₄

x 40 mm, in a 12 x 45 mm rectangular box. (*Figure 5*)



Figure 5 Rectangular box, sans serif capitals.

To the above I wish to add three sub-types.

- A(i) Smaller sloping lettering, 4¾ mm x 35 mm. (See first stamp [Figure 1].)
- A(ii) Sans serif small upright capitals 3.5 mm tall. (See middle stamp in *Figure 7*.)
- B(i) Wider with rounded ends, sans serif letters 5 mm high, in a box 16 mm x 55 mm. (See the first stamp in the second row of *Figure 1*.)

The third Lant page is titled "TELEGRAPH CANCEL-LATIONS." Figure 6 shows that entire third page as I inherited it (reduced in size for publication). Please view it carefully. The main objective of this article is to convince the reader that whatever purpose the Sausage cancellation was intended to fulfill, that role is inextricably and unquestionably linked to Jamaica's Telegraph service. So let me state here what little I do know of the Telegraph stamps and service. In volume two of his *The Philatelic* Handbook of Jamaica, E.F. Aguilar states that Telegraph Stamps were not authorized for postage, but were often seen postally used. He lists five types, T1 to T5. T1, T2 and T3 are identical looking small lilac 3d stamps with different watermarks: Crown CC in 1879, Crown CA in 1888 and MCr.CA in 1904. I possess only three of these 3d QV Laureated Head stamps, each bearing a Telegraph cancel, or a Sausage cancel or both (see Figure 7). T4 and T5 are the large Victorian 1/- stamps in two shades (see Figure 8).

Please now return to Figure 6, the Lant Telegraph Cancellations page. Of course, every one of the stamps bears a Telegraph cancel, but did you notice that 10 of them also

> have a Sausage cancellation? Only the first stamp and the first and last stamps of the third row bear a solitary telegraph cancellation of one of the three types described. Ten out of 13 are also struck by

a Sausage! Remarkably, the presence of multiple sausages failed to elicit any comment from Mr. Lant.

Go now to *Figure 8*. I won this other lot of 13 stamps, sight unseen, at the study circle's auction, 2008 or 2009, bidding only on Simon Goldblatt's inimitable description of the lot: "QV Telegraph 1/- telegraphically used, eleven examples in the usual brown purple shade, two more in the earlier lilac purple, one of these on blued paper." When they arrived, I was delighted, but not much surprised, to find that except for the first stamp which has only a Kingston Tombstone cancel, all but one of the others show clear evidence of a Sausage as well as a Telegraph cancellation. The last stamp has a Sausage as well as what looks like an illegible manuscript date. Jamaican stamps are only occasionally found with two different cancellations, yet a high proportion of those having a Telegraph cancel also bear a Sausage cancel (see Figure 10 for examples). Given such frequency, to propose coincidence as the explanation stretches the boundaries of credulity. There has to be a reason which we have not yet understood. A proving use on an entire item could solve the mystery but probably the Sausages are not really postal cancellations, but rather served a function that was meaningful to the telegraph service. The telegraph service was operated almost exclusively from post offices. Might not the telegraph sender have paid for the telegram

TELEGRAPH CANCELLATIONS. Three types of Telegraph Date Stamps were issued -TYPE I - A tombstone type approx. 25x25mm issued to Kingston and some twenty odd Post Towns. Divided into three sections JAMAICA/TELEGRAPHS at the top; TOWN name at the bottom and a one line date in the centre section.

Known used 1890 - 1924. Black ink. Double ring type 28mm in diameter with JAMAICA/TELEGRAPHS around the top and KINGSTON around the bottom. Two line date in centre. Known used 1902 - 190%. Black ink. Sans serif 22mm wide capitals. Also a double ring type of 28mm diameter with similar lettering JAMAICA TELEGRAPHS around the top and KINGSTON around the bottom. Thin sans serif 25mm caps. Date in two lines in centre. Known used 1917 - 1918. Black ink. TYPE 3 The Lant Third page. Fig. (6.)

Figure 6
The entire third page as the author inherited it. It is titled "Telegraph Cancellations."

by purchasing stamps which may or may not have been pre-cancelled to distinguish them from the rest of the post

office stock? But I know too little of the Telegraph Service to speculate, and I therefore look forward to hearing from

others more familiar with that area than I am. I also expect Paul Wright and Steve Jarvis will shortly cast valuable light on the subject. But I am essentially, factually in the dark.



Figure 7

Three used QV Laureated Head Telegraph stamps, T2-T3. At left, T2, cancelled by Tombstone 7 MY 91; center, T3 with Type B Sausage cancel plus Tombstone, 1900; right, T3, cancelled by Kingston Telegraph Type 3, 3 JAN 07.

Figure 9 shows the front and back of a brown postal stationery card which is of some interest. I bought it in a bunch of about 60 similar brown postcards which were all generated by a collector/tourist who took day trips to

Continued on page 24

various post offices while on frequent vacations in Jamaica, collecting these favor cancellations and photographing the little post offices. This one is twice struck on the front with a **DEESIDE** Birmingham cancel dated MY 22 74, and on the back, on which he has recorded the names of the postmistress and her staff, there is a complete Sausage cancellation, disproving a previously held theory that only the Kingston GPO used the Sausage Type B cancel.

But this simply means that in 1974, (later than my latest post-independence Sausage) the Deeside Post Office possessed such a hammer which



Figure 8
BWISC auction lot of QV 1/- Telegraph stamps, variously T4 and T5 (13th stamp now shown).



Figure 9
Front and back of 1974 postcard with Deeside
Birmingham and Sausage cancels.

was used in this situation as a favor and that does not prove that it was otherwise used as a postal cancellation. An accompanying photograph confirms that Deeside was also a Telegraph office on that date and the Sausage hammer may have had a telegraph rather than a postal function in the post office. This is a work in progress, please help us wherever you can. For instance, has anyone seen an unquestionably mint Sausage? I have not. Why also have I so far failed to find a single Elizabethan stamp with a Sausage cancel? They are common in the George VI and early post-independence issues. Did something change in the operation of the Telegraph service between 1956 and 1962?

I have also noted a much larger unboxed "Cancelled" handstamp which seems to have been applied to undeliverable mail either before or after it was returned to the office from which it was originally mailed, and my suspicion is that it was used interchangeably with another handstamp, "UNCLAIMED," in this type of situation. This larger CANCELLED handstamp is seemingly always applied to the envelope and not on the stamps present.

Check the cover from Mandeville to Albion Post Office, dated May 15, 1974 (*Figure 12*). Returned to Mandeville as unclaimed, but double struck by a large CANCELLED handstamp applied to the cover, not to the stamp. Was this used in error instead of an UNCLAIMED hammer?

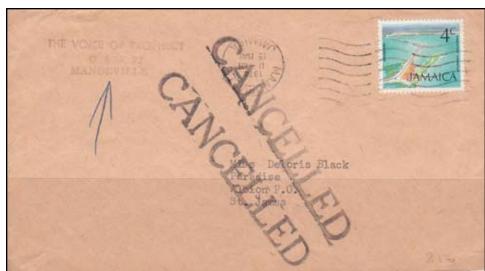
Figure 11 displays some unusual items: a Type B Sausage on the £1 value of the first post-independence Jamaican definitive issue; two WAR STAMPS with telegraph and Sausage cancels; and a United Fruit Company KGV 3/-

perfin. United Fruit Company used the railway extensively for the shipment of bananas to the ports and no doubt also made good use of the railway stations' telegraph service to forward shipment invoices in advance of arrival. Might not such an influential corporate customer been allowed to use its own perfinned stamps to pay for telegraph service?



Figure 10
A selection of stamps all bearing Telegraph and Sausage cancels.

Figure 12
Cover from Mandeville to
Albion with double strike
of "CANCELLED."



Finally, and somewhat off topic, *Figure 2b* is my best example of a Tombstone cancel, from BOWDEN, 6 DE 00, also Sausage struck. In addition, I have decent examples



Figure 11 Four unusual stamps with Sausages.

of Tombstones from Black River, Brownstown, Falmouth, Lucea, Mandeville, Montego Bay, Port Antonio, Sav-lamar, Spanish Town, and of course, Kingston. Mr. Reg Lant states that "twenty odd post offices" received Tombstones and I would like to construct a registry of them. Would members having good strikes from other offices please scan or otherwise forward to me via the editor or directly to cmramphal@rogers.com.?

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BCPSG Exhibits and Awards

By Paul Larsen

Awards Chairman

Philatelic Study Group (BCPSG) member exhibit participants and awards.

ITALIA 2009, October 21-25 Rome, Italy

Luca Lavagnino
The Post Office in Cuneo during the French Administration
1801-1814 (SF)

Vermeil

ANTVERPIA 2010, April 8-12 Antwerp, Belgium

Luca Lavagnino
The Post Office in Cuneo during the French Administration
1801-1814 (SF)
Large Vermeil

SCOTTISH CONGRESS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETIES, April 16-17 Perth, Scotland

Bruce Walker Trinidad - 1882 One Penny Manuscript Surcharge on Sixpence

Silver, The William Ferris Memorial Trophy for General Class - Pre 1900

St. Vincent - World War II Censorship of Civilian Mail
Silver

LONDON 2010, May 8-15 London, England

Russell Boylan
St. Vincent, The De La Rue Period
Gold

John Davis

Turks & Caicos Islands - The Settings Used for the War Tax Overprints during the First World War

Large Vermeil

War Tax Stamps of the British Empire: First World War, The West Indies (Literature)

Large Vermeil

Federico Borromeo d'Adda Nevis 1662-1890 Large Vermeil

French Mail in the West Indies

Gold

Ian Matheson
Union of South Africa - Official Overprints
Gold

Paul Fletcher
The Postage Due Stamps of Australia
Large Gold

Darryl Fuller
Leeward Islands Postal Stationery
Large Gold, Cameron Trophy

Graham Booth
The First 35 Years of Cayman Islands Post Offices
Vermeil

Reuben Ramkissoon
The Trinidad Red Cross Label that Became a
Postage Stamp (SF)
Gold

Dan Walker Grenada's War Tax Issue (SF) **Vermeil**

Edmund Bayley
The History of the Post Office in Barbados (Literature)
Large Vermeil

NAPEX 2010, June 4-6 McLean, Virginia

John Cress

Development of Australian Air Mail 1914-1934

Gold, Society of Australasian Specialists/Oceania Bronze

Paul Fletcher
Niue
Gold, SAS/O Silver

Jerome Kasper
Illustrated WWII British Military Air Letters
Gold, Military Postal History Society Award
Australia's Official Aerogrammes (SF)
Gold
SCADTA Postal Stationery (SF)

Gold

President's Message

By Ed Waterous

from your philatelic activities is a good time to set some goals for this philatelic year. Now is the time to seek the answer to a question that you have never quite answered to your own satisfaction. Perhaps it is time to bring out the material you've been meaning to mount for exhibit, or even write an article for our *Journal*. As we get into the swing of things and start attending local society meetings, we should make an effort to recruit at least one person to join the BCPSG. Our great hobby and this Group could have no better spokespeople than its members. Let's dive into our philatelic season and invite someone to enjoy the rewards of belonging to BCPSG.

The 2011 annual meeting January 14-16 at ARIPEX in Tucson, Arizona is almost upon us. We need exhibitors to apply for the ARIPEX exhibition as soon as possible. As one of two groups participating in the show, we need to support this national level APS World Series of Philately qualifying show. We'll be having a Friday night informal group dinner at the show hotel. Accompanying this issue is a form to make your meal selections as you reserve a spot at this social gathering. Plan on attending the show as Tucson is usually in the 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit range during the day in January. It cools down at night with temps normally ranging in the 30s and 40s, so bring proper clothing if you plan on spending time outdoors. The Hotel Arizona is the Show Hotel and is located adjacent to the Tucson Convention Center at 181 W. Broadway, Tucson, AZ 85701; Phone: 520-624-8711; Web-

site: www.thehotelarizona. com. Rates: \$79 with a tax of 11.5% (single or double occupancy) (no food/beverage credits) or \$99 (plus taxes) for a Presidio Level Room which provides \$30 in hotel food and beverage credits plus a Presidio Level Lounge. There are only 19 Presidio Level rooms so make your plans today! You need to mention ARI-PEX Stamp Show when making reservations. Hotel Parking: \$4.75 per guest per day. Airport/Shuttle: The Arizona Stagecoach Company to present this proposal for transport: To the Hotel Arizona or other downtown hotels: one person, one way, \$20; round trip, \$ 38; two people, one way, \$24; round trip, \$46.

At ARIPEX, our annual general meeting is scheduled for 1 p.m. If you have any items you would

like addressed, please send me an email so we can put them on the meeting agenda. Immediately following the AGM, Dr. Peter Mc-Cann is scheduled to give a one hour presentation about Montserrat postal history. You will also see his Montserrat on display as part of the ARIPEX exhibition. Also in Tucson is the Postal History Foundation, a truly unique site for stamp collectors and lovers of Western postal history, a



must see for any collector. The website can be found at www. postalhistoryfoundation.org.

I am still awaiting a volunteer to take over the Group auction and another to develop a logo for our 50th anniversary year in 2011. We also require a webmaster to maintain and develop the BCPSG website. Please give serious consideration to taking a more active role in our society. By combining ideas and skills, we grow stronger and produce better articles, discussions and interactions, giving birth to additional participation and interaction. These things make our Group more appealing and enjoyable.

THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP and THE BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE



TRINIDAD A Philatelic History to 1913

by Sir John Marriott, KCVO, RDP, FRPSL, Michael Medlicott and Reuben A. Ramkissoon, FRPSL

This book was conceived by John Marriott to follow on from his original 1962 Study Paper; unfortunately he did not live to complete the work. With the help, not only of the two co-authors, but many other Trinidad collectors, our two societies have collaborated to publish this book. As the title suggests, the book covers the Trinidad-only period before the advent of Trinidad & Tobago issues. It details all Postage Stamp issues within the period, as well as the Postal Markings; the coverage includes Postal Stationery, Postage Dues, and Revenue and Official Stamps. The final chapter examines the 'D22' markings of Ciudad Bolivar, the 'TOO LATE' marks, Ship Letters, Military Mail and many other more esoteric aspects of Trinidad philately. There are five Appendices which include a listing of Trinidad Governors and Postmasters-General, details of the printings of all the Postage Stamps as well as a census of the Lady McLeod stamp with many of these illustrated in colour. And lastly, there is a long list describing many of the early Trinidad covers, pre-1860. Price: \$70.00. BCPSG Members' Price: \$63.00

This fine book is limited to 400 copies and your individually numbered copy can be ordered from:—Edward Barrow, 16704 Briardale Road, Derwood, MD 20855, Tel:—301-816-1157 or E-mail:—e.barrow1@gmail.com. For members in Britain or Europe, orders should be sent to David Druett, Pennymead Auctions, 1, Brewerton St., Knaresborough, N. YORKS. HG5 8AZ.Tel:—01423 865962 or Fax:—01423 547057 or E-mail:—Pennymead@aol.com. Or log on to www.pennymead.com, where the book can be ordered with secure credit card check out facilities.

Membership Director's Report By Bob Stewart

New Members

All new applicants listed in the last issue of the Journal have been accepted as members of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group.

Congratulations and welcome to the Group.

New Applicants

John Whelihan, P.O. Box 259, South Strafford, VT 05070-0259 USA. Email: jnwhelihan@gmail.com. Collects US classic, British Caribbean, Falkland Islands. APS member. Sponsored by Mike Mead.

O. Allen Davis, 9203 Lyndonway Dr., Richmond, VA 23229-4514 USA. Email: oadavis@verizon.net. Collects British Colonies, Bermuda, early U.S. APS member. Sponsored by Mike Nethersole.

G.P. Green, Bretaye, Mill Hill, Shenfeld, Brentwood, Essex CM15 8EU UNITED KINGDOM. Collects Jamaica to independence, postal history, and mint blocks of four. Member of RPSL, NPS, Postal History Society, and Egypt Study Circle. Sponsored by Mary Gleadall.

Address Change

Dr. Douglas S. Files, 7730 East Broadway #1018, Tucson, AZ 85710 USA

Dr. Everett L. Parker, 249 NW Live Oak Place, Lake City, FL 32055-8906 USA

Removed for non-payment of dues

Andre Dixon, Leonard Frank,
Jeff Fussell, Richard Hinds,
Edward Nowakowski, Dieter Werner
All of the USA

If any member has information, such as a change of address, to be included in the Membership Director's Report, please contact me, either by mail (see inside front cover of the Journal) or by email at stewart99@comcast.net

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Our British Empire and Foreign Countries auction, to be held on October 6th/7th, will include the superb John Davis collection of British West Indies War Tax issues. This collection formed the basis of John Davis's comprehensive reference work, War Tax Stamps of the British Empire, First World War: The West Indies, published by the Royal Philatelic Society in 2009.

Printed catalogues will be available on request and the auction will also be available to view on our website from mid-September.











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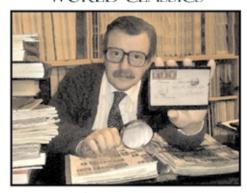
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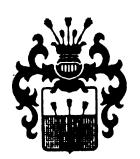
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