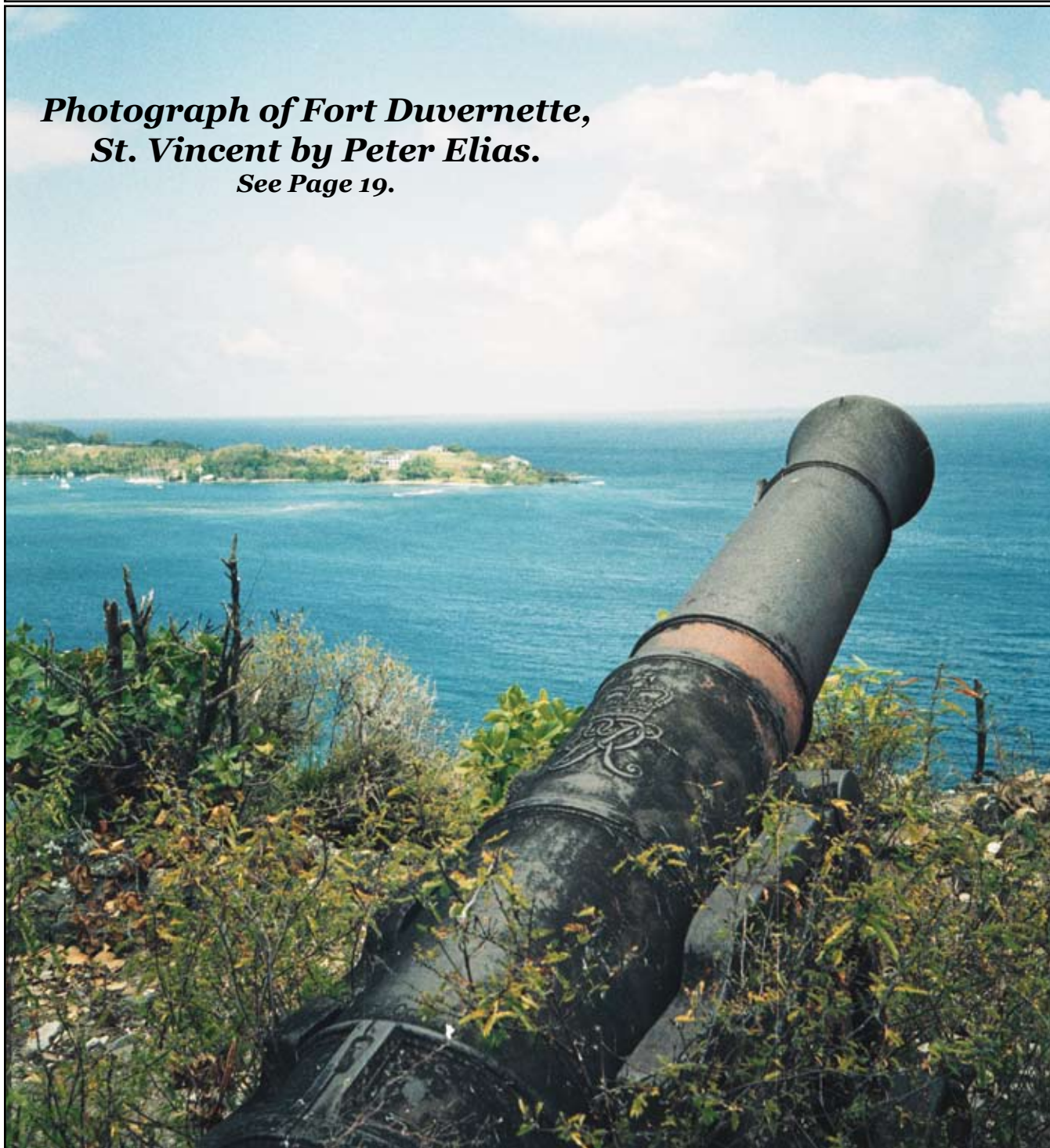


BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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*Photograph of Fort Duvernette,
St. Vincent by Peter Elias.
See Page 19.*





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CONTENTS

FEATURES

The Barbados Tercentenary of Settlement issue of 1927, by <i>John P. Wynns</i>	4-6
Fake parcel postmark from St. Vincent, by <i>Peter Elias</i>	6-7
Barbados Airmails of World War II (Part 2), by <i>Jerone R. Hart</i>	8-15
Converting catalogue numbers for British Guiana stamps, by <i>Richard Maisel</i>	16-19
The photograph that became a stamp, by <i>Peter Elias</i>	19
The Sheriff of Southampton Mystery, by <i>Dr. Eric Bateson</i>	20-21
1921-1937 St. Vincent definitive series, by <i>Roy Bond</i>	22-24
Not previously known used in Trinidad, by <i>Hap Pattiz</i>	24

COLUMNS AND REPORTS

Officers and Trustees, Study Group Leaders & Others	2
Final sale of back issues of BCPSG <i>Journal</i> means get your missing issues	7
President's Message, by <i>Ed Waterous</i>	25
BCPSG Exhibits and Awards, by <i>Paul Larsen</i>	26
Election to Board of Trustees, by <i>Mary Gleadall</i>	27
Membership Director's Report, by <i>Bob Stewart</i>	28
Our faithful advertisers	26-32

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

The Barbados Tercentenary of Settlement issue of 1927

The commemorative stamp that temporarily replaced the 1d definitive

By John P. Wynns
Of the USA

The one-penny stamp was issued on February 17, 1927 to commemorate settlement of Barbados in 1627. The stamp was recess printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd. One million stamps were printed in carmine lake, the paper is watermarked Multiple Crown & Script CA and perforated 12 1/2. The design shows Charles I and George V, between them are workers in a coconut tree grove.

Figure 1 shows seven imperforate die proof color trials in varying shades of red, inset on thick card (150 x 201mm) marked "as submitted" in lower left. One proof, numbered "45" (third down on right side of card), is in the color

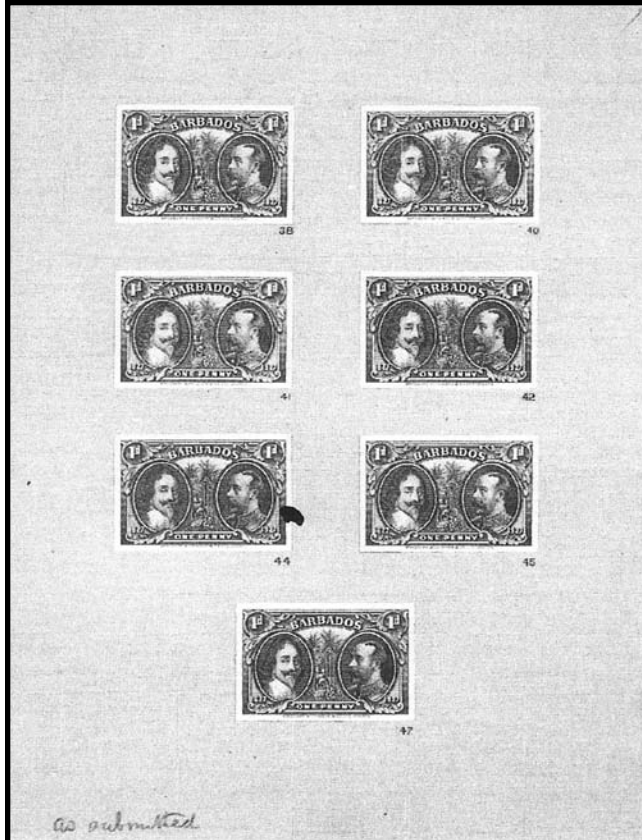


Figure 1
*Seven trial color die proofs in shades of red.
This auction lot photograph is in black & white.*

finally accepted and issued. The photo of the auction lot was in black and white; this lot (#208) was sold by Christie's Robson Lowe, London on October 24, 1989. The estimate of the lot was £850 (about \$1,402 US) and realized £1,320 (about \$2,178 US).



Figure 2
Specimen overprint on one penny stamp.

Approximately 427 stamps were overprinted SPECIMEN (Figure 2) for distribution to members of the Universal Postal Union and 600 stamps were retained for distribution to delegates of the 1929 London Postal Union Congress.



Figure 3
*Favor first day cancel, 17 FEB 27,
St George, Barbados.*

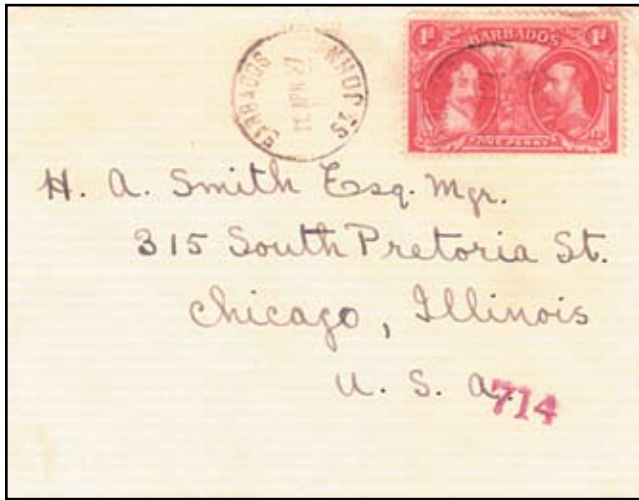


Figure 4

Single usage, 11 APR 27, St. John, Barbados to USA.



Figure 7

Tourist use of one penny, 18 AUG 1927, Barbados G.P.O. to USA.



Figure 5

Pair pays registration fee of 2d and single 1d postage, 30 MAR 27, R.L.O., Barbados to Canada.



Figure 6

Paquebot cover with New York, NY APR 22, 1927 cancel.

Figure 3 is an unaddressed first day cover dated "17 FEB 27," and postmarked at St. George. Figure 4 shows correct usage of the one-penny stamp from St. John, 11 APR 27 to the U.S. The one-penny stamp paid the first class rate within Barbados, British Empire and to the U.S.A. for a one-ounce letter or post card.

The registration fee was 2d and Figure 5 is an example of a pair of one-penny stamps paying this fee along with single paying letter rate for one ounce to Canada. Figure 6 is a paquebot cover with a New York paquebot cancel dated April 22, 1927.

The Tercentenary stamp replaced the one-penny definitive from June 1 to September 30, 1927 at all post offices. From February 17 (the first day of issue) to June 1 the stamps were sold only to those who asked for them. When 630,000 stamps were still unsold, it was decided that from June 1, the definitive one-penny stamp would be temporarily withdrawn and the Tercentenary stamp sold in its place until September 30, when it was withdrawn from sale. Figure 7 shows use by a tourist of the one-penny Tercentenary stamp that replaced the definitive one-penny. Figure 8 is a 21/2d registration envelope with a one-penny paying postage to the U.S., and canceled "7 SEP 27 R.L.O." Figure 9 is a late usage regis-

More illustrations, Bibliography on next page.

Fake parcel postmark from St. Vincent

By Peter Elias
St. Vincent Study Group Leader

Just when you thought you've seen everything, something new pops up! As part of my St. Vincent collection, I always keep an eye out for fakes and forgeries of St. Vincent stamps, postmarks and postal history. When collecting St. Vincent revenue stamps from the late 1800s, one frequently finds them with forged "A10" postmarks (see illustration of A10 postmark on the three pence revenue stamp). The primary reason for this was that way back when, people didn't like revenue stamps as much, so the forgers applied a fake postmark to fool the collectors into thinking that the stamp in question was actually postally, not fiscally used. These A10 postmarks almost always look way too "perfect." The real ones are rarely ever struck as nicely and cleanly as these fake ones.

Another ploy of the forgers was to try and remove

or obliterate the pen cancels. A very obvious attempt is seen on the 1/- orange stamp where you can clearly see the pen cancels have attempted to have been obliterated and then a fake A10 postmark added. I have also seen fake A10 cancels with really thick bars that conveniently try to obliterate the word "Revenue"! But the clincher was when I saw this set of two revenue stamps "on piece" with its fake "Parcels" boxed cancel. This cancel is a total fabrication (none



"A10" forged postmark

Continued on page 7

The Barbados Tercentenary issue of 1927 Continued from page 5



Figure 8

Front (above) and reverse (below) of 21/2d registration envelope with one penny to USA.



Figure 9

Late usage of one penny, 27 SEP 27 to USA.

tered envelope ("27 SEP 27 R.L.O.") with the one-penny and a 2d registration fee to USA.

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Bayley, Edmund A. *The Stamps of Barbados*. Bridgetown, Barbados: self-published, 1989.

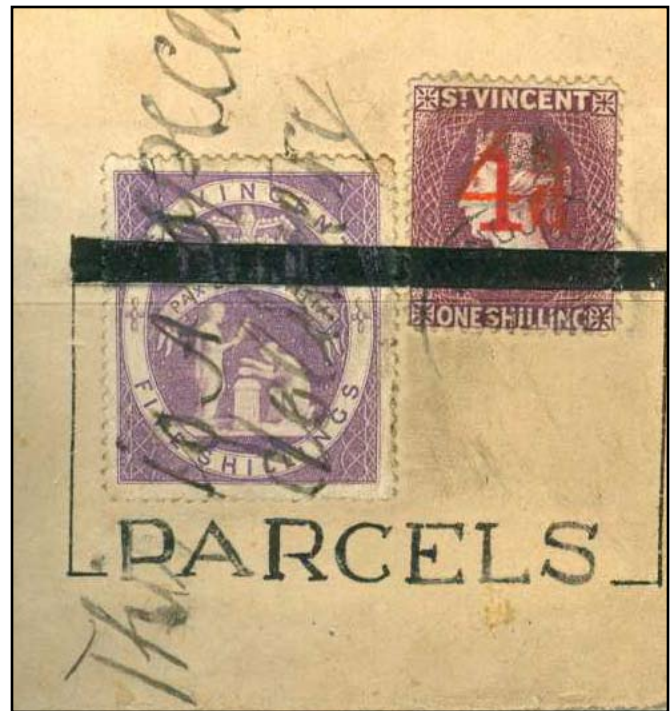
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like it was ever used in St. Vincent) and it conveniently obliterates the word "REVENUE" on both of the revenue stamps. A fake Kingstown postmark is also visible on the stamp on the right.



Altered 1/- orange stamp

The manuscript writing sideways reads, "This is a special delivery." An unsuspecting collector might fall for this, thinking it is postally used items on part of a parcel wrapper. In my years of collecting, I have never seen any of actual parcel wrapper from St. Vincent (most likely because most collectors in those days would have soaked the stamps off). This particular item is not owned by me though (unfortunately); it was part of a large lot of St. Vincent forgeries for sale at a Philangles auction (this is a British stamp auction company). It was not illustrated in the auction catalog, and I had requested that a scan



Fake "PARCELS" cancel

be sent to me. This is definitely a very fascinating item, and shows the lengths to which the forgers went to fool some collectors!

Final Sale of Back Issues of the BCPSG *Journal* means get your missing issues

The BCPSG Library holds a number of back copies of the *Journal* which are available for sale. It has been decided, based on considerations of space, that these back issues shall no longer be retained. Instead, members wishing to have access to past journals will be able to do so through the library, where there is a copy of every edition of the *Journal*, available for loan.

All remaining duplicate copies of the *Journal* will be available for sale up to March 31, 2010, after which date they will be destroyed. The price for the journals is 99¢ US for the first copy and 50¢ US for each additional journal ordered at the same time. The cost of shipping will be added to the total cost of the journals purchased. For the guidance of members who may be interested in ordering back issues, our holdings of the early *Journal* (pre-1979) are very sparse, and there are some gaps among the later editions. The BCPSG web site has an index of *Journal* articles for the period 1997-2007. All journals are offered subject to availability, on a first-come, first-served basis.

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Barbados Airmails of World War II

Rates and Destinations, 1939

By **Jerone R. Hart**

Of the USA

My analysis of 1939 includes a total of 25 covers to seven different destinations. Eleven covers were to the U.S.; five covers were to Canada; four covers to the United Kingdom; two covers were to Jamaica; and one cover each to Cristobal (Canal Zone), Trinidad and St. Vincent. Six of the covers were registered, two each to the U.S., the U.K. and Canada. The earliest cover for 1939 in my survey is dated January 13 and was to Cristobal. The latest cover was dated November 16 and was addressed to the U.S.

There is enough data from 1939 to reasonably establish and confirm the correct rates to at least six different destinations. The 13½ d (1s 1½d) rate from Barbados to Cristobal via PANAM service appears to be the correct rate. The two different covers to Jamaica both carry a rate of 17½d (1s 5½d) thus it is safe to assume that this was the correct rate. The two covers to Jamaica dated July 31 (*Figure 9*) and November 2 went via KLM service from



FIGURE 9
July 31, 1939
1/ 5½d rate to Jamaica.

Barbados making stops at Trinidad, Curacao and Aruba before going on to Kingston, Jamaica. A single “all-over airmail” cover to St. Vincent (seen on the Internet), dated August 29 carries a rate of 4d, which from the data, was the standard rate for mails originating from Barbados and addressed to Grenada, St. Kitts, Antigua, and St. Lucia throughout the war. The routing for this particular cover to St. Vincent is a little more perplexing. BWIA direct air service to St. Vincent did not begin until June 3, 1943; direct service to Port of Spain, Trinidad did not begin until November 27, 1940.¹¹ Even if the cover had gone by KLM service to Trinidad, in August of 1939, there appears to have been no other direct or indirect air service to St. Vincent from Trinidad. How then, did this “airmail” cover make its way from Barbados to St. Vincent? Is it possible that the cover was carried by some private air service unknown by collectors from Barbados to St. Vincent? Or, considering the proximity between Barbados and St. Vincent (St. Vincent lies approximately 100 miles directly west from Barbados) is it possible that the cover was carried

by surface transport rather than by air? Unfortunately, there is no St. Vincent receiving mark on the cover to tell us exactly when the cover arrived at its final destination. My best guess is that the cover actually went by airmail to Port of Spain in Trinidad and then by surface mail (ship) to St. Vincent. In all probability, until British West Indian Airways had established regular routes throughout the Caribbean, airmail from Barbados to Caribbean destinations went partially by air and partially by ship.

As mentioned above, for 1939 there were four covers addressed to the United Kingdom. Two of the covers (both dated July 15 and seen on the Internet) were registered uses and carried rates of 35d (2/ 11d). Since the registration fee for this period was 3d, we can conclude that the airmail fee was 32d (2/ 8d). Both these covers were oversize business type covers that had very similar notations in the upper left hand corners. The top notation on these covers was typewritten in blue ink and reads "First Air Mail from Barbados to London"; on one cover this is followed by a two line manuscript notation in blue pen that reads "By Air to New York, Then Onward By Air." Directly under this is a manuscript notation in red pencil "Trans Atlantic." On the second cover, the "By Air to New York, Then onward by Air" was typewritten in black ink. The "Trans Atlantic" was in manuscript and in blue pencil. There is little doubt that a postal employee at the GPO in Bridgetown applied these manuscript notations "Trans Atlantic" to both these covers. Although both these covers were from the same source in Barbados, "Bruce Weatherhead Limited" and to the same destination in London, "Messrs. D.Q. Henriques & Co. Ltd.," and sent at the same time and same date, I believe that they are commercial uses rather than pure philatelic uses. These covers would have gone from Barbados to Trinidad via KLM service. At Trinidad, the covers would have connected with PAN AM service that would have



FIGURE 10
October 23, 1939
2/8d Trans-Atlantic rate
to England.

taken them through the Caribbean to Miami in Florida. From Miami the covers would have gone by air to New York and since it was late summer, they would have gone via PANAM from New York over the mid-Atlantic to Bermuda, the Azores and on to Lisbon where PAN AM service terminated. From Lisbon, the covers would have connected with service to London either on British Overseas Air Company (BOAC) or by KLM. Unfortunately, both these covers came off the Internet and there was no information on back stamps. Thus, I have no idea as to the length of time it took these two covers to get from Barbados to London.

A third cover (*Figure 10*) addressed to the United Kingdom and dated October 23 was not registered and carries the 32d rate (2/ 8d). Although there are no manuscript notations on this cover such as the two covers mentioned above,

Continued on page 10

I suspect that this cover followed the same “Trans Atlantic” routing. Thus, we can safely conclude that the 1939 “Trans Atlantic” fee for routing via PANAM to Lisbon and then onward to London either by KLM or BOAC was 32d (2/ 8d) and the routing was by all air service.



FIGURE 11
January 25, 1939
5/ ½d -- cover is obviously
philatelic in nature.

However, the fourth cover (*Figure 11*) from Barbados to the United Kingdom presents us with an interesting issue. The cover, which also came off the Internet, was dated January 25, 1939. The total franking was 60 ½d (5/ ½d). The cover was also registered and very small in size. It was backstamped in purple with the oval “Information Bureau, Baggage Warehouse” handstamp indicating that the cover was deposited by a tourist at the landing dock in Bridgetown. The cover was franked with the nine available “Seal of the Colony” definitives that had been issued the year before on January 3, 1938. Because of the size of the cover and its high franking with nine different value definitives, there is little doubt that the cover is philatelic in nature. This cover does not fit into the registered single



FIGURE 12
Back of cover seen in
Figure 11. Information
Bureau cachet.

weight rate of 35d (2/ 11d, with 3d being the registration fee) or the double weight registered rate of 67d (5/ 7d). In addition to the Information Bureau handstamp, the back of the cover (*Figure 12*) also carries a Trinidad registration date stamp of January 31, 1939. Unfortunately, there is no London receiving marks to tell us when the cover arrived at its final destination. Indeed, there can be no doubt that this cover is entirely philatelic.



FIGURE 13
February 1, 1939
2/ 6½d Registered
airmail via KLM.

FIGURE 14
July 7, 1939
2/ 3½d airmail rate via
KLM to Miami, then by
U.S. carrier to New York
for a connection with
Trans-Canada Service to
Montreal.



The next five covers from 1939 were to Canada. Two of these covers (see *Figure 13* for cover dated February 1) were registered and were dated February 1 and February 13. Both covers carried a rate of 30 ½d (2/ 6 ½d). Because the registration fee was 3d, we then can assume that the airmail fee on these two covers was 27 ½d (2/ 3 ½d) per ½ ounce of weight. The cover dated February 13 carries a three line air mail label that reads: “K.L.M.,” “Lucht-post-Via Air Mail-Correo Aero,” “Royal Dutch Air Lines,” thus indicating that this cover was flown from Barbados to Trinidad and then onward to Miami via KLM service. After arriving in Miami, the cover would have been transferred to a U.S. carrier, probably PanAm Service, for the final trek to Canada via New York. At New York, in all probability the cover was transferred to a Trans-Canada Airlines flight. Trans-Canada Airlines operated service during the war from New York to Albany and then on to Montreal. From Montreal, TCA provided air service to all major cities across Canada. A third cover, not registered and dated June 7 (*Figure 14*) was franked with 27 ½d, thus confirming the base rate of the two covers above. Like the two covers above, this cover went by KLM service from Barbados to Trinidad and from Trinidad to Miami. At Miami this cover would have been transferred to a U.S. carrier for a flight to New York where it would have connected with a Trans-Canada flight to Montreal.

The remaining two covers to Canada in my 1939 population present a problem. The first cover (*Figure 15*) is dated February 13 and was franked with only 8½d. The cover is an “all-over” airmail type and just below the under-lined, preprinted “PER AIR MAIL” is typewritten in the same color ink as the address “Per K.L.M. – Via Trinidad.” The back of the cover does not have any additional franking or any date stamps. Nor is there any indication that the cover was taxed or relegated to surface mail. How is it possible that this cover made it through the GPO when a cover of

Continued on page 12



FIGURE 15
February 13, 1939
8 ½d franking to
Canada via KLM.

the same date (see above) was charged 27 ½d (2/ 3½d) for KLM service to Canada? I do not believe that the cover is philatelic because the back of the cover has a business address of "H. Jason Jones & Co." The second cover (*Figure 16*) is as equally baffling. Dated April 22, the cover was franked with only 20 ½d (1/ 8½d). As with the cover seen in Figure 16, there was no additional franking on the back, nor were there any backstamps to indicate date of arrival. Like the cover seen in Figure 16, I do not believe that this cover was philatelic in nature. Rather, I believe that the sender possibly franked the cover before delivering it to the GPO in Bridgetown and it was passed through the postal system without challenge and without being taxed because of the short payment.

FIGURE 16
April 22, 1939
1/ 8½d franking on
cover to Canada.



The final 11 covers for 1939 were all addressed to destinations in the U.S. Six of these covers were not registered and carried a rate of 16d (1/ 4d). A typical cover with this rate, dated April 6, 1939 can be seen in *Figure 17*. Directly under the adhesives on this cover is the three-line airmail label, described above, indicating that the cover went from Barbados to Miami via KLM service. A seventh cover (*Figure 18*) dated March 9, 1939 and registered carries a rate of 19d (1/ 7d). Since the registration fee was 3d, the airmail fee on this cover was also 16d (1/ 4d). Like the unregistered example above, this cover also carries the three-line KLM airmail label on the left side of the cover indicating that it went to the U.S. via KLM service. What is interesting about this cover is its address: "Gold Standard Watch Company, Dept. s-3910, Newton, Mass., New York." Backstamps indicate that the cover first went to Trinidad on March 10; the next backstamp is from New York and was dated March 13; from New York, the cover was routed to Boston (Massachusetts) and has a registration datestamp also of March 13; from the post office in Boston, the cover was routed to Newton (a suburb of Boston) and was datestamped with a registration marking of



FIGURE 17
April 6, 1939
1/4d rate via KLM
service to U.S.A.

March 14. Thus, despite the error in the address, the cover made it to its final destination in only six days! Hence, from the seven covers above we can conclude that the standard airmail rate to the U.S. in 1939 was 16d (1/4d) per ½ ounce of weight.

The remaining four covers to the United States present us with some problems. Two of these covers, one dated November 10 and the other dated November 16, have rates of only 12 ½d (*Figures 19 and 20*). Neither cover was registered nor do these covers have any backstamps. The cover dated November 10 has typewritten in red ink at the lower left "Air Mail Via Trinidad." The cover dated November 16 has written across the top in manuscript "Air Mail Via T'dad." This cover does give us a clue that it was sent via air. On the left side of the cover, in manuscript is "Replied 11/21/39" indicating that the addressee, "Mr. James T. Hendy" had received the cover at least by November 21 and had sent back a reply on that date. Thus, we can conclude that this cover made it from Barbados to San Francisco in about five days, indicating that the cover had to have gone completely by air. It is very curious that both these covers were underfranked by the same amount, 3 ½d. It is also curious that the GPO in Bridgetown allowed

Continued on page 14



FIGURE 18
March 9, 1939
1/7d registered airmail
rate to United States via
KLM service.

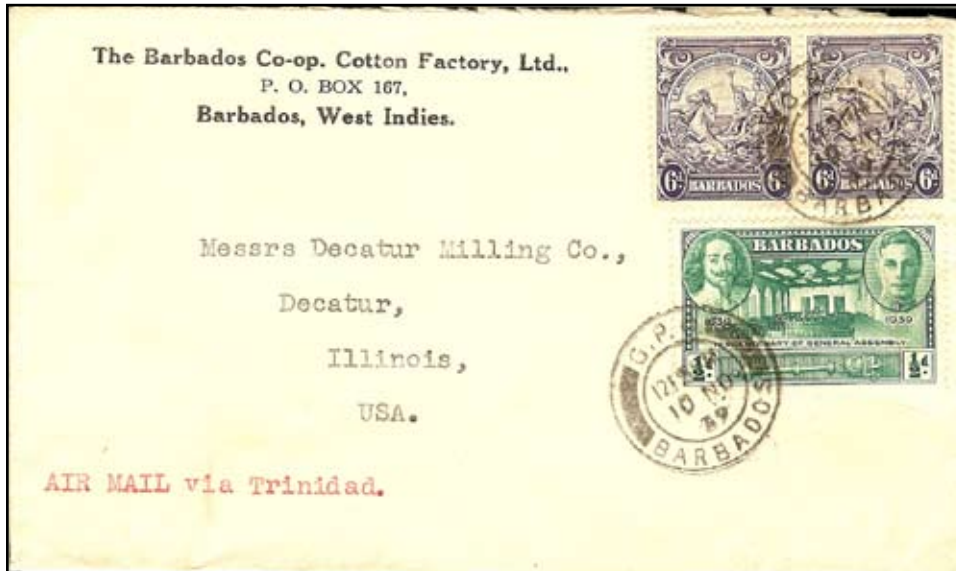


FIGURE 19
November 10, 1939
1 1/2d airmail rate to the
U.S.A. via Trinidad.

these covers to pass through the system without being surcharged or with relegating them to surface mail.

One of the four covers was registered (*Figure 21*) and was dated January 20, 1939. The total franking on this cover was 44d (3/ 8d). Since it was registered, the sender had to submit the cover to the post office at Bridgetown. The cover carries the following backstamps: Barbados, January 20; Trinidad, January 21; New York City, January 25; Oneonta (New York), January 25; and Cooperstown (New York), January 26. Since the cover arrived in six days from the date of sending from Barbados, there can be little doubt that it went totally by air. If we assume that the standard airmail rate for 1939 to the U.S. was 16d (1/ 4d) per 1/2 ounce of weight and the registration fee was 3d, the rate on this cover just does not fit. The front of the cover has an interesting notation that I believe was added to the cover at the post office when the cover was submitted. This manuscript notation reads "2 R @ 10d." I suspect that this shorthand notation is a clue in deciphering the rate paid by the sender. Unfortunately, my attempts at decoding this notation have thus far been unsuccessful.

The eleventh and final cover addressed to the U.S. came from the Internet. The cover was dated August 17, 1939, was not registered and carries a rate of 29 1/2d (2/ 5 1/2d). Like the cover above, this cover also does not fit into the 16d standard rate for 1/2 ounce or less. This cover is also interesting because at the very bottom left, in red pencil, is the manuscript notation "2R." Like the cover above, is this notation post office shorthand and could this be a clue to the rate that the sender paid? Again, try as I may, I have not been able to decipher this code into a meaningful and understandable rate. Thus, as the summary table below shows, nine different rates to six different destinations can



FIGURE 20
November 16, 1939
1 1/2d airmail rate to
the U.S.A.

be confirmed. While five different rates to four different destinations cannot be explained, I believe that these unexplainable rates were probably covers that were franked by postal customers outside the post office and then submitted to the GPO in Bridgetown for processing and passed through the system without being detected and taxed.

FIGURE 21
 January 20, 1939
 3/8d registered airmail
 rate to U.S.A.



Summary of 1949 Rates and Destinations

Destination	Rate (Total in pence)	Registered*	Number of covers	Rate justifiable?
Canada	8 ½d	No	1	No
	20 ½d	No	1	No
	27 ½d	No	1	Yes
	30 ½d	Yes	2	Yes
Canal Zone	13 ½d	No	1	Yes
Jamaica	17 ½d	No	2	Yes
St. Vincent	4d	No	1	Yes
United Kingdom	32d	No	1	Yes
	35d	Yes	2	Yes
	60 ½d	Yes	1	No
United States	12 ½d	No	2	No
	16d	No	6	Yes
	19d	Yes	1	Yes
	29 ½d	Yes	1	No
	44d	Yes	1	No

* Note: Standard Registration fee was 3d.

FOOTNOTE

¹¹ Ramkissoon, *op.cit.*, 6.

ENDNOTE

Part III of this series, in the April 2010 issue, will discuss the Airmails of Barbados During 1940.

Converting catalogue numbers for British Guiana stamps (1852-1952)

By Richard Maisel

Of the USA

This article provides a simple procedure for converting Stanley Gibbons (S.G.) into Scott catalogue numbers and vice versa, for British Guiana stamps issued prior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. This procedure should prove useful to collectors who organize their collection using one of these catalogues when they encounter a stamp of interest designated by a number derived from the other catalogue. Such encounters may occur when viewing stamps on the Internet or in a dealer's stock; while reading philatelic books, articles or auction catalogues; and in discussions with other collectors.

Converting Stanley Gibbons into Scott numbers

Table 1 can be used to convert a 2009 Stanley Gibbons catalogue number into a 2010 Scott catalogue number for all British Guiana stamps issued before 1953, excluding those with a specimen overprint. No specimen overprints are listed in the Scott catalogue. The table contains an ordered list of the 2009 S.G. numbers,¹ each followed by their corresponding 2010 Scott number.²

Table 1. Stanley Gibbons¹ (S.G.) to Scott² numbers for British Guiana (Part 1 of 4)
 Legend – Scott bold type - perfect fit,
 Scott regular type - only shades differ,
 Scott italic & asterisk – best fit but some differences
 Scott ? - no corresponding item
 Shaded cells no Stanley Gibbons Number

S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott
1	1	25	14a	55	32	84	66a	111	70
2	2	26	15	56	33	85	50	112	61
3	2a	27	16	57	33A	86	50	113	62
4	4	28	void	58	33B	87	51	114	71
5	5	29	18	59	33B	88	51	115	71a
6	5b	30	19	60	47	89	52	116	35
7	5a	31	19	61	47	90	52	116a	35*
7a	5a*	32	44c	62	33C	90a	52a	116b	35*
7b	5c	33	44	63	33D	90b	52a*	116c	35*
8	3	34	20	64	33E	91	52	117	36
9	6	35	20	65	33Ef	92	67	117a	36*
10	7	36	21a	65a	34	93	67a	117b	36*
11	8	37	21	66	45	94	67	117c	36*
12	9	38	22	67	46	95	53	117d	36*
13	9	39	22	68	46	96	53	118	37
14	9	40	17	69	64	96a	53	118a	37*
15	9	41	23	70	64	97	54	118b	37*
16	9	42	24	71	64	98	54	118c	37*
16a	9	43	25	72	64	99	54	118d	37*
17	9	44	44A	73	48	100	54	119	38
18	10a	45	44A	74	48	101	68a	119a	38*
18a	11a	46	26	75	49	102	68a	119b	38*
19	10	47	27	76	49	103	68	119c	38*
19a	11	48	27	77	63a	104	69	120	39
20	10b	49	27	78	63	105	69	120a	39*
20a	11b	50	28	79	65	106	58	120b	39*
21	12	51	29	80	65	107	59	120c	39*
22	void	52	30	81	65	108	59	120d	39*
23	13	53	44B	82	66	109	60	120e	39*
24	14	54	31	83	66	110	void	120f	39*

Table 1. Stanley Gibbons¹ (S.G.) to Scott² numbers for British Guiana (Part 2 of 4)
 Legend – See Heading Part 1

S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott
121	40	131w	77*	153	96	166	void	188a	127A
121a	40*	132	78	154	97	167	void	189	128
121b	40*	132w	78*	155	99	168	void	190	void
121c	40*	133	79	155a	99*	169	void	191	void
121d	40*	134	80	155b	99b	170	107	192	129
122	41	135	74a	155c	99*	170x	107*	193	130
122a	41*	136	72a	155d	99*	171	108	194	132
122b	41*	137	82	156	98	171a	108a	194w	132*
122c	41*	138	89	157	101	171x	108*	195	135
122d	41*	139	90	157a	101*	172	109	196	135a
123	42	140	91	157b	101d	173	110	197	137a
123a	42*	141	83	158	100	173w	110*	198	137
123b	42a	142	84	159	102	174	111	199	139
123ba	42*	142a	?	160	void	174x	111*	199w	139*
123c	42*	143	void	161	void	175	112	200	141
124	43	144	85	162	104	176	113	200a	141
124a	43*	145	86	162a	104*	177	114	201	142
124b	43*	146	87	162b	104a	178	115	202	143
124c	43*	147	85a	162c	104*	178a	116	202w	143*
124d	43*	148	88A	163	106	179	118	202x	143*
125	void	149	93	163a	106a	179a	117	203	146
126	72	149a	93*	163b	106*	180	119	204	146a
126w	72*	149b	93*	164	103	181	120	205	147
127	73	150	94	164a	103a	182	121	205x	147*
127w	73*	150a	94*	164b	103*	183	122	206	147a
128	74	150b	94*	164c	103*	184	123	207	148
129	75	151	95	165	105	185	124	207a	148a
130	76	151a	95*	165a	105b	186	125	208	149
130w	76*	152	92	165b	105a	187	126	208a	149a
131	77	152a	92*	165c	105*	188	127	209	150

To find the Scott number, given a S.G. number, locate the S.G. number in the ordered listing and then read the Scott number that follows it. For example, the table shows the stamp assigned the S.G. number “6” was assigned the number “5b” in the Scott catalogue. There were various problems encountered in setting up Table 1, which are described in the outline below along with the way in which they were handled in the table.

1. There were 25 numbers skipped in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue. The skipped numbers were listed in Table 1 but the cells in which they were listed were shaded and the term “void” appears in the Scott listing following each missing number. See, for example, number 28 in the S.G. listing of Table 1.

2. There were a total of 546 British Guiana stamps listed in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue for the period covered by the table, including booklets, postage due and officials and 528 of these had a comparable stamp listed in the Scott Catalogue. For the 18 cases where no reasonable listing could be found in the Scott Catalogue, a question mark (“?”) was placed after the S.G. listing. For example, the official stamp assigned the number O11 in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue is described as an overprinted 12¢ pale violet stamp with the design of 1876 series. The catalogue also mentions this stamp was never issued. The

Table 1. Stanley Gibbons¹ (S.G.) to Scott² numbers for British Guiana (Part 3 of 4)
Legend – See Heading Part 1

S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott
209a	150a	223b	158a	240aw	160	258	void	278	197
210	151	223c	158b	240b	160	259	178	279	198
210a	151a	223ca	158*	241	161*	259a	178	280	199
210b	151B	223d	158*	241a	161	259ay	178*	281	200
211	void	223x	158*	242	162*	260	179a	282	201
212	void	224	159	242a	162	260a	179	283	205
213	131	224a	159a	243	163*	260b	179*	284	206
214	136	224b	159b	243a	163	261	180*	285	207
215	140	224ba	159*	244	164*	261aw	180*	286	208
216	152	224d	159c	244aw	164*	261b	180*	287	209
216w	152*	224da	159*	244b	164	262	181	288	210
216x	152*	224f	159*	244bw	164*	263	182	289	211
216y	152*	225	void	245	165*	264	183	290	212
217	153	226	void	245a	165	265	184*	290aa	212*
217a	153a	227	void	246	166*	266	185	290a	212b
217x	153*	228	void	246a	166	267	186	290b	212c*
218	153b	229	void	247	167*	268	187	291	213
219	154	230	void	247a	167	269	189	291a	213a
219a	154*	231	void	248	168*	269a	188*	291b	213*
219w	154*	232	void	248a	168	269b	188*	292	214
220	155	233	131A	249	169	269c	188	293	215
221	156	234	133	250	170	270	void	293a	215a*
222	157	235	134	251	171	271	MR1	294	216
222a	157a	235w	134*	252	160a	272	191	295	217
222b	157*	236	138	253	172	273	192	296	218
222c	157*	237	144a	253a	172b	273w	192*	297	219
222d	157*	237a	144	254	174	274	193	298	220
222w	157*	238	145	255	175	275	194	299	221
223	158	239	void	256	176	276	195	300	222
223a	158c	240	160a	257	177	277	196	301	223

Scott catalogue refers to this stamp after its list of official stamps, but does not assign it a number. Therefore a “?” appears in the Scott listing in Table 1 after the S.G. listing “O11.” Most of the “?” listings -- 15 of the 18 -- occurred with numbers assigned to stamp booklets.

3. There were differences in the description given in the two catalogues for many of the 528 stamps with comparable listings. The type face used in the Scott listing in Table 1 indicates the degree to which the two descriptions were alike:

Table 1. Stanley Gibbons¹ (S.G.) to Scott² numbers for British Guiana (Part 4 of 4)
Legend – See Heading Part 1

S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott
301f	223*	312a	234a	Booklets		Postage Due		Officials	
301h	223*	313	235	SB1	160b	D1	J1	O1	O1
302	224	313a	235a	SB2	?	D1a	J1*	O1a	O1a
302f	224*	314	236	SB3	?	D1ab	J1*	O2	O2
302g	224*	314a	236a	SB3a	?	D1ac	J1a	O3	O3
302h	224*	314a	237	SB4	?	D2	J2	O4	O4
303	225	314a	238	SB5	?	D2a	J2*	O5	O5
303f	225*	314a	238a	SB6	?	D2ab	J2*	O6	O6
303h	225*	314a	238*	SB7	?	D2ac	J2a	O6a	O6a
303i	225*	314a	239	SB8	?	D3	J3	O7	O7
304	226	314a	239a	SB9	?	D3a	J3*	O8	O8
304h	226*	314a	240	SB9a	?	D3b	J3a	O9	O9
304i	226*	314a	240a	SB9b	?	D4	J4	O10	O10
305	227	314a	241	SB9c	?	D4a	J4*	O11	?
306	228	319a	241	SB9d	?			O12	?
307	229	319b	241a	SB9e	?				
308	230*	320	242	SB9f	?				
308a	230	321	243						
308ab	230b	322	244						
309	231b	323	245						
309a	231	324	246						
310	232a	325	247						
310a	232c	326	248						
310b	232	327	249						
311	233a	328	250						
311a	233	329	251						
312	234								

1. Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps 1840 – 1970 (111th Edition 2009) pp. 113-117. London and Ringwood: Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 2008.
2. 2010 Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue (One Hundred and Sixty-Six Edition in Six Volumes), Volume 1, pp.1127-1131. 911 Vandemark Road, Sidney OH 45365-0828. Scott Publishing Company, April 2009.

Bold face type, perfect fit. If both catalogues had the same description of a stamp then the Scott listing in Table 1 will be in bold type, as is the case for the stamp with the 5a listing in the Scott catalogue, next to the 6 in the S.G. listing.

Regular type, perfect fit except shade. If both catalogues had the same description of a stamp, except for its shade, then the Scott listing is in regular type. For example, number 37 in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue is a 12¢ stamp described as “grey-lilac,” which corresponds to a 12¢ stamp in the Scott catalogue assigned the number 21, but

Table 2. Scott¹ to Stanley Gibbons (S.G.) Numbers² for British Guiana (Part 1 of 3)
Legend – S.G. bold type - perfect fit,
S.G. regular type - only shades differ,
S.G. italic & asterisk – best fit but some differences
S.G. ? - no corresponding item
Shaded cells no Scott Number

Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.
1	1	21a	36	44	33	66	83, 82
2	2	22	39, 38	44c	32	66a	84
2a	3	23	41	44A	44, 45	67	92, 94
3	8	24	42	44B	53	67a	93
4	4	25	43	45	66	68	103
5	5	26	46	46	67	68a	101, 102
5a	7, 7a*	27	49, 47/8	46	68	69	104, 105
5b	6	28	50	47	61, 60	70	111
5c	7b	29	51	48	73/4	71	114
6	9	30	52	49	75/6	71a	115
7	10	31	54	50	85, 86	72	126, 126w*
8	11	32	55	51	87, 88	72a	136
9	12/7, 16a	33	56	52	90, 89, 91	73	127, 127w*
10	19	33A	57	52a	90a, 90b*	74	128
10a	18	33B	59, 58	53	95, 96, 96a	74a	135
10b	20	33C	62	53a	?	75	129
11	19a	33D	63	54	100, 97/9	76	130, 130w*
11a	18a	33E	64	54a	?	77	131, 131w*
11b	20a	33Ef	65	55	void	78	132, 132w*
12	21	34	65a	56	void	79	133
13	23	35	116, 116a*/c*	57	void	80	134
14	24	36	117, 117a*/d*	58	106	81	void
14a	25	37	118, 118a*/d*	59	108, 107	82	137
15	26	38	119, 119a*/c*	60	109	83	141
16	26b	39	120, 120a*/f*	61	112	84	142
17	40	40	121, 121a*/d*	62	113	85	144
18	29	41	122, 122a*/d*	63	78	85a	147
19	30/1	42	123, 123a*/c*	63a	77	86	145
20	35, 34	42a	123b	64	69, 70/2	87	146
21	37	43	124, 124a*/d*	65	80, 79, 81*	88	void

described as “grey.” Therefore, the 21 in the Scott listing following the S.G. number 37 appears in regular type.

Italics and asterisk, best fit but significant difference. If the description of a stamp in the Scott catalogue is the best fit for a stamp listed in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue but differs in some respect other than shade, then the Scott listing in Table 1 will be in italics followed by an asterisk. For example, the S.G. number 127w was assigned to a 2¢ orange stamp of the 1876 issue with an inverted watermark. There is no stamp with this exact description in the Scott catalogue. There is, however, a stamp assigned the number 73 in the Scott catalogue which is described as a 2¢ orange stamp from the same issue, but it does not mention the inverted watermark. Since this listing in the Scott catalogue was the most similar to, but not the same as the corresponding description in the Stanley Gibbons

catalogue, it was printed in italics followed by an asterisk. Thus the S.G. 127w in Table 1 is followed by 73*.

Note number 73 in the Scott catalogue has the same description as the 127 listing in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue and therefore this number appears as 73 (bold type) in Scott listing in Table 1 after the 127 S.G. listing. There are many examples of the same Scott number appearing after multiple S.G. listings in the Table.

Table 2. Scott¹ to Stanley Gibbons (S.G.) Numbers² for British Guiana (Part 2 of 3)
Legend – See Heading Part 1

Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.
88A	148	108	171, 171x*	135	195	153a	217a
89	138	108a	171a	135a	196	153b	218
89A	?	109	172	136	214	154	219, 219a*, 219w*
90	139	110	173, 173w*	137	198	155	220
91	140	111	174, 174x*	137a	197	156	221
92	152, 152a*	112	175	138	236	157	222, 222b*/d*, 222w*
93	149, 149a*/b*	113	176	139	199, 199w*	157a	222a
94	150, 150a*/b*	114	177	140	215	158	223, 223ca*, 223d*, 223x*
95	151, 151a*	115	178	141	200, 200a	158a	223b
96	153	116	178a	142	201	158b	223c
97	154	117	179a	143	202, 202x*, 202w*	158c	223a
98	156	118	179	144	237a	159	224, 224ba*, 224da*, 224f
99	155, 155a*/d*	119	180	144a	237	159a	224a
99a	155*	120	181	145	238	159b	224b
99b	155b	121	182	146	203	159c	224d, 240aw*
100	158	122	183	146a	204	160	240b
101	157, 157a*	123	184	147	205, 205x*	160a	240
101a	157*	124	185	147a	206	160a	252
101d	157b	125	186	148	207	160b	SB1
102	159	126	187	148a	207a	161	241a, 241*
103	164, 164b*/c*	127	188	149	208	162	242a, 242*
103a	164a	127A	188a	149a	208a	163	243a, 243*
104	162, 162a*/162c*	128	189	150	209	164	244b, 244*, 244aw*/bw*
104a	162b	129	192	150a	209a	165	245a, 245*
105	165, 165c*	130	193	151	210	166	246a, 246*
105a	165b	131	213	151a	210a	167	247a, 247a*
105b	165a	131A	233	151B	210b	168	248a, 248*
106	163, 163b*	132	194, 194w*	151Bc	?	169	249
106a	163a	133	234	152	216, 216w*/y*	170	250
107	170, 170x*	134	235, 235w*	153	217, 217x*	171	251

Converting Scott into Stanley Gibbons numbers

Table 2 can be used for converting 2010 Scott catalogue numbers into their corresponding 2009 Stanley Gibbons numbers for all British Guiana stamps issued before 1953. It contains an ordered list of the Scott numbers followed by their corresponding S.G. number. To find the S.G. number given a Scott number, find the Scott number in the ordered listing and then read the S.G. number(s) that follow it. For example, the table shows that the stamp assigned the number “5b” in the Scott catalogue was assigned the number “6” in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue.

The same problems were encountered in setting up Table 2 as were encountered in setting up Table 1. The same conventions are used in Table 2 for designating these problems: shaded cell -- no Scott number; “?” - no comparable S.G. number; bold type face -- perfect fit in the descriptions; regular type face -- descriptions differ in shade but no other way; and italics plus asterisk -- best fit but descriptions differ in some way other than shade.

An additional problem was encountered in setting up Table 2, namely there were many cases where there were many listing in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue that could

Table 2. Scott¹ to Stanley Gibbons (S.G.) Numbers² for British Guiana (Part 3 of 3)
Legend – See Heading Part 1

Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.	Scott	S.G.
172	253	201	282	228	306	247	325
172b	253a	202	void	229	307	248	326
173	void	203	void	230	308a, 308*	249	327
174	254	204	void	230b	308ab	250	328
175	255	205	283	231	309a	251	329
176	256	206	284	231b	309		
177	257	207	285	232	310b		
178	259, 259a, 259ay*	208	286	232a	310	J1	D12, D1a*, D1ab*
179	260a, 260b*	209	287	232c	310a	J1a	D1ac
179a	260	210	288	233	311a	J2	D2, D2a*, D2ab*
180	261, 261aw*, 261b*	211	289	233a	311	J2a	D2ac
181	262	212	290, 290aa*	234	312	J3	D3, D3a*
182	263	212b	290a	234a	312a	J3a	D3b
183	264	212c	290b*	235	313	J4	D4, D4a*
184	265*	213	291, 291b*	235a	313a		
185	266	213a	291a	236	314		
186	267	214	292	236a	314a	MR1	W1
187	268	215	293	237	315		
188	269c	215a	293a*	238	316, 316b*		
189	269	216	294	238a	316a	O1	O1
190	void	217	295	239	317	O1a	O1a
191	272	218	296	239a	317a	O2	O2
192	273, 273w*	219	297	240	318	O3	O3
193	274	220	298	240a	318a	O4	O4
194	275	221	299	241	319, 319a	O5	O5
195	276	222	300	241a	319b	O6	O6
196	277	223	301, 301f*, 301h*	242	320	O6a	O6a
197	278	224	302	243	321	O7	O7
198	279	225	303, 303f*, 303h*/i*	244	322	O8	O8
199	280	226	304, 304h*/i*	245	323	O9	O9
200	281	227	305	246	324	O10	O10

1. Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps 1840 – 1970 (11th Edition 2009) pp. 113-117. London and Ringwood: Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 2008.
2. 2010 Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue (One Hundred and Sixty-Six Edition in Six Volumes), Volume 1, pp. 1127-1131. 911 Vandemark Road, Sidney OH 45365-0828. Scott Publishing Company, April 2009.

fit a Scott listing. In these cases multiple listings will be found in the S.G. listing in Table 2 following a Scott number. For example, the number 27 in the Scott listing in Table 2 is followed by “49, 47/8,” which means the stamp designated by 27 in the Scott catalogue might be any one of the stamps designated by the numbers 47, 48, or 49 in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue. The bold type face indicates that 49 would be a perfect fit but that 47 and 48 would be the same as the Scott 27 except for the way in which their shades are described.

Change over time

Both the Stanley Gibbons and Scott catalogues are dynamic and change over time. Therefore, the results reported in Tables 1 and 2 might not provide the proper conversions if earlier or subsequent catalogues are used. To see how much change there was in each of these catalogues, a comparison was made between the versions used in this study, 2009 for Stanley Gibbons and 2010 for Scott, with the listings given in an earlier version of each catalogue. A 1999 edition³ was used for Stanley Gibbons comparison and a 2001 edition of Scott⁴ for the Scott analysis. The results of these comparisons are reported below. They indicate the tables will give reasonable results if earlier catalogues are used. If the companies do not change their policy with regard to the listings in future years, then the tables should give reasonable results for future catalogues.

The Stanley Gibbons comparison (1999-2009)

The Stanley Gibbons comparison was limited to 445 British Guiana stamps issued prior to 1936, excluding

special categories (specimens, booklets, postage due and officials). Of these stamps, 278 were major varieties and 167 were sub-varieties. The only difference noted in the treatment of the major varieties in the 1999 and 2009 catalogues was a change in the shade used to describe two stamps. No new major varieties were added or dropped and there was no change in the numbering. Of the 167 sub-varieties listed in 2010, 28 were added since 1999; three had their numbers changed; and one had a change in its designated shade. Most of the added sub-varieties, 24 of the 27, concerned watermarks. None of the 1999 sub-varieties were dropped in the 2009 listing.

The Scott Comparison (2001-2010)

The Scott comparison was conducted on 333 British Guiana stamps issued prior to 1953, excluding special categories (specimens, booklets, postage due and officials). Of these, 258 were major varieties and no change was made in the listing of these stamps in the two catalogues. Of the 75 sub-varieties appearing in the 1999 catalogue, 10 were dropped in the 2010 catalogue. Half of the 10 dropped were originally listed as sub-varieties of the

1853-59 issue. No new sub-varieties were added and no change was made in the descriptions or numbers of the sub-varieties that were not dropped.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps 1840 – 1970 [111th edition 2009]. (London and Ringwood: Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 2008), 113-117.

² Scott 2010 Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue (One Hundred and Sixty-Six Edition in Six Volumes), Volume 1. (Sidney, Ohio: Scott Publishing Company, 2009), 1127-1131.

³ Stanley Gibbons Catalogue of Empire Postage Stamps 1840-1936, Volume 1. (London and Ringwood: Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 1999), 73-81.

⁴ Scott 2001 Classic Specialized Catalogue of Stamps & Covers [Seventh Edition]. (Sidney, Ohio: Scott Publishing Company, 2000), 153-115.

The photograph that became a stamp

By Peter Elias

St. Vincent Study Group Leader

See the larger photograph
on the cover.
Photo by Peter Elias.

Zazzle is one of several (five now?) companies authorized by the U.S. Postal Service to create “personalized postage.” Note that the USPS calls these “postage” -- not “stamps” -- the reason, according to the USPS, is that they treat these similar to “postage meters” (which is unfortunately why Scott’s refuses to list them now). Personally, I don’t see how they are “postage meters.” A postage meter is assigned to a particular person or entity and can only be used by them and on the date indicated on the meter and from the city which is imprinted on the meter. A Zazzle stamp can be used by anyone, anywhere in the U.S. and on any date, as long as the total postage used on the item being mailed is correct. So as far as I’m concerned, how is this like a meter?

The image on the stamp is from a photo I took on Fort Duvernette, a rocky outcropping next to Young Island, just off the south coast of St. Vincent. Zazzle will let you submit the image (as long as you hold the copyright to it and it does not violate various other rules) and the image can also be annotated with text. I kind of created this as a lark. As many people know, St. Vincent issues stamps for just about every conceivable subject, most of which do not even remotely relate to the island; so I figured, why not issue a U.S. stamp (I mean “postage”) that features St. Vincent! There is, of course, a “cost” to be paid, in that the “vanity fee” for these personalized stamps is rather high, over \$1 for a simple 44¢ stamp! If bought in quantity (minimum is one sheet of 20) of two sheets or more, the price drops. Zazzle stamps are available in a variety of rates starting at the postcard rate of 28¢ to the Priority Mail rate of \$4.95. Personalized stamps have become very handy for me, especially when putting exhibits together: if you need a subject to illustrate on a stamp, and it isn’t available as a regular postage stamp, simply create your own postage. I have written several articles in *Global Stamp News*, as well as *Stamping Around* (monthly newsletter for the Mid-Cities Stamp Club) that discuss the various personalized postage stamps. In some cases, I need to “prove” to the censors that it was okay to use the images.



The Sheriff of Southampton Mystery

By Dr. Eric Bateson
Of Australia

I have often wondered who was the Sheriff of Southampton whose name appears on covers (see Figures 1 through 5). The only others I have seen addressed to the same city in England are those of S.G. Kimber (Figures 6-8). Because of the similarity of destination and that both series of covers had War Tax stamps of the British West Indies, I speculated Kimber was the Sheriff.



FIGURE 1:
Barbados Sheriff cover cancelled 18 MY 18.

To solve this, I sought the help of the archivist of the City of Southampton, who confirmed that Kimber was the Sheriff from November 1917 to November 1918, the



FIGURE 2
British Guiana Sheriff cover cancelled 14 AUG 18.

period in which five of both series of eight covers were cancelled.¹ The remaining three were later, two in 1919 (Figures 4 and 6) and one in 1920 (Figure 8), which had the peace issue rather than war tax stamps of the Bahamas.

The position of Sheriff of Southampton was created in 1447 when the city was separated from the County of Hampshire. Originally the position had legal responsibilities, but unlike the American counterpart, it is now ceremonial



FIGURE 3
Dominica Sheriff cover cancelled 18 MY 18.

and responsible for holding the Court Leet (annually) and Beating the Boundaries.* Kimber was subsequently appointed mayor on November 9, 1918. It was also revealed that he owned a brickworks during this period.



FIGURE 4
Belize Sheriff cover dated FEB 6 1919.

The next point to consider is whether Kimber was simply a collector of covers, or a dealer supplying the philatelic trade. A search through auction catalogues revealed only four covers addressed to him as Sheriff. Two were not



FIGURE 5
Nassau, Bahamas Sheriff cover cancelled 26 AUG 1918

illustrated, but their description² appeared to be identical with that of Figure 5. Two which were illustrated were identical with Figure 4, and with the same cancellation date,^{3,4} but had different registration numbers. Secondly, the handwriting on the Sheriff covers appears to be identical. The Kimber covers were addressed using a rubber stamp, but the word "Southampton" on Figure 8 was obscured by one of the stamps. This word was then handwritten in a style identical with that of the Sheriff covers. This suggests that Kimber supplied the stamped and addressed envelopes to the corresponding post offices, and personnel there then returned the covers to him.

This evidence suggests that he had a commercial interest at least on a minor scale. The Bahamas cover (Figure 5) supports this for it is particularly contrived. On it in addition to the 1917 Red Cross stamp is a set of war tax stamps paying the rate for postcards (½d), letters (1d), bills of lading (3d), and parcels (1/-).⁵

From my observations, the Sheriff appears to have limited his production of covers to Antigua, Bahamas, British Guiana, British Honduras, and Dominica. It would be interesting to know if any such covers exist from other West Indian territories. His production falls between The Reverend Iremonger and W.T. Wilson, who created large numbers of covers bearing War Tax stamps, not only of the British West Indies, but also of other Commonwealth colonies, and the philatelically inspired covers of Dr. Walter Hess, who applied only Bahamas War Tax stamps on first flight covers to many destinations around the Caribbean.⁶

ENDNOTES

* **Court Leet:** Yearly or half yearly court of records that lords of certain manors might hold; its jurisdiction or district. Held annually in Southampton when officers were elected.

* **Beating the Boundaries:** Marking the parish boundaries by striking certain points with rods.⁷

FOOTNOTES

¹ Susan Hill, Archivist, City Council, Southampton, England (2008), personal communication.

² Caribbean Philatelic Auctions, 130 (April 2005), Lots 261 and 144; (March 2006), Lot 293.

³ Postal History Auctions, 85 (April 2008), Lot 218.

⁴ Cavendish Philatelic Auctions, (March 2009), Lot 1142.

⁵ Manes, R.P. "War Tax Stamps of the British Caribbean Colonies: An Overview." *British Caribbean Philatelic*

Journal, Vol. 46, No. 3 (July 2006), 10-14.

⁶ Davis, J. "Help Needed with World War I War Tax Study." *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*, Vol. 46, No. 3 (July 2006), 26.

⁷ *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English*. (Sixth Edition, 1976). London: Oxford University Press, 617, 84.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to thank my wife, Winifred, for her constructive criticisms in the preparation of this article.

The author can be reached by his daughter's electronic mail: lackhelen@yahoo.com.au



FIGURE 6

Dominica Kimber cover, cancelled JY 18 19.



FIGURE 7

St. John's, Antigua Kimber cover, cancelled DE 5 18.



FIGURE 8

Nassau, Bahamas Kimber cover, cancelled 18 MAR 20.

Continuing our series on early St. Vincent

1921-1937 St. Vincent definitive series

By Roy Bond of the United Kingdom

In early January 1921, the Crown Agents changed the watermark of the paper used for the manufacture of the postage stamps of St. Vincent. Thus all printings of the definitive stamps after that date were on the new paper, which had a watermark of Multiple Script CA instead of Multiple Crown CA. This new watermark still showed the Crown, as before, but the CA was impressed in a distinctive cursive script font instead of the previous upright capital font. The only other changes from 1913 were one or two color changes.

The first stamps that were printed on the new paper were the 50,000 1/2d stamps ordered on December 8, 1920. However, the first actual order placed after the change, was placed by the Crown Agents on March 7, 1921, and that was for 125,000 1d and 15,000 3d stamps. De La Rue acknowledged the order on March 9.

The second request the Crown Agents made was on July 13, 1921 for 50,000 1/2d and 15,000 1/- stamps, this order being acknowledged the following day. The Crown Agents placed another order for 5,000 1/- stamps on September 28, 1921, with De La Rue responding stating that the cost would be £3.0s.0d. and delivery would be three weeks.

The Crown Agents wrote to De La Rue on November 12, 1921 with a requisition for 20,000 3d stamps in dark blue. The Crown Agents followed this up with another letter on November 18, "In continuation of our letter of the 12th November 1921 reference order of supplies of 3d postage stamps, 1 1/2d post cards for St. Vincent." It then goes on to speak about the post cards pure and simple. De La Rue replied on November 21 saying, "We have noted the instructions and letters of the 12th and 18th Inst. We propose to use 2 1/2d Blue colour for the 3d stamps." However, it appears that the stamps were printed in the same color as before (brown on yellow paper), because the request to change the color to blue for the 3d stamps was renewed on January 2, 1922 in another requisition: 50,000 1d; 120,000 2d, and 15,000 3d stamps. "Colour of the 3d stamps to be changed to dark Blue, while that of the 2d duty remains the same, an enquiry concerning

the colour of the 1d, you should therefore suspend execution of the order with respect to this duty. Please inform us of the cost involved and when you effect delivery to our inspector."

De La Rue replied the following day, "We have noted your instructions in respect of the colour, and the cost of the order will be about £29.0s.0d. delivery to your inspector in 4 weeks." Crown Agents came back to De La Rue the same day confirming that the colour of the 1d was to be red.

1921-1937 Definitive Issue

Designed by:	Thomas De La Rue
Recess Printed by:	Thomas De La Rue
Date of Issue:	January 1921
Watermark:	Multiple Script CA
Perforation:	14

The next order was for more 1d red stamps, placed on May 30, 1922 for 50,000 copies, which was duly acknowledged the following day. The Crown Agents placed an order for 60,000 1d red stamps with De La Rue on October 14, 1922, which was acknowledged on the 16th. De La Rue received the next order for 60,000 1d and 20,000 2d stamps from the Crown Agents on July 5, 1923, to which they replied on the 7th. On December 17, 1923, the Crown Agents placed a sizeable order for the following stamps: 1/2d, 20,000; 1d, 120,000; 2d, 20,000; 3d, 15,000; 5d, 23,400, and 1/-, 20,000, all with the King's head design. Also for the supply of 15,000 2/-, and 12,000 5/-, the last two being packs of the just issued design. De La Rue acknowledged the order on January 28, 1924. Though this last remark is the only clue available, it would seem fairly certain that the Arms stamps had just been redrawn. Indeed, this same letter refers at one point only to the "New King's Head design," so there is a probability that the whole set of plates was replaced with fresh designs. The differences are very small indeed, so small in fact that Stanley Gibbons does not even mention it in their Part I catalogue.

The Crown Agents placed their next order on March 15, 1924, this being for a supply of 100,000 1/2d stamps. De La Rue acknowledged the order forthwith. On February 5, 1925, a requisition was sent to De La Rue from the Crown Agents, for 100,000 1/2d and 100,000 1d stamps, which was accepted the following day. The next order for St. Vincent stamps was delivered to De La Rue on July 6, 1925. It was for 100,000 1/2d; 100,000 1d; 15,000 3d; and 15,000 1/- stamps. De La Rue acknowledged this order the following day. The Crown Agents wrote to De La Rue on September 25, 1925, requisitioning 29,000 2 1/2d stamps (still in blue), and this was duly acknowledged by return of post. On March 26, 1926, 100,000 1d stamps were requested by the Crown Agents, and this was acknowledged forthwith. A requisition from the Crown Agents was placed with De La Rue on August 6, 1926 for 30,000 3d stamps, and this was acknowledged by return of post.

The Crown Agents wrote to De La Rue on November 18, 1926, requesting supply of 120,000 1d and 20,000 1/- stamps, but as there was a moratorium on the color of the 1d stamps, the company was instructed not to proceed with this item of the order. However, on November 23, the Crown Agents wrote to De La Rue to say that the color of the 1d stamps should remain that same shade of red, and would they therefore go ahead with the printing of this value also. De La Rue acknowledged both the letter and the instruction on November 24.

A letter from the St. Vincent Postal Authority dated November 29, 1926, complaining of the fact that St. Vincent postage stamps were frequently printed off-center, the effect being most noticeable on full sheets. The Crown Agents forwarded this letter to De La Rue on January 14, 1927. De La Rue replied on the 20th of the month, saying that it was caused by the uneven shrinkage of the paper as it dried after printing. The paper had to be dampened for printing to allow the ink to penetrate the surface of the paper to eliminate the effect of surface tension on the ink.

Requisitions were received from the Crown Agents dated July 28, 1927, for 125,000 1d and 80,000 6d stamps. But the Crown Agents came back to De La Rue on August 3, requesting they amend the order for 6d stamps to 90,000. De La Rue replied on August 4, acknowledging the order and the amendments. On February 7, 1928, the Crown Agents placed an order for the following stamps: 100,000 1/2d; 20,000 2d; 20,000 2 1/2d; 25,000 3d; and 10,000 of the 2/-. This was acknowledged by De La Rue, but on February 13, the Crown Agents amended the order to 30,000 of the 3d, and 12,000 of the 2/- value. On February 14, De La Rue re-acknowledged the order and the

letter of amendment.

The Crown Agents requisitioned 125,000 1d and 10,000 £1 on May 31, 1928, which was immediately acknowledged. De La Rue received the next order for stamps on December 11, 1928 for 20,000 1/- stamps, which they acknowledged the following day. The Crown Agents ordered another 125,000 of the 1d red stamps on March 22, 1929. On May 21, 1929, the Crown Agents requested supply of 25,000 2 1/2d stamps, which order was accepted immediately.

More orders followed: **August 21, 1929:**

125,000 1d stamps; **February 28, 1930:**

50,000 2 1/2d stamps (however,

this was amended on March 4

to 60,000 -- De La Rue complied

with the amended order; **June 12, 1930:**

39,600 4d stamps, 20,000

5d stamps; **August 1, 1930,**

125,000 1d stamps; **September 10, 1930:**

30,000 3d stamps, 20,000 1/- stamps; **April 7, 1931:**

140,000 1d stamps; **May 4, 1932:**

120,000 1/2d stamps; 180,000 1d stamps.

On August 23, 1932, the Crown Agents placed the first order for 1 1/2d stamps. These were to be printed in brown on the normal white paper, and the quantity requested was 300,000. De La Rue promptly quoted cost and delivery, and on the 31st, the Crown Agents requested proofs of the new stamp. De La Rue supplied those on the same day, and the Crown Agents approved the design and told the printers to proceed with all expedition. The proofs were returned to the printers on September 13.

An order for 20,000 1/- stamps was placed and acknowledged on September 6, 1932. On December 13, 1932, the Crown Agents wrote to De La Rue to instruct them, on behalf of the Government of St. Vincent, to destroy the plates for the 5d value and they would not be required again. De La Rue acknowledged and complied with this instruction on the following day.

Further requisitions followed for stamps:

1921-1937 Definitive Issue

1/2d: Green

1d: Rose-red

1d: Red

1 1/2d: Brown

2d: Grey

2 1/2d: Bright blue

3d: Deep blue

3d: Red on yellow paper

4d: Red on yellow paper

5d: Olive green

6d: Carmine lake

1/-: Bistre-brown

1/-: Bistre

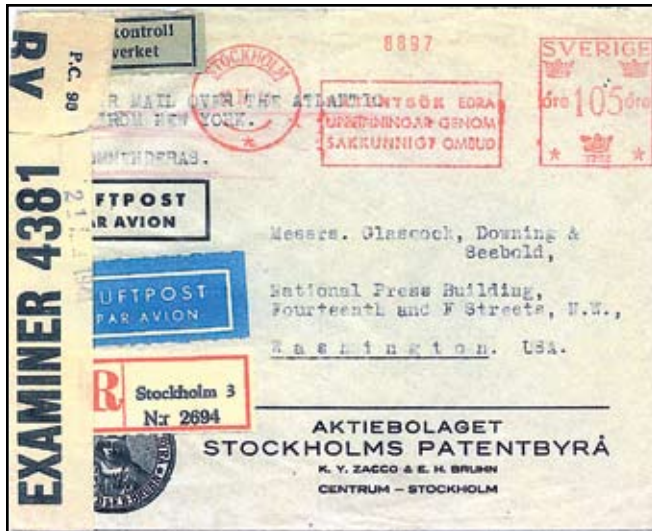
2/-: Blue on brown

5/-: Pinkish-red on dark green

£1: Light purple on black

Not previously known used in Trinidad

Censor #4381 was in Bermuda at the time



Hap Pattiz reports this find of an unknown censor number used in Trinidad. The censor #4381 was not previously known used in Trinidad; however, the "21 APR1941" datestamp on the tape and pencil notations for transit registration on reverse clearly indicate it was censored in Trinidad. Peter Flynn's book notes censor #4381 was in Bermuda from September 1940 to June 1941 (both "A" and "D" tapes).

1921-1937 St. Vincent definitive series ——— *Continued from page 23*

January 12, 1933: 30,000 21/2d stamps.

October 31, 1933: 30,000 3d stamps.

February 9, 1934: 30,000 3d stamps.

July 12, 1934: 20,000 1/- stamps.

November 29, 1935: 12,000 1d stamps; 6,000 2d stamps.

April 14, 1936: 30,000 1/2d stamps; 40,000 1d stamps; 9,000 2d stamps.

June 3, 1936: 15,000 3d stamps; 18,000 11/2d stamps; 18,000 21/2d stamps; 18,000 1/- stamps.

December 10, 1936: 20,000 1/2d stamps; 50,000 1d stamps; 60,000 11/2d stamps; 6,000 21/2d stamps; 6,000 3d stamps.

Two days later, the Crown Agents duly amended the order for 1d stamps to 60,000. De La Rue acknowledged and complied with order and amendment. The very last order for definitive stamps with the King George V design was placed by the Crown Agents on February 26, 1937 and

was for the following stamps: 30,000 1d; 6,000 2d; 9,000 3d; 6,000 1/-. So the total quantities invoiced were:

1/2d value:	720,000	(SG#131)
1d value (rose-red):	1,962,000	(SG#132)
1d value (red):	?	(SG#132a)
11/2d value:	378,000	(SG#132b)
2d value:	201,000	(SG#133)
21/2d value:	218,000	(SG#133a)
3d value (blue):	180,000	(SG#134)
3d value (brown on yellow):	35,000	(SG#135)
4d value:	39,600	(SG#135a)
5d value:	43,400	(SG#136)
6d value:	90,000	(SG#137)
1/- value (bistre-brown):	179,000	(SG#138)
1/- value (bistre):	?	(SG#138a)
2/- value:	27,000	(SG#139)
5/- value:	12,000	(SG#140)
£1 value:	10,000	(SG#141)

President's Message

By Ed Waterous

Best wishes to all for a happy, healthy and prosperous New Year. With the new year comes hope for change in ourselves, our lives and perhaps the world. Ben Ramkissoon often includes this Ghandi quote in his emails: "We must be the change we wish to see in the world." Each of us shares a responsibility to make this world a better place. Let each of us be successful in effecting a change that will in some way improve the BCPSG.

Congratulations to our newly elected Trustees: Tom Giraldi, Steve Schumann and Bob Stewart. We have an Advertising Manager in place and successfully working to market advertising in the *Journal*. I am pleased to announce that Bob Fashingbauer has successfully taken on this responsibility. Thank you, Bob, I look forward to working with you as part of the BCPSG team. David Wilson has served as both Librarian and Publications Agent for a number of years. David, thank you for your years of service to the group. Welcome to our new Librarian, Dale Wade. John Seidl, our hard-working Treasurer, will assume the responsibilities of Publications Agent. Dale and John, thank you for volunteering.

Our annual meeting this year will be held in London around the opening weekend of the LONDON 2010 Festival of Stamps. An insert in this issue sets forth details of planned events for the joint BCPSG-BWISC meetings. The scheduled meeting dates are Friday, May 7, at The Crypt on the Green - Clerkenwell and Sunday, May 9, at the Spink offices in Bloomsbury. The BCPSG Executive meeting is scheduled for 10 a.m. Friday followed by our AGM at 11 a.m. The joint auction sale will be called beginning at 1p.m.

Opening day of the international show will be Saturday and members are encouraged to attend. Saturday evening a BCPSG-BWISC social dinner is planned for members and their spouses/guests. Don't miss this event. Reservations are required for the dinner. Please follow the directions provided in the enclosure. The second and final day of the joint BCPSG-BWISC meetings will be Sunday at Spink. I look forward to seeing many of you at the meeting. A special Philatex show will be held on the Wednesday and Thursday preceding the meeting. Many of the smaller dealers will be at this event. It may be worth your while to attend this event as well.

The new Trinidad book is advertised in a flier enclosed in this *Journal*. This is a high quality hardbound book. If you collect Trinidad, the British West Indies or you're a bibliophile, this book belongs in your library.

Mike Nethersole asked if anyone knows of lodgings in London that would be suitable for access to the meetings as well as for gathering at breakfast or unwinding in the evening. If you know of a suitable hotel or other lodging that is reasonably priced and affords a place for a group of people to gather, please send me an email with details. Also contact me if this type of lodging is of interest to you. Reservations will have to be made soon so please don't delay.



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BCPSG Exhibits and Awards

By Paul Larsen
Awards Chairman

Following is a listing of recent British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group (BCPSG) member exhibit participants and awards.

StampShow 2009, August 6-9
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Paul Fletcher
The Postage Due Stamps of Australia
Prix d'Honneur

John Cress
Development of Australian Airmail 1914-1935
Gold

Regis Hoffman
Allied Forces in East Africa, World War I
Vermeil, German Colonies Collectors Group
Col. W.E. Davis Trophy
Letters to the Stars
Silver
Polish Refugees in Africa (SF)
Silver

Millard Mack
Walnut Hills, Ohio 1836 - Post Civil War (SF)
Vermeil

BALPEX 2009, September 4-6
Hunt Valley, Maryland

Raymond Murphy
Jamaica in WWII (SF)
Silver

MILCOPEX 2009, September 25-27
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

George Bowman
Victoria: The English Mail TPOs 1887-1917 (SF)
Best Single Frame, Gold

SESCAL 2009, October 9-11
Los Angeles, California

Jerome Kasper
Aerogrammes of Ethiopia
Gold, APS 1940-1980 Medal,
UPSS Marcus White Award

George Bowman
The Fresno-San Francisco Bicycle Post of 1894 (SF)
Vermeil

COMMERCIAL M A I L

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CAYMAN ISLANDS

By Richard Maisel

The third of our occasional series devoted to Classic Collections, this describes Richard Maisel's superb Large Gold Medal collection. Lavishly illustrated in colour, this booklet relates the progression of Cayman Islands philately from the earliest use of the Jamaican stamps, through the development of first Queen Victoria keyplate designs up to the pictorial issues of the King George V period. **Price: £12.00 (Approx. \$22.80).** BWISC Members' discount £2.00 (Approx. \$3.80).

This book is available now and can be ordered from David Druett of Pennymead Auctions at 1, Brewerton Street, Knaresborough, N. YORKS, HG5 8AZ UK or via e-mail at Pennmead@aol.com, or via Telephone at 0044 (0)1423 865962 or Fax at 0044(0)1423547057. Please advise if airmail or surface mail is required for overseas orders.

NOTE: Post & packing are extra.

Election to Board of Trustees

By **Mary Gleadall**
Secretary

As a result of the recent ballot, the following members have been elected to the Board of Trustees for a six year term of office that will run from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2015.

TOM GIRALDI

Tom Giraldi has lived in Modesto, California for some 18 years with his wife, Katie. They each have two grown sons. Tom collects everything in Cayman Islands – postcards, covers, postal history, literature, ephemera, etc., also Jamaica and Montserrat postcards, BWI revenue documents and literature. He also belongs to the BWISC, CCSG & PLSG. Tom is the current Cayman Islands Group Leader, and has previously served as Trustee and was Membership Chairman for many years.

STEPHEN SCHUMANN

Stephen Schumann lives in Hayward, California. Apart from his interest in the British Caribbean, he won the Gold, APS 1900-1940 Medal at the Minnesota Stamp Expo 2009 for his exhibit “New Zealand Postal Stationery 1876 – 1940.” Stephen will be serving his second term as Trustee.

nery 1876 – 1940.” Stephen will be serving his second term as Trustee.

BOB STEWART

Bob Stewart lives in Beach Haven, on a small island off the coast of New Jersey. He is a partner in a minor league baseball team in Delaware. His main philatelic interests are Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks, British Honduras, Bermuda, and St. Helena. He also belongs to BWISC, Bermuda Collectors Society, St. Helena, Ascension & Tristan da Cunha Study Group and West Africa Study Circle. Bob is our current Membership Director.

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.



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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

Kenneth J. David, P.O. Box 250, Worcester, MA 01613-0250 USA. Email: kenjdavid@aol.com. APS, RPSC and BNAPS member. Collects British Commonwealth. Sponsored by Bob Stewart.

Reinstated

Lynn M. Cohen, 1407 Berwyn Rd., Orlando, FL 32806 USA. Email: lottiecohen6@yahoo.com.
Robert E. Shoemaker, 2313 Eastridge Rd., Timonium, MD 21093 USA. Email: rbshoem@aol.com.
Karl E. Groeber, Poststrasse 16, Philippsburg 76661 GERMANY

Address Changes

Dr. Reuben Ramkissoo, Linda Valley Villa #236, 10075

Benton St., Loma Linda, CA 92354-3182 USA. Email: rramkissoo@juno.com.

Dr. Giorgio Migliavacca, P.O. Box 7007, St. Thomas, VI 00801-0007 USA

Douglas S. Files, P.O. Box 58, Airway Heights, WA 99001 USA

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues

Graham Williams *of the United Kingdom*
Roger Baxter *of Canada*

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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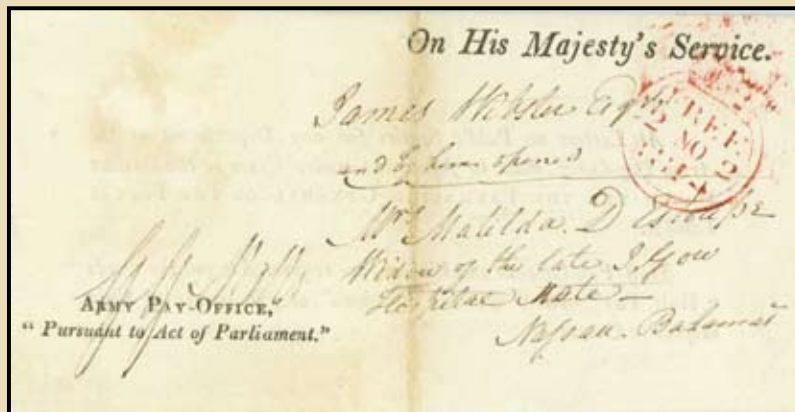


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Free mail to the Bahamas, 1824.

For further information (or to request a free catalogue - please mention your membership of the B.W.I.S.C.) contact

James Grimwood-Taylor, Ken Baker or Nick Wraith.

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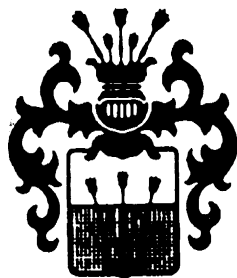
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