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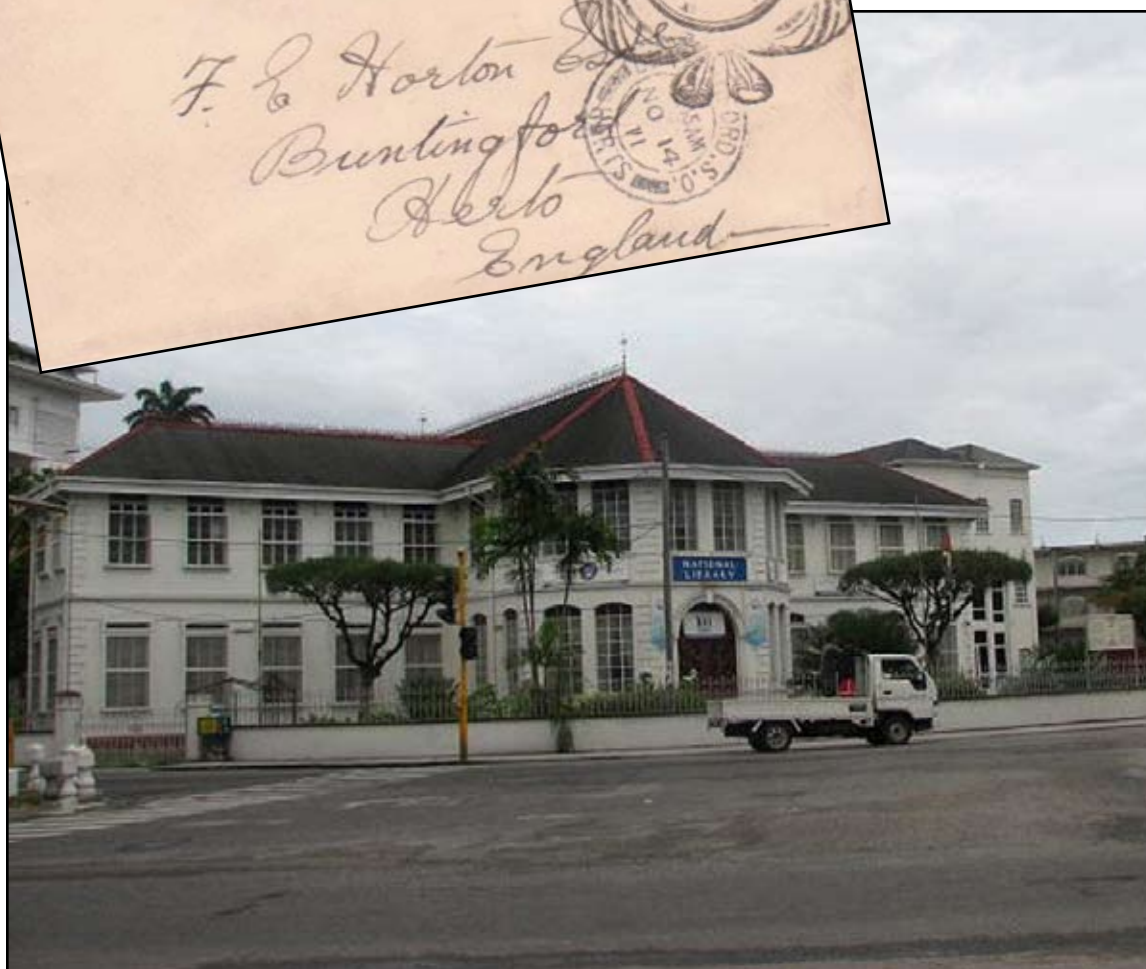
April - June 2011

Whole No. 239

Remembering the BG Philatelic Society's 3rd Philatelic Exhibition



*Exhibition cover to London with
1911 fancy cancel (left). The
Carnegie Public Library today
(below). Read Raj Ramphal's
column on pages 25-26.*





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January issue: Deadline November 15, mailing December 30

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Montserrat, Antigua and Virgin Islands: *The King George V definitive die proofs and the change from MCA to MSCA paper*

By Charles Freeland
Of Switzerland

Writing up my holdings of the King George V definitives, I came across some parallel features between the Montserrat 1916-29 printings and the Antigua 1921-29 issues. In doing this I was greatly helped by the records of Antigua requisitions in the "Antigua Monograph" and by similar data on Montserrat requisitions collected by Peter Ford from the National Postal Museum and Archives (NPMA) in London. There are also parallels with the Virgin Islands 1921-28 set.

Let us start with Montserrat, which is the one I should know something about in my capacity as group leader. The first point to note is that the 1916 set of 11 values with MCA watermark was issued surprisingly late. The main change between this and the earlier Arms issues was the insertion of King George V's head and the reduction in the size of the Arms emblem to accommodate his head. We are told that the reason for the delay was that the King, as a collector, was very conscious of the impressions his portrait would make on the collecting public and took more than two years after his accession to approve a suitable engraved head. This was immediately adopted by the Leeward Islands colony, but each of the proud Leeward Islands dependencies took quite a while to replace their individual emblem issues; in fact Montserrat was the second after Virgin Islands.

Figure 1 shows a master die proof for the 1916-1929 issues. Note the colony name is engraved in the master die, unlike the previous Arms issue, leaving only the value to be engraved in separate duty dies. This reduces the costs for the colony since the larger the area engraved, the more De La Rue charged. In some cases they were able to spread the costs of the duty or head plates with other colonies. When one looks at the Gibbons catalogue, one gets the impression that 11 stamps were part of the initial 1916 printing on MCA paper, as that is how the prices for the complete set are quoted. A closer look shows that the 4d was not issued until 1922, and thereby hangs a curious tale.

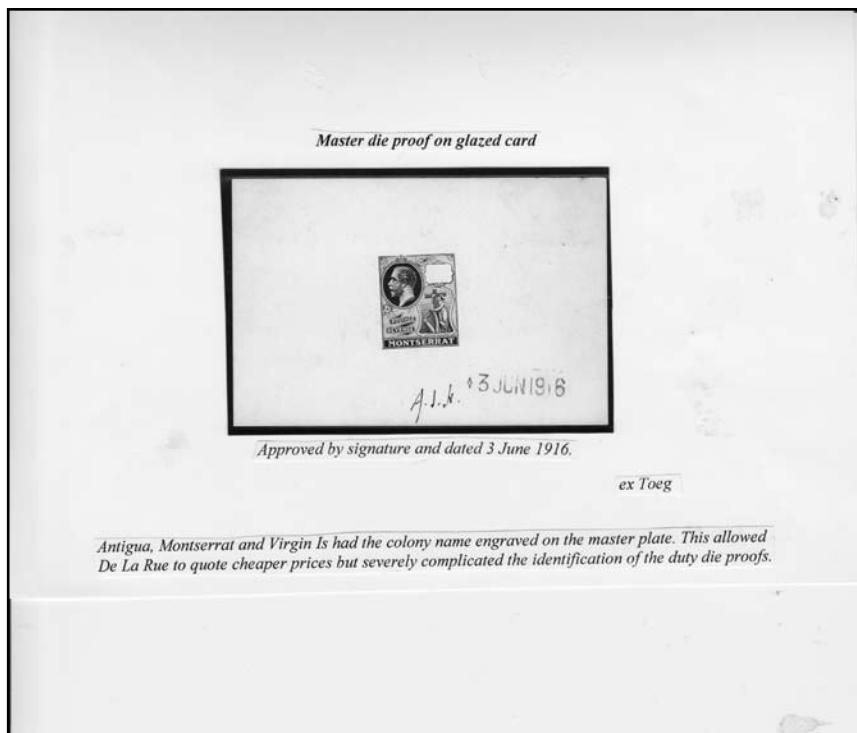


Figure 1
Montserrat 1916 Master Die Proof dated June 3, 1916

Most stamps from the 1922 printing, including the 4d, originate from the increases in postage rates on letters and parcels that were approved by Order in Council on March 22, 1922. Six new values (¼d, 1½d, 4d, 5d, 3/- and 4/-) were

ordered under requisition 440, the ¼d stamp to meet the new internal printed matter rate. In addition, new printings of the 2d, 2½d, 3d and 2/- were included in the same requisition. So the order comprised 10 stamps in all. Six new duties had to be engraved for each of the new denominations. Die proofs and grey-black working proofs made to test their registration were also produced. The dated die proof for the 4d duty and its working proof are shown in Figures 2 and 3.

But here the plot thickens. It is clear from the BPMA archives (and indeed from the Scott and Gibbons catalogues) that the 3d and 4d stamps were still on MCA paper while the rest were on MSCA paper. How come? The answer, as explained by Peter Fernbank at a recent BWISC meeting, is quite simple: the 3d and 4d were on yellow paper, for which De La Rue still had stocks after the white MCA paper had run out. Any illusions that the MCA paper was introduced on any particular date have to be interpreted in that light. So both the 3d and 4d values issued in 1922 strictly belong to the 1922-29 set and not to the 1916-22 set ... although one can see why Gibbons lists them the way they do. There is also an odd thing about the specimens: the 4d was a “new” value so was correctly issued as a specimen (Samuel Type D12) together with the eight values on MSCA paper. But so was the 3d, and that should not as it was rarely De La Rue’s practice to supply the UPU with specimens of stamps that only differed in shade. But they did so on this occasion, and Gibbons separately lists a specimen price for this 3d on pale yellow paper. One occasionally sees sheets of the specimens mounted by a receiving authority

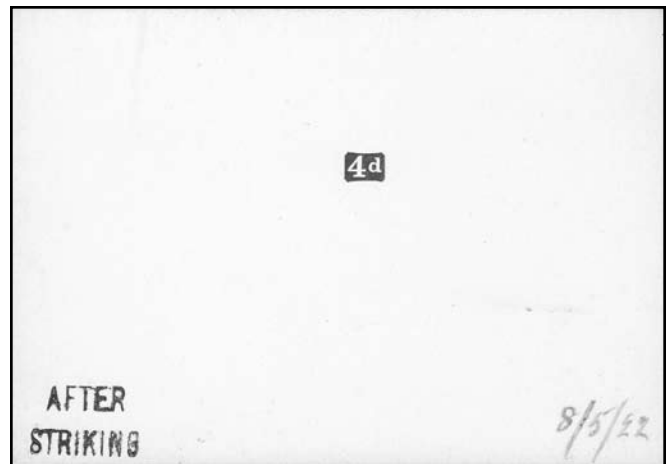


Figure 2
Montserrat 1922 Die Proof for the 4d duty dated 8/5/22



Figure 3
Montserrat 4d Working Proof (1922?)

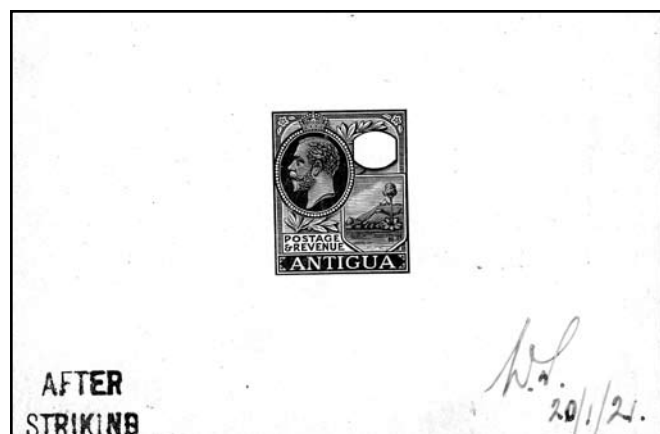


Figure 4
Antigua 1921 Master Die Proof dated 20/1/21

(dispatched on November 29, 1921) comprises a further five values, among them 4d and 5/- values on yellow paper. The £1 on red paper was dispatched a little later on August 2, 1922. Figures 4 and 5 illustrate die proofs for the master die and for the 4d duty. Note the difference in the shape of this 4d duty and the Montserrat and Virgin Islands duties as sometimes dealers and auction houses confuse them. Another clue is provided by their dates as the three islands were dealt with at different periods.

As readers will by now have surmised, the three new values on colored paper (4d, 5/- and £1) have the MCA water-

Continued on page 6

mark, whereas the other new values (1½d, 3/- and 4/-) are on white MSCA paper. Later printings of the 3d, 1/-, 2/- and 2/6d appear on MSCA paper and these are separately listed by Gibbons. Specimens of each of the MCA and MSCA watermarked stamps were prepared by De La Rue and circulated to UPU members.

A third Presidency of the Leeward Islands, the Virgin Islands, issued similar emblematic stamps between 1922 and 1928. By now you will have gotten the message about the relevance of paper color to the MCA and MSCA watermarks. However, the Virgin Islands also has anonymous duty die proofs which raise the possibility of confusion with Antigua and Montserrat, so I also illustrate them in Figures 6 and 7.

There is nothing like writing up your collection to make discoveries. While it is often humbling to find one knows less than one thought, it allows one to prioritize the gaps and identify duplication which can then ideally be released to fund the gaps. Why not use our auctions to dispose of your duplicates to the benefit of the Group?

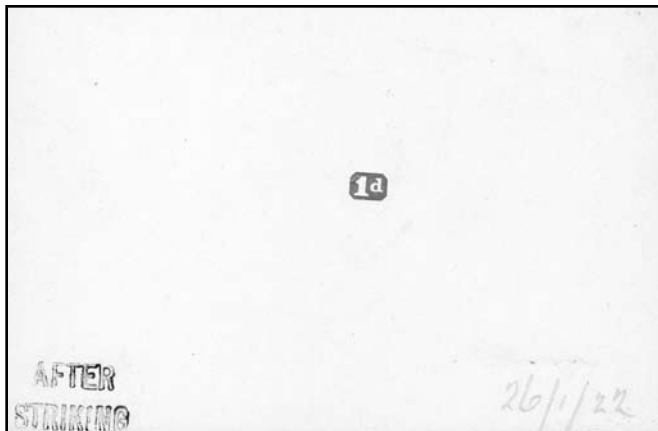


Figure 7

Virgin Islands 1922 Die Proof for the 1d duty dated 26/1/22

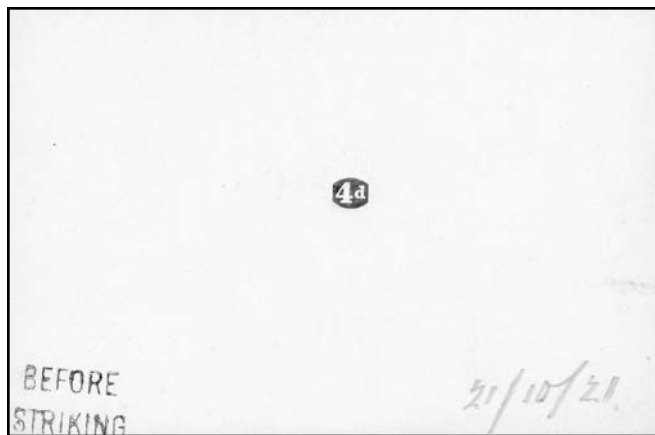


Figure 5

Antigua 1921 Die Proof for the 4a duty dated 21/10/21

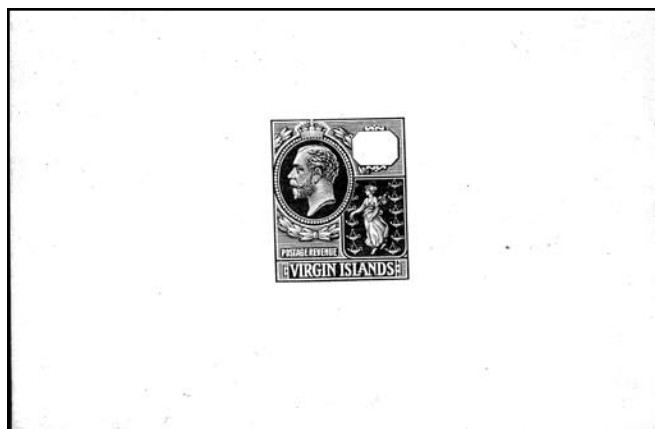


Figure 6

Virgin Islands 1922 Master Die Proof known dated 4/1/22

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Jamaica World War II Censor Notes

By Hap Pattiz

In the October-December 2009 issue of the *Journal*, I showed a cover censored in Jamaica with a Form 167 tape, #6084. Since that note was written, two additional covers have surfaced which are endorsed in manuscript, "ID" and these are shown here. The earlier cover with Form 167 #6084 tape is again shown here in *Figure 3*. It is still the only cover with a Form 167 tape endorsed with "ID." And as noted in the earlier *Journal*, Jamaica censored covers initialed by the censor are rare.

In Flynn,¹ it is noted that the regional censor tape with "P.C. 90" and "Form 167" (Type 9b in Flynn) was used extensively in Bermuda, and even more in Trinidad, but "it has not been recorded for Jamaica."² Miller³ does note the use of the Form 167 label with "few examples" known.⁴ Miller shows an example for censor #4592.



FIGURE 2 a & b
Cover from Venezuela to New York City, dated in October 1941, and censored in Jamaica, Form 167 #5446. Item is handstamped on front "7 NOV 1941." Below is reverse side of the cover.

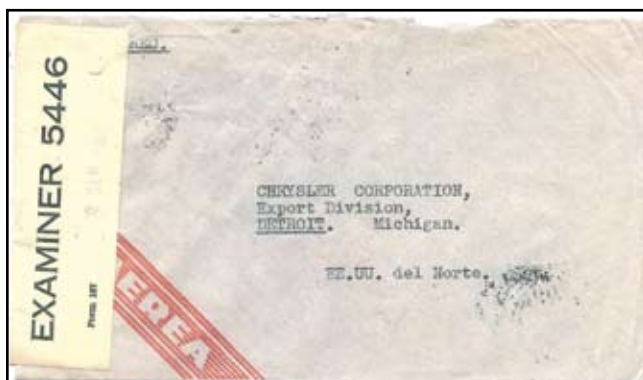


FIGURE 1 a & b
Cover from Peru to Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. dated September 3, 1941, censored in Jamaica, Form 167 #5446. Item is handstamped "7 SEP 1941" on front of tape. Reverse of cover is shown below.



Certainly the Form 167 tapes are uncommon used in Jamaica; but Figures 1, 2, and 3 show this usage. The first two, both examined by censor #5446, are on covers from Peru to Detroit (*Figure 1*), and Caracas, Venezuela to New York City (*Figure 2*). Both types have the Jamaica datestamp (September 7, 1941 and November 7, 1941, respectively⁵) on the front. The third cover, as described in the previous issue, is very unusual and as noted above, shows the use of a Form 167 tape, as well as the manuscript "ID" and with censor initials on the tape.

I recently acquired a new Jamaica censored transit cover with a Form 167 tape, #6084. This cover (*Figure 4*) is also from Venezuela to the U.S. The Venezuela date is unreadable, but likely in early June 1942 as the hand-

Continued on page 8



FIGURE 3 a & b

Cover from Barcelona, Venezuela to Rochester, New York, dated August 4, 1942. Censored in Jamaica with Form 167 #6084, and handstamped on reverse "8 AUG. 1942." There is also a manuscript endorsed "ID" in blue pencil and initialed by censor.



FIGURE 4 a & b

Cover from Venezuela to New York, dated in June 1942. Censored Form 167, #6084 in Jamaica, datestamp on reverse 19 JUN 1942. Manuscript "ID" and censor initials in black ink.

stamp on the back (applied in Jamaica) is June 19, 1942. Like the prior cover, this, too, has a manuscript "ID" (rather sloppy, in black ink) and appears to have the initials of the censor as well.

What is also interesting is that censor #6084 was stationed in Bermuda until mid-1941, but the Form 167, which is believed to have been printed in Bermuda, is not known to have been used there by this censor; but this type is only known used in Jamaica.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Flynn, *Op. cit.*, Vol. 49, No. 4, October 2009, 20.

² *Ibid*, 69.

³ Christopher Miller. *British Empire Civil Censorship Devices in World War II: Canada and Colonies in the Caribbean and South America*. Civil Censorship Study Group, 2006.

⁴ *Ibid*, 9.

⁵ Wike, R.G., *Op.cit.*, Vol. 49, No. 4, October 2009, 20. There is a thorough discussion of the various formats for the datestamps which were used in Trinidad and Jamaica. Using Wike's descriptions, the datestamps in Figures 1 and 2 are DS3 and that in Figure 3 is DS4.

Research help needed ...

Dr. Eric M. Bateson, P.O. Box 599, Hervey Bay, Queensland 4655, Australia, is continuing his research into providers of philatelic covers of North America, and needs help with locating information about W.A. Vaughn (probably Mrs.). The majority of Vaughn's covers were addressed in the 1920-1930 period to 2653 Ohio Ave., St. Louis, Missouri, which is also the address of the Rectory of St. Frances de Sales Catholic Church. If you can be of help, please contact him by mail or email his daughter, Helen, at lackhelen@yahoo.com.au.

Bahamas

“U.S. Navy AUTECH Andros Ranges”

By Jack Harwood
Of the USA

While browsing a box of picture postcards in a used book store, I came across the card shown in Figure 1. It bears a bold duplex cancellation reading “U.S. NAVY AUTECH ANDROS RANGES / MAR 5 1987 / FPO MIAMI 34058.” Even though I have frequently visited the Bahamas, I had never heard of the AUTECH Andros Ranges. An internet search turned up a great deal of information.

AUTECH is an acronym for “Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center.” The center was established by a joint United States/United Kingdom agreement signed in 1963, with the concurrence of the Bahamian government. Under the agreement, the Royal Navy has equal access to the facility. The center has use of a small facility on the eastern coast of Andros Island, as well as a substantial portion of the offshore area known as the Tongue of the Ocean (TOTO). TOTO is a deep-water trench roughly 20 miles wide by 150 miles long. Water depth ranges from 3,600 feet at its southern end to 6,600 feet in the north. The trench is exposed to the open ocean only at its northern end. That makes it ideal for undersea testing, as it is generally isolated from ocean disturbances and underwater noise.

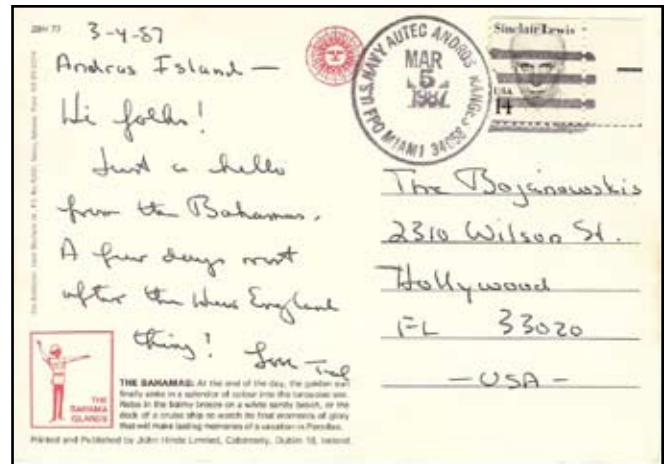


Figure 1
Picture postcard with “U.S. NAVY AUTECH ANDROS RANGES” cancel dated March 5, 1987.

Among other things, the center tests underwater weapons systems, communications systems, sonar, and submarine crew proficiency.

While staffing information is not specifically provided, quarters are available for more than 400 officers and men. Initial staffing of the base on Andros began in August 1965, so Navy postal facilities should have been available shortly after that date.

Report on the 2010 Durnin Award

By Charles Freeland
Of Switzerland

I was unable to make the Tucson AGM so I am grateful to Mike Nethersole for filling in for me and announcing the winner.

The jury (David Herendeen, Mike and yours truly) proved to have an easy task this year, as Jerry Hart’s six-part series of articles on the “Airmails of Barbados during World War II” was by far and away the best piece of research published in the *Journal* in 2010. Tragically, the news of Jerry’s death came just as the Jury had concluded its deliberations, so we were unable to pass the news to Jerry. As the Jury noted in last year’s report, a detailed write-up of a gold medal research collection

such as Jerry’s has a good chance of winning the award, and I am sure Everett will welcome more of the same. So I would urge those of you who display competitively to put pen to paper.

I should also report that David Herendeen has decided to withdraw from the Jury on account of his commitment to the Institute for Analytical Philately. Thank you, David, for all the advice you have provided, your experience as our former editor will be sadly missed.

I am delighted to say that Ed Barrow, who has written several fine articles for us in recent years, has agreed to replace David.

WANTED: your help with study of St. Vincent fleuron cancel impressions

By Roy Bond

Of the United Kingdom

I am endeavoring to build as complete a picture as possible of the usage, condition, and damage to the St. Vincent fleuron canceller. The life of this instrument started in 1805 with an earliest reported date of September 5, then continuing in service at Kingstown until mid-1842. It was then replaced by the double arc canceller. During that period, the device suffered various levels of damage due to wear and tear.

It started out printing "St VINCENTS," then the final "S" disappeared for awhile and then returned, for between 12 and 18 months, then disappeared completely. Next, the letter "C" became crushed down at the top, thus flattening the character. Finally, slugs were worn out, lost, or damaged, and so gradually the day was lost, then the month and finally even the year, until eventually there was just the outer frame and no indication as to the date of cancellation whatsoever.

I want to make the timeline of these "occurrences" as precise as possible, so that everyone can know what should be on the letter, even if it is a poorly printed cancel. I therefore request that all those St. Vincent collectors who have any of these cancellations either advise me in detail as to the condition and date of the cancellations, or better still, send me jpeg pictures of them to rbond2@toucansurg.com or post the picture to me at 44 Burnham Road, Worthing, West Sussex BN13 2NJ, United Kingdom.

When the study is complete, the results will be published for all. Many thanks in anticipation of your support in this study.

NOTE: Illustrations and "states" of fleurons at right are from Arthur D. Pierce, J. L. Messenger, and Robson Lowe, *St. VINCENT: The Postal History (1762-1965), The Postage Stamps (1861-1897), The Cancellations (1861-1915), and The Revenue Stamps (1882-1887)*. (London: Robson Lowe Ltd., 1971), 12-13.



St. Vincent fleuron canceller, State I



St. Vincent fleuron canceller, State IIa



St. Vincent fleuron canceller, State IIb

The Clayton J. Lloyd International Airport in Anguilla, British West Indies

By Dr. Reuben A. Ramkissoon, FRPSL

Anguilla's Wallblake Airport, named for its estate location, was officially re-named the "Clayton J. Lloyd International Airport" on Sunday, July 4, 2010, in honor of Captain Clayton Jeremy Lloyd, foremost aviation pioneer of Anguilla. Mrs. Lena Lloyd and her children, Lisa and Alexei, participated in the unveiling of the signage of the airport, along with Government officials, inter-island and Anguilla airport staff, and invited guests.

The July 4 date marked the 68th birth anniversary of the late Captain Lloyd, who at age 35, died along with six passengers on December 24, 1977. One of the engines of his Beech Twin Bonanza aircraft caught fire, and fell off during takeoff on a flight from St. Maarten to Anguilla. The flight originated in St. Thomas, had called at St. Kitts and St. Maarten enroute, and was on its last leg to Anguilla when the fatal accident occurred.

A plaque was presented to Mrs. Lloyd in honor of her late husband by Minister Evan Gumbs, which read: "In honor of Captain Clayton J. Lloyd and his contribution to Anguilla's aviation and development from the Government and people of Anguilla, 4th July 2010."

The history of the airport harks back to the 1940s when it began as a United States military airstrip, but also served the island in its pioneering aviation service through the ensuing decades. The facility was gradually improved, operating today with a completely paved 5,400 foot runway, serving regularly scheduled inter-island aircrafts and travelers. It also serves as a landing strip for executive jets flying from the United States, which serves to justify its designation as an "International" airport.

The re-naming of the airport for Captain Lloyd was the initiative of the Honorable Minister of Infrastructure, Communication and Utilities, Evan Gumbs, who was supported by fellow ministers of the Government. Permanent Secretary of the Ministry Larry Franklin characterized Captain Lloyd not only as Anguilla's foremost aviation pioneer, but also as a model of service to the nation. The present, as well as future generations, will remember and honor Captain Lloyd for his contribution to the birth, growth and development of the aviation history of Anguilla.

Captain Lloyd was the first Anguillan to establish an air taxi business, AIR ANGUILLA, later known as VALLEY AIR SERVICE, which operated in the early 1960s to 1977. He bought his first airplane, a Piper Aztec, to

transport passengers between Anguilla and St. Maarten. He gradually increased his fleet to seven by the late 1970s, among them were the Cessna, Islander, Navajo, and Queen Air Beechcraft. He built a hangar and an office near the airport for maintenance of the planes, thus providing work for the Anguillan people. More technical maintenance was done in Puerto Rico.

On many occasions, Captain Lloyd became an air mail carrier, providing a much-needed courier service when the flow of mail was interrupted during the period of the revolution and the establishment of a separate postal service from St. Kitts. The transport and delivery of mail carrying much-needed money to family for food and shelter, safely delivered to the Anguilla Post, was one of many of the services that he provided.

Captain Lloyd will be especially remembered for his sacrificial service to his country during the period of Anguilla's revolution from the governance of St. Kitts. He was called upon to risk his life as well as his aviation business. He was forced to perform dangerous missions for which he could never be compensated. He was ordered to evacuate the police from Anguilla to St. Kitts at his own expense, as well as the British representative Whitlock. He also assisted in search and rescue missions, regardless of time of day, and often without payment for his services. His air taxi service opened access to and from Anguilla, and helped to make the island better known and attractive to tourism. He established booking offices in the neighboring Caribbean, including St. Maarten, St. Kitts and the Virgin Islands. His charter air service went as far as Florida.

It is of interest to trace the history of Wallblake, which was one of four parts of the old Valley Plantation of Anguilla's first Deputy Governor Abraham Howell, resulting from its division in the early 18th century. Valentine Blake's land, as it was called in the 1690s, came to be known as Wallblake. (Anguillans referred to Val Blake as "Wal Blake," and in time, after his death, the name evolved as Wallblake, the site of Anguilla's Airport).

References

- Conrich, Bob, e-mail of July 15, 2010.
 Mitchell, Don CBE QC., "Place Names of Anguilla" (talk delivered at the 2010 AGM of Anguilla Archaeological and Historic Society).
 Ramkissoon, Reuben A. "Anguilla's Emergency Air Mail Service 1967-1980," *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*, Vol. 49, No. 1 (January 2009), 4-20.
 "Welcome to The Clayton J. Lloyd International Airport," *The Anguillian*, July 9, 2010.

Book Review:

Trinidad - A Philatelic History to 1913

Trinidad – A Philatelic History to 1913

By Sir John Marriott, Michael Medlicott and
Reuben Ramkissoon, and edited by Peter Ford.
Published by the BWISC in conjunction with the
BCPSG. 360 pages, hardbound with dust jacket,
published 2010.

Reviewed by Charles Freeland

The Group can certainly be proud of this important new publication financed in part by the Ed Addiss Fund and developed in collaboration with our colleagues in the BWISC. No one who has handled the book can fail to be impressed by its outstanding quality with its robust binding, deluxe paper and hundreds of superb color illustrations. The printers were Sheridan Books Inc., of Michigan, who have printed several recent RPS publications, including Eric Yendalls' Crawford award-winning *King George VI Large Key Type Revenue and Postage High Value Stamps 1937-1953*. The content fully lives up to its packaging with authoritative information throughout. There is a comprehensive index and bibliography and each copy is numbered.

The book, as Peter Ford explains in his editorial, began as an attempt to update Sir John Marriott's former book published in 1963. Since that time, sharing of collector knowledge has enormously increased, important archives have been released and more and more major collections have come on the market. Work on it commenced in 1997 and an early decision was to extend the scope from 1862 to 1913. The first nine chapters on the Britannia classics and three others remain much as they were in the 1963 edition, but with some new information added. Sir John was able to complete three more chapters before he died, but unfortunately notes he made for other chapters have never turned up despite extensive searching. Undaunted, Peter twisted arms and persuaded the two co-authors as well as several other acknowledged contributors to fill the breach. This book is therefore very much a team effort by the two societies. But the greatest credit should go to Peter Ford who, besides working with Sir John to transcribe his handwritten notes, has gathered all the illustrations, coordinated the whole project and produced a first class publication on his own desktop.

The Group's former President Ben Ramkissoon wrote the chapters on the 400th Anniversary issue, the Postal

Stationery and the Dues, and collaborated with Michael Medlicott on the Fees issues. Michael Medlicott was the principal author of the extensive "Miscellaneous" chapter, notably the "Too Late" markings, while Peter Ford himself handled the De La Rue adhesives. Federico Borromeo contributed an exhaustive listing, often illustrated, of stamped covers to 1860, while earlier work by Joe Chin Aleong and our former President Ed Addiss is reflected in the chapter on town and village cancels. The editorial team was fortunate to benefit from the research expertise of Robin Davis in checking the requisition and printing data held by the British National Postal Museum & Archives. My own modest contribution was confined to extending earlier efforts by Ed Addiss and Geoff Kellow to develop an illustrated census and provenances for all recorded examples of the iconic Lady McLeod stamp (did you realize that there are around 35 genuine covers?). Other useful censuses are provided for some rare postal history items such as the covers cancelled D22 in Ciudad Bolivar and the straight line ship letter marks. A rarity code is provided for the tables of cancellations.

This is the first proper "book" as opposed to limited monographs on mostly postal history topics that our Group has produced in the past. I feel certain that Ed Addiss would have been delighted that his generous endowment would go to fund a work on one of his two major collecting areas. It is a lovely book to own and handle, certainly a must for the Trinidad collector since a single purchase can justify the outlay, and of interest to all postal historians. The price (\$63 plus postage to members, available from Ed Barrow [e.barrow1@gmail.com]) looks ridiculously low for a book of this quality, and would have been far higher if the two Groups had decided to go with a lower printing run, so please show your appreciation by ordering it!

Deadlines Deadlines Deadlines

*We've all got them, and this journal
is no different! Deadlines for receiving
material for publication (and that means in the
editor's hands, not mailed) and the anticipated
mailing date for each of the quarterly issues
of this publication are now found at the
bottom of page 3.*

Please take note of these dates!

Updating *The Postal History of the Cayman Islands* book

By Tom Giraldi

Official Markings

(Continued from October 2010 Journal; first installment was in July 2010 issue)

UPDATES/NEW USERS OF EXISTING TYPES

TYPE	EKD	LKD
TYPE 3OV10 The Civil Aviation Authority/of the Cayman Islands/Cayman Brac	-----	September 25, 2003
Portfolio of Internal/External Affairs/Financial Core Unit Deputy Chief Secretary's Office/Cayman Islands	February 13, 2008	February 21, 2008
TYPE 1C6a Cayman Islands Health Services/Human Resources Office	-----	March 25, 2003
Cayman Islands Development Bank/Cayman Islands	-----	January 14, 2003
Ministry of Planning, Communications, District Administration & Information Technology/Finance/Cayman Islands/Government	December 4, 2003	May 10, 2004
Cayman Islands Post Office General Post Office	-----	July 12, 2005
C.I. Health Services Dept. Finance	-----	May 4, 2006
TYPE 4SL Elections Office/Date/Cayman Islands/Government	November 15, 1995	March 22, 2005
TYPE 2C6c Internal Audit	-----	September 28, 2005
TYPE 2C7a Cayman Islands Government/9-1-1/Emergency/Communications	January 23, 2002	May 18, 2004
C.I. Government Development Control Board/Cayman Brac & Little Cayman	January 18, 2005	February 2, 2005
Savannah Primary School C.I. Government	-----	May 13, 2004
C.I. Government Probation Aftercare Unit	-----	October 27, 2003
The Woman's Resource Centre	December 10, 2001	March 3, 2006
TYPE 2C7c Ministry of Planning, Communications, District Administration & Information Technology/Finance/Cayman Islands/Government	June 7, 2005	March 29, 2006
Traffic Department Royal Cayman Islands Police	-----	December 1, 2003
2 I/C Traffic Department Royal Cayman Islands Police	-----	April 29, 2006
0 I/C Traffic Management Royal Cayman Islands Police	-----	May 5, 2006
2 I/C Traffic Management Royal Cayman Islands Police Economic & Statistics Office/Cayman Islands Government	-----	May 5, 2006
	-----	January 15, 2008
TYPE 2C8a Postal and Telegraphs Dept./Grand Cayman C.I./S.M.B. P.O.	July 6, 1995	August 23, 2005
TYPE 3C2a Public Works Cayman Brac	-----	July 22, 2005

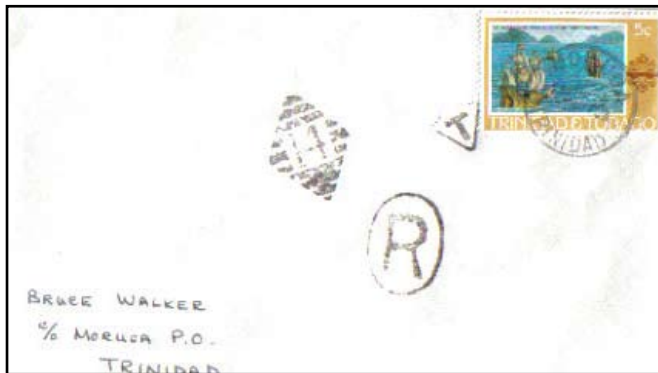
This listing will continue in the July 2011 Journal.

Letters to the Editor

Numeral 16 cancel

To the Editor:

I enjoyed reading Nigel Mohammed's article on discovery of the Trinidad Type 0.6, upright diamond shape, Numeral 16 in the last *Journal* (Vo. 51, No. 4). It is a brilliant cover. Most of my Trinidad Numerals are on single stamps or postal stationery. He mentioned that numeral



Special facor cover from 1979 with numeral "14"

14 is "assumed to exist" but to date has not been reported. When I was in Trinidad & Tobago in 1979, I visited several post offices on both islands. Officials at the post office at Moruga were very helpful and produced all the handstamps from the "back of the drawer."

One of these was the Type 0.6, Numeral 14. So the handstamp does exist, but to date there is no recorded use for the correct period. The handbook by Joe Chin Aleong and Ted Proud does mention the handstamp was still held at the post office on August 31, 1962, but as far as I know from various collectors in Trinidad, none had seen the handstamp until I was given "a favor strike" in 1979. Several strikes have since appeared on the 1902 1/2d stamp, presumably made by an enterprising collector.

Bruce Walker
Aberdeen, Scotland

Mr. Mohammed responds:

A pleasure hearing from you and thanks for the feedback. Thanks for sending that lovely scan of the handstamps. I was not aware that "14" existed. I based my comment on the new Trinidad Marriott book. Your document gives hope that maybe one day it would show up legitimately on cover. That would be another wonderful day for us. When you were at the Moruga Post Office in 1979 I was seven years old and had not started collecting stamps yet!

Enjoyed Montserrat article

To the Editor:

I wish to congratulate Guillaume Vadeboncoeur for his article on Montserrat post offices article in the recent *Journal* (Vol. 51, No. 1, January-March 2011).

I am not a Montserrat collector (only Jamaica) but believe this information to be an outstanding contribution to understanding the postal history of this island. I have been researching Jamaica postal history matters for the modern period and find it amazing how few contemporary reports are produced in our specialist journals.

Thank you for the work involved (and your wife's tolerance/support).

Steve Jarvis
England

Renaissance of the "Antigua monograph"

By Charles Freeland

Members may recall that between 1973 and 1988 a group of co-authors, led by Bill Cornell and including George Bowman and Mark Swetland, wrote a long series of articles in the *Journal* intended to form the basis for a much-needed handbook on Antigua.

Sadly this never came to fruition, although the chapters published during that period remain available to researchers. With the consent, indeed encouragement, of surviving authors George and Mark, I have agreed to work with John Jordan, a recently re-joined member, to revisit this project with the intention of completing the job. Would any Antigua specialist who thinks they may have something to contribute, especially on the missing chapters, please contact John (johnmjordan@msn.com) or myself (charles.freeland@hotmail.com).

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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**

The Airmails of Barbados during World War II

Part 7: 1944

By Jerone R. Hart

The year 1944 saw another slight decline in the number of covers over the previous year. However, this decline was very slight with 39 covers for 1944 compared to 44 covers in 1943. There was an increase in the number of covers to Caribbean addresses, a total of eight, with covers to Grenada, Jamaica, St. Lucia and Trinidad. The number of covers to Canada was up slightly over the previous year whereas covers to the United Kingdom saw a 66 percent drop from nine the previous year to only three covers in 1944. The year 1944 also saw a slight decrease in the percentage of covers that were censored compared to the previous year. In 1944, 24 covers out of a total of 38 (about 63 percent) were censored compared to 31 covers out of 44 (about 70 percent) for 1943. Finally, only seven covers out of 39 for 1944 were registered. As in previous years of this survey, 1944 also presented some very interesting covers.

For 1944, this survey had two covers addressed to Jamaica. Both covers carried the 19d (1/7d) rate. This airmail rate had been in effect between Barbados and Jamaica during most of the war. One cover was dated June 29, 1944 and the other was dated July 2, 1944. What is interesting is that both were censored in Trinidad while in transit to Jamaica (*Figure 71*) rather than being censored before leaving Barbados. Once censored, the cover was resealed using the type of censor's label "P.C. 90, OPENED BY, Examiner I.D./6416." According to Daynes, the two letter Imperial Censorship code "I.E." was assigned to Trinidad during the latter part of the war.³² This cover is also interesting because it has a double ring "Half-Way-Tree" (Jamaica) backstamp of July 4. Thus, this cover left Barbados on July 2 and arrived at its destination in Jamaica on July 4, only a two-day transit time.



FIGURE 71

June 29, 1944: 1/7d for one-half ounce airmail rate to Jamaica.
The cover was censored in Trinidad while in transit.

The survey for 1944 saw two covers addressed to Trinidad, and both covers carry the 4d rate and were carried from Barbados on BWIA service. The first of these covers is dated February 15 (seen on the Internet) and was not censored. The second cover is dated March 9 (*Figure 72*). This cover was censored in Trinidad upon arrival and resealed using a slightly different type of censor's label than the type label used on the June 29 cover to Jamaica. This label reads (on back of cover) "P.C. 90, OPENED BY EXAMINER" and on the front "IE/8758." The label paper is white, but unlike the label on the cover to Jamaica, the black lettering is smaller in size. The 1944 survey also had two covers addressed to St. Lucia. Both of these covers carry the 4d airmail rate and both were carried by BWIA service. One is dated May 11 (seen on the Internet) and was censored before leaving Barbados. The second cover, dated May 8, car-

Continued on page 16

ries a very unusual address. This cover (*Figure 73*) was addressed "C/O Post Engineers, U.S. Base, St. Lucia." More precisely, the cover went to Beane Field. Beane Field was a U.S. military airfield, part of the Caribbean Defensive Arc that was guarded by the U.S. Army during the war. The cover was not censored in Barbados, nor was it censored by the St. Lucia Post Office upon arrival. Rather, the cover was forwarded to the U.S. Army base on the island where it was examined by a U.S. Army censor, stamped with the marking in the lower left corner of the cover and then resealed using a cellophane type sealing tape. This cover also has two interesting backstamps. The first is from the post office at Castries and is dated May 10. The second is from Vieux-Fort (St. Lucia) and is dated May 12. Thus, this cover took only two days to get from Bridgetown to Castries, but two days to get from Castries to Vieux-Fort, St. Lucia.

The final two covers in the survey for 1944 addressed to the Caribbean were addressed to Grenada. Both covers carry the 4d airmail rate. The first of these covers is dated February 25 (*Figure 74*) and was addressed to an attorney in St. Georges. This cover was not censored in Barbados or upon arrival in Grenada. Interestingly, it was backstamped at the Grenada GPO upon arrival and is dated February 29 indicating that the cover took about four days to get from Bar-



FIGURE 72

March 9, 1944: 4d / ½ ounce rate to Trinidad. Cover censored upon arrival at Trinidad.



FIGURE 73

May 8, 1944: 4d / ½ ounce of weight to St Lucia. The cover was addressed to the U.S. Army base at Beane Field. Cover was censored by a U.S. Army censor. Backstamps include Castries, May 10, and Vieux-Fort, May 12.



FIGURE 74

February 25, 1944: 4d per half ounce airmail rate to Grenada.

bados to Grenada. The second cover is dated April 5 (*Figure 75*) and appears to be addressed to the same individual. This cover, however, was censored before leaving Barbados and resealed using Shepard's Type L10 censor's label (black lettering on white paper) with the censor's designation "H/10."³³ Like the previous cover, this one was also backstamped at the Grenada GPO upon arrival and the backstamp is dated April 12, indicating it took about seven days to reach its final destination. In all probability the delay of the second cover was the result of the censoring process in Barbados.

The year 1944 saw a huge reduction in the number of airmail covers originating in Barbados and addressed to the United Kingdom. In this survey, 1943 saw nine covers to the U.K. while 1944 saw only three covers. One of these, dated March 29 (seen on the Internet), carried a rate of 37d (3/1d). This rate paid for "Trans-Atlantic" service and the cover was uncensored. The next two covers to the U.K. are considerably more interesting. The first is dated January 3, 1944 (**Figure 76**). The cover carries the 16d rate, indicating that the sender paid the fee for airmail to New York and then by surface transport to the U.K. The interesting aspect to this particular cover is its address. It was addressed to a corporal in "Czechoslovak Army, 1st Tank Rgt., H.Q. Sqdrn, c/o P.O. Box 226, London, E.C.1., England." The cover was censored before leaving Barbados and resealed using Shepard's Type L10 (black lettering on white paper) censor's label.³⁴ Upon arrival in London, the front of the cover received a strike of the Czech Field Post marking dated February 17. Thus, there can be little doubt that this cover, which took approximately 46 days to go from Barbados to London, went by ship from New York to the U.K. Since the cover was addressed to "P.O. Box 226, London" it would appear that the Czech Army had some sort of mail facility connected with the GPO in London for the processing of mails addressed to members of the Czech military in exile in the U.K. The third cover is also very interesting and involves another military address. Dated November 3, 1944, the cover (**Figure 77**) is addressed to "Lieutenant C.A. Holmes, R.N.V.R. (Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve), H.M.S. 'St George,' c/o G.P.O. London." The sender paid a rate of 37½d (3/1½d) which was an overpayment of ½d for the 37d Trans-Atlantic airmail rate to the U.K. Unfortunately, there are no other markings on the cover to indicate when the cover arrived in London or exactly when Lieutenant Holmes received the letter. There is no logical explanation as to why the sender

Continued on page 18

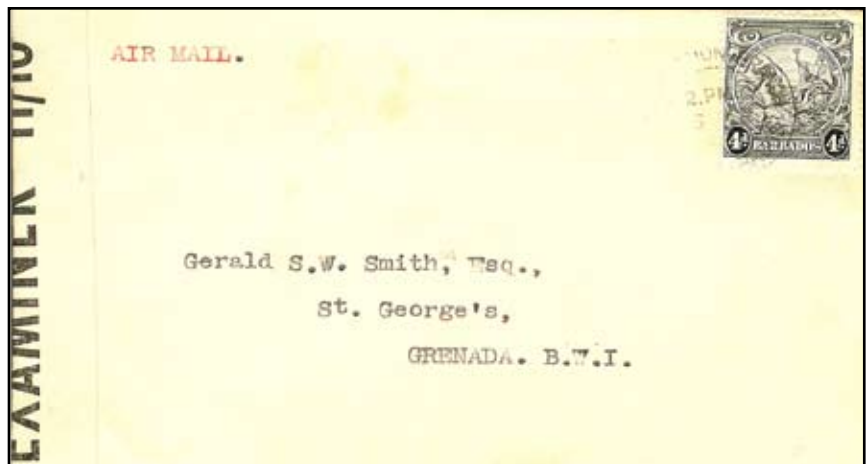


FIGURE 75

April 5, 1944: 4d airmail rate to Grenada, censored in Barbados.



FIGURE 76

January 3, 1944: 1/4d rate to England. Airmail to New York and then by ship to U.K. Censored in Barbados; unusual address.



FIGURE 77

November 3, 1944: 3/1½d per half ounce Trans-Atlantic rate. Air to New York and then air to England. Overpaid by ½d. Unusual address to British ship H.M.S. St. George, care of the London G.P.O.

overpaid the airmail fee by ½d.

For this survey, 1944 had a total of eight covers addressed to Canada. The earliest of these covers is dated January 12 while the latest date is October 31. Six of the covers have the single airmail rate of 16d for a half ounce or less (1/4d), while two of the covers were registered and had the 19d rate (16d for one-half ounce + 3d registration fee = 19d). Out of these eight covers, only four were censored, and all four were censored before leaving Barbados. Finally, the two registered covers passed through Canadian Customs (one in Montreal and the other in Toronto) and both received "Duty Free" handstamps on the fronts. These customs markings would indicate that both these covers carried something of value.



FIGURE 78

**June 10, 1944: Registered airmail rate of 1/7d to Canada.
Of the fee paid, 1/4d paid the postage, while 3d paid the registration fee.
Handstamp of Canadian Customs on the right side of cover.**

The earlier of the two registered covers is dated June 10 and was addressed to Montreal (*Figure 78*). The cover has the 19d rate that was based on 16d for a half ounce of weight or less plus the 3d registration fee. On the lower right side of the cover is the large circular handstamp of the Canadian Customs Service at Montreal, indicating that the cover and its contents were passed duty free. This Customs handstamp is dated June 17. Thus, we can conclude that the cover took a total of seven days to go from Barbados to Montreal. The second cover is addressed to Toronto (*Figure 79*) and is dated July 10. Like the previous cover, this one also carried the 19d registered airmail rate. In the lower right corner is the large circular handstamp of the Customs Service at Toronto, also indicating that the letter and its contents were passed duty free. This Customs handstamp is dated July 15, thus indicating five days of transit time between Barbados and Toronto. Of the four covers that were censored before leaving Barbados, one addressed to St. Johns, Newfoundland deserves mention.



FIGURE 79

**July 10, 1944: Registered airmail rate of 1/7d to Canada.
Canadian Customs handstamp of July 15 on right side of cover
indicating only five days from Barbados to Canada.**

to Newfoundland. Indeed, I have yet to find this censor's label used on a cover to a Spanish speaking country. Thus, the eight covers to Canada for 1944 further confirm the wartime airmail of 16d rate (1/4d) for one-half ounce of weight or less, a rate that was in effect at least by early 1941.

As in previous years, covers addressed to the United States made up the largest group with 20 covers out of a total of 39 for the year 1944. The earliest cover to the U.S. for 1944 is dated February 21 while the latest was December.

Rates for 1944 were basically the same as 1943 with the base airmail rate being 18d (1/6d) for one-half ounce of weight or less. Rates to the U.S. for 1944 for this group consisted of 10 covers with the 18d rate (1/6d); five covers with the 21d rate (1/9d) are registered rates; one cover with a 36d (3/-) double rate; three covers with a 54d (4/6d) triple rate; and one registered cover was a Post Office Official Paid. Of the 20 covers to the U.S., 13 were censored with six being censored before leaving Barbados and seven censored upon arrival in Miami. None of the covers in the 1944 group was double censored, as had been the case with a number of covers to the U.S. for 1943. Finally, four of the covers to the U.S. were officials, two from the Government Information Bureau and two from the Barbados Post Office.

Typical of the covers to the U.S. with the 18d rate can be seen in Figures 81, 82 and 83. Figure 81 was franked with a strip of the 6d definitive to make up the 18d rate. The cover was censored before leaving Barbados. Figure 82 was franked with the 1/- and the 6d definitives to make up the 18d rate. This cover originated at the Christ Church Post Office on April 8. It was censored upon arrival in the U.S. At the very top of the cover is a partial New Orleans datestamp. At the very bottom left and in purple ink is a two line handstamp reading



FIGURE 80

October 31, 1944: 1/4d per half ounce airmail rate to Newfoundland, censored at Barbados. Shepard speculated this censor's label was used on incoming mails originating from Spanish speaking countries.



FIGURE 81

March 15, 1944: 1/6d per half ounce airmail rate to USA. Censored in Barbados.

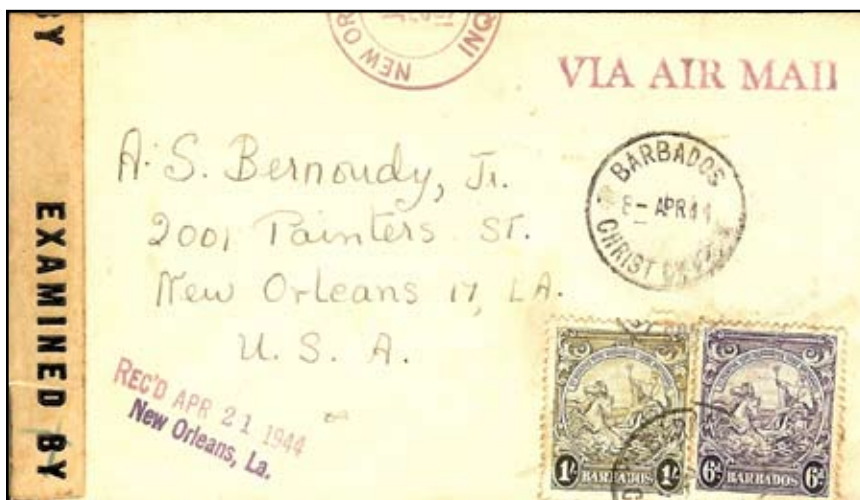


FIGURE 82

April 8, 1944: (Christ Church Post Office) 1/6d airmail rate to U.S. Censored upon arrival in Miami. Only four days in transit.

“Rec’d Apr 21 1944, New Orleans, La.,” indicating the cover took about 13 days to go from Barbados to the U.S. The cover in Figure 83 was franked with four of the 4d definitives and a single of the 2d definitive, thus making up the 18d rate. Although this cover appears to have been censored (right side of cover sealed), I do not believe it was. It appears that the right side of the cover was sealed with stamp pane selvage because the word “London” is just visible near the bottom. I suspect that the sender had to reopen the cover to change the contents in some way and resealed the cover using stamp pane selvage. As can be seen, this selvage is under the

far right 4d definitive, indicating that the cover was resealed before the sender added the definitives.

Four covers were registered and carry the 21d rate (16d letter fee for one-half ounce + 3d registration fee). Typical of these covers for 1944 is the cover dated February 21 and seen in Figure 84. The cover, a large business size envelope, was addressed to New Orleans and was censored upon arrival in the U.S. at Miami. Unlike many covers during the war, this cover has a number of interesting backstamps. The first is from the GPO in Bridgetown with a date of February 21; the second is a registered transit marking of Trinidad with a date of February 25; the next two backstamps are from Miami with the first dated February 27 and the second dated February 29, indicating that the cover was held in Miami for two days; finally, there is a New Orleans registered receiving mark of March 1. Thus, this cover took a total of 10 days to reach its final destination. I suspect



FIGURE 83
November 24, 1944: 1/6d airmail rate to USA, uncensored.



FIGURE 84
February 21, 1944: Registered airmail rate of 1/9d to U.S. for one-half ounce or less. Censored upon arrival in Miami.



FIGURE 85
April 18, 1944: Registered airmail rate of 1/9d for one-half ounce or less. Censored upon arrival in Miami and then passed by U.S. Customs in New York. Note handstamp "Collect Postage for Customs Service."

that the two Miami datestamps were the result of the cover being stamped upon arrival in Miami, and it took two days to process through censoring. Then it was stamped on February 29 when it was forwarded to New Orleans.

The next cover to show the 21d registered air letter rate is dated April 18 (Figure 85). The cover was addressed to the Remington Rand Shaver Corporation in New York. It must have contained some sort of sample material that had value. On the left side of the cover, in ink and manuscript, is the note "Part censored then to Control Board, who approved its dispatch as sample." However, the back does not have the handstamp of the Import, Export and Currency Control Board. A check of Shepard indicates that the Latest Known Date (LKD) of use for this handstamp was August 7, 1942.³⁶

If this is indeed the case, it explains the manuscript note on the left side of the cover. However, this also raises the issue of why this handstamp was not being used after the summer of 1942. Is it possible that the handstamp of the Currency Control Board was damaged and unusable, or was it perhaps misplaced or lost? To the upper left front of this cover is an oval U.S. Customs handstamp of New York that reads "FREE OF DUTY, N.M.G." Just below this and a little to the left is a Customs Service two line handstamp that reads "Collect 10¢ Postage Due, For Customs Service." In the U.S. during the latter part of the war, the U.S. Postal Service allowed the U.S. Customs Service to charge a 10¢ fee if the Customs Service had to inspect a piece of incoming mail.

On the back of the cover is a straight-line purple marking that reads "9901 10¢." Since the cover would have been delivered to the addressee by a letter carrier, I assume that this marking is the indication that the addressee paid the 10¢ fee to the mail carrier.

Another interesting aspect of this cover is that it appears to have gone directly from the Caribbean to New York. The only backstamps are two Barbados Registered Letter Office datestamps of April 18, three strikes of the oval New York Registry Division handstamp dated April 25, and a New York GPO circular date stamp of April 26. There is no indication that this cover went through Trinidad or Miami before going on to New York. Thus, this cover took a total of seven days to reach New York.

Continued on page 22

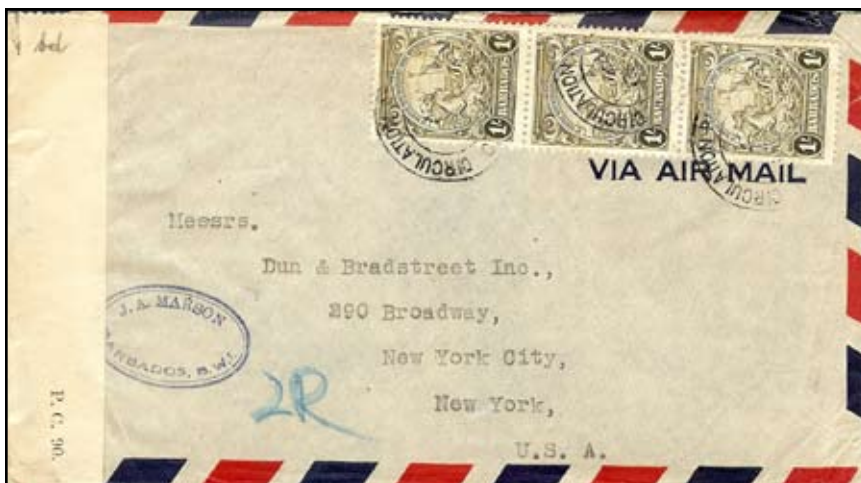


FIGURE 86

October 13, 1944: Double airmail rate of 3/- at 1/6d per half ounce of weight. The cover thus weighed more than a half ounce but less than one ounce. Censored before leaving Barbados.



FIGURE 87

June 30, 1944: Triple airmail rate of 4/6d to the U.S. at 1/6d per half ounce. The cover thus weighed over one ounce but less than 1.5 ounces. Censored upon arrival in Miami.



FIGURE 88

September 18, 1944: 1/6d airmail rate to U.S. Official cover from the Government Information Office. Stamped "Passed By U.S. Censor."

Only one cover in the 1944 cover population was a double rate. This cover was dated October 13 and was also addressed to New York City (**Figure 86**). The cover was franked with a vertical strip of the 1/- definitive, paying the 36d double rate (18d for the first half ounce plus 18d for over a half but less than one ounce, for a total of 36d (3/-). This cover was opened, examined and resealed in Barbados using Shepard's Type L6 censor's label. This label reads "OPENED BY EXAMINER H/29" with the number 29 in manuscript. According to Shepard, this type of censor's label was only used in Barbados until October 10, 1943. However, this example clearly shows that this label was still being used as late as October of 1944.³⁷

The cover population for 1944 also included three covers that were triple rates ($3 \times 18d = 54d$). Typical of these covers is the one seen in **Figure 87**. It was franked by four of the 1/- definitives and a single 6d definitive, for a total of 54d (4/6d). Thus, this particular cover weighed more than one ounce, but less than 1.5 ounces of weight. The cover is dated June 30, 1944. All four of these covers were oversized business type envelopes. This particular cover was censored upon arrival in the U.S., probably in Miami since the cover was addressed to Florida.

The final four covers of interest to the U.S for 1944 are officials. Two of these officials were from the Government Information Office and both covers were addressed to the Director of Radio Communications, Anglo-American Caribbean Commission in Washington, D.C. The first of these is dated September 18 (**Figure 88**) and the second (**Figure 89**) is dated November 1, 1944. Both covers are the generic type official envelopes preprinted at the top "On His Majesty's Service." In both cases, the name of the government agency was typewritten at the bottom left with the initials of the official (which appear to be "ERP") just above and to the left. One of these covers, the one dated September 18, received obligatory censoring and was stamped with a handstamp "PASSED BY 2516, U.S. Censor" in purple at the lower left. There is no indication on the other cover that it was censored. Officials used from the Information Office in Barbados are indeed somewhat scarce, especially during the war period.

The next official from Barbados in this survey is dated May 10 (**Figure 90**). This official was from the post office in Barbados and was an "official paid" so it has no adhesives. The cover was registered and addressed to New York. There are two interesting aspects. First, the marking in the upper right corner is the standard type GPO, R.L.O. (Registered Letter Office) marking and not the "Official Paid" marking of the GPO. Usually, when the GPO sent Officials without adhesives, they were handstamped in the upper right corner with the paid marking. Such "Official Paid" marking did exist during the war. Thus, it is quite unusual that this cover was only struck with the R.L.O. handstamp. In fact, three different types of Post Official Paid markings were in use during World War II.³⁸ At the lower left corner is the two-line post office handstamp in purple that reads "Colonial Postmaster, Barbados, B.W.I." (Clarke's Type L3). According to Clarke, the earliest known date of use of this handstamp was June 11, 1944. This particular cover clearly shows that it was in use at least in early May of 1944.³⁹ Just above this handstamp and to the left are the initials of the Postmaster. Another very unusual aspect of this particular cover is the fact it was censored upon arrival in New York. Usually, with few exceptions, Official mail was not censored in Barbados, nor were they censored upon arrival at their final destinations in the U.S. The backstamps on this cover are also interesting. There



FIGURE 89

November 1, 1944: 1/6d rate; Government Official.

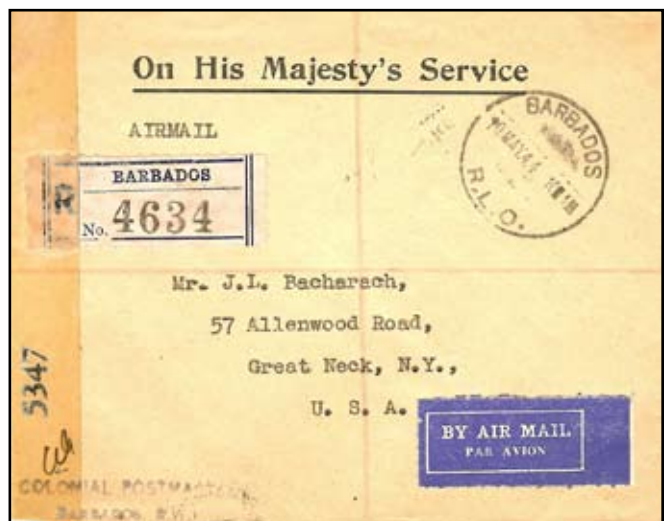


FIGURE 90

May 10, 1944: Official Paid from the Barbados Postmaster. Censored in Miami upon arrival.

are three strikes of the Barbados GPO R.L.O. datestamp, all of May 10. There are three strikes of the purple oval New York Registry Division handstamp, two were dated May 15 and the other dated May 16. Perhaps the May 15 marking indicates the date when the cover was received and the May 16 date indicates when the cover had completed the censorship process and was ready to be forwarded to its final destination in Great Neck, New York. The final backstamp is that of Great Neck, New York (a suburb of New York City) and is dated May 17. Thus, this particular cover took a total of five days to reach New York City, another day to be processed through the GPO in N.Y.C. and another day to reach Great Neck, for a total of seven days between Barbados and its final destination in the U.S.

The last cover addressed to the U.S. for 1944 is also an "Official" use from the GPO in Barbados. The cover is dated November 24 (**Figure 91**) and was addressed to East Orange, New Jersey. The cover was franked with 21d (1/9d) in definitives to pay the register airmail rate to the U.S. The adhesives have been canceled by the standard GPO R.L.O. (Registered Letter Office) datestamp. The adhesives were placed over the "On His Majesty's Service" logo at the top of the cover. At the lower left corner is the two-line handstamp, "COLONIAL POSTMASTER, BARBADOS, B.W.I." in purple ink. As with the cover above, this marking is Clarke's Type L3 where all the letters are in upper case and the letters in the first line are 3mm high as opposed to the letters in the second line that are only 2mm high.⁴⁰

Unlike the previous cover, this example does not have the initials of the postmaster. This cover was colorfully franked and not initialed by the postmaster because it possibly contained stamps that were going to a stamp collector. This is further confirmed by the markings on the back. In the very center of the back is a strike of the purple, double circle handstamp "Currency Control Examiner." The examiner initialed and dated the marking, "24/11/44" (**Figure 92**). In addition to this marking, there is a very light Barbados GPO R.L.O. datestamp,



FIGURE 91

November 24, 1944: 1/9d registered airmail to U.S. Of the fee paid, 1/6d paid the postage for one half ounce and 3d paid the registration fee. The cover is an official from the Barbados Post Office.



FIGURE 92

Reverse of cover seen in Figure 91. New York and New Jersey backstamps of December 4, 1944. Large double circle handstamp of the Barbados Currency Control Board indicates the cover contained mint stamps.

an oval, black "New York, N.Y. Regy. Div." receiving mark of December 4, and an Orange, New Jersey Registration receiver, also dated December 4. Therefore, this particular cover took 11 days to make the trip from Barbados to East Orange, New Jersey.

Thus, mails from Barbados to the United States for 1944 saw the continuation of the 18d (1/6d) per half ounce or less of weight airmail letter rate. From the data, it would appear that less covers to the U.S. were being censored in Barbados and more covers were being censored upon arrival in the U.S., generally upon arrival in Miami. It also appears that some airmails destined for the Northeast of the U.S. were going directly to places like New York via Bermuda rather than through Miami, as had been the case during the earlier years of the war.

Summary of Rates and Destinations for 1944

Destination	Rate (Total in Pence)	Registered	# of Covers	Rate Justifiable?
Canada	16d	No	8	Yes, rate / ½ ozs. of weight
	19d	Yes	3	Yes, 16d + 3d reg. fee=19d
Grenada	4d	No	2	Yes, 4d/ ½ ozs. of weight
Jamaica	19d	No	2	Yes, 19d/ ½ ozs. of weight
St Lucia	4d	No	2	Yes, 4d/ ½ ozs. of weight
Trinidad	4d	No	2	Yes, 4d/ ½ ozs. of weight
United Kingdom	16d	No	1	Yes, Air to NYC then by ship
	37d	No	1	Yes, all air-Trans-Atlantic Service
	37 ½ d	No	1	No, Trans-Atlantic Service 37d Overpaid by ½d
United States	18d	No	10	Yes, 18d/ ½ ozs. of weight
	21d	Yes	5	Yes, 18d + 3d red. fee=21d
	36d	No	1	Yes, double rate-18d + 18d=36d
	54d	No	3	Yes, Triple rate-18d x 3=54d
	'Official Paid'	Yes	1	Yes, Official business of the P.O. Thus, no fee charged

ENDNOTES

³² John A. Daynes, ed., *World War Two Censor Marks*, published by the Forces Postal History Society, United Kingdom, 1986, p 113.

³³ Shepard, *op. cit.*, pgs. 30-31.

³⁴ *Ibid*, 30-31.

³⁵ *Ibid*, 30-31.

³⁶ *Ibid*, 31-32.

³⁷ *Ibid*, 26-27.

³⁸ Clarke, *opt. cit.*, pg.4.

³⁹ *Ibid*, 55.

⁴⁰ *Ibid*, 55.

Our friend Jerry Hart died on October 27, 2010. This is the next to last installment of Mr. Hart's Barbados series, which has been awarded the 2010 Durnin Award posthumously. The final segment will be published in the next issue.



BG Bits and Pieces

With Dr. Raj Ramphal
Of Canada



Remembering the BG Philatelic Society's 3rd Philatelic Exhibition

One reason for writing this article now is to commemorate the centenary of the BG Philatelic Society's 3rd Exhibition held in Georgetown in 1911. The society was founded in June 1903 and was vigorous from its earliest days and had staged successful exhibitions in 1904 and 1907. But by far the proudest and most prestigious occasion was the 3rd Exhibition which was held in the Georgetown Public Free Library, on October 21, 1911. It attracted numerous exhibits, 118 in total, the majority from British Guiana and the West Indies, but included several from the British Empire, Europe and North America. A detailed account of most of them is to be found in the December 1911 issue, (Vol. No. 11) of the *BG Philatelic Journal*, 18 pages of description and critique. Of the first 40 volumes of this fascinating journal, I have 27 issues, the earliest being numbers 2 and 3 in June and December 1907.

From the Exhibition issue, I quote, "From a spectacular point of view, the British Guiana Philatelic Exhibition of 1911 was a great success without a shadow of a doubt. Through the kindness of the Committee of the Carnegie Free Library, who placed at the disposal of the Exhibition Committee their lecture room on the upper floor of the building, the fine display of stamps was accommodated with proper housing and was able to be seen with every advantage." Reading about the exhibits in those 18 pages astonished me, given that this was a mere 71 years after the introduction of the Penny Black and



Figure 1
Cover to London with fancy cancel.

that it had taken place in a philatelic backwater in an obscure colony, yet this was clearly an exhibition of high quality and sophistication. No wonder the organizing committee was well pleased with the overall outcome despite a smaller than anticipated attendance at the one day event. Regrettably, the 1856 one cent black on magenta was not on display, having already left the shores of British Guiana and was, at that time, on its fabled journey through storied auctions, collections, litigations and mystery. It had been discovered in 1873 by a schoolboy, amongst other old family papers, which he soaked off from either paper, or possibly worse, a cover, didn't like its trimmed corners, and assuming that a better copy would turn up, he sold it for six shillings! Of course another never did, and for a long time that unique but flawed specimen reigned as the world's most expensive and sought after stamp. But even though it was not present in the exhibition, its schoolboy finder was there. H. Vernon Vaughan, in middle age, had remained a prominent collector, and had submitted multiple exhibits, his British Guiana garnering a Silver Medal for being the best in the ordinary collection category.

For the occasion, a Lieutenant Carrol had designed a special, highly ornate commemorative date stamp to cancel mail at a temporary post office set up at the library on the day of the show. In 1970 when Townsend and Howe published their enduring volume *The Postage Stamps and Postal History Of British Guiana*, they made one of their few misjudgments concerning the rarity of this cancellation. Having seen only 12 of them on cover, they assumed

them to be much more uncommon than they really are. Figure 1 is one such cover mailed to England from the Exhibition, with the elaborate cancellation. When I attended a London show in the mid-1990s, I was delighted to find Figures 2a and 2b, the front and back of a Daily Chronicle Post Card of the Public Free Library and mailed to Ashford Kent, (U.K.), on which the writer had confirmed -- "This is where the Exhibition was held. Let me know how you like them." But I was perplexed to discover that the building depicted was quite different from the one I had known all of my life. In my high school days I was an active member at that library and a devotee of the Natural History Museum, which, after the 1945 Great Fire of Georgetown, had been re-located on the upper levels of the building, from its former home in the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society building, which was itself, a casualty of the fire.

Until I saw Figure 2a, I had never known that when erected in 1909, a philanthropic gift to the Colony from the Carnegie Foundation, the wings were single storeyed. Simple research in the archives of the BG newspapers, informed me that the upper floors of the wings were added on in 1935. Figure 3 shows the library building as it is today, unchanged from my youth, a much more architecturally handsome building than the one which housed the 1911 Exhibition.

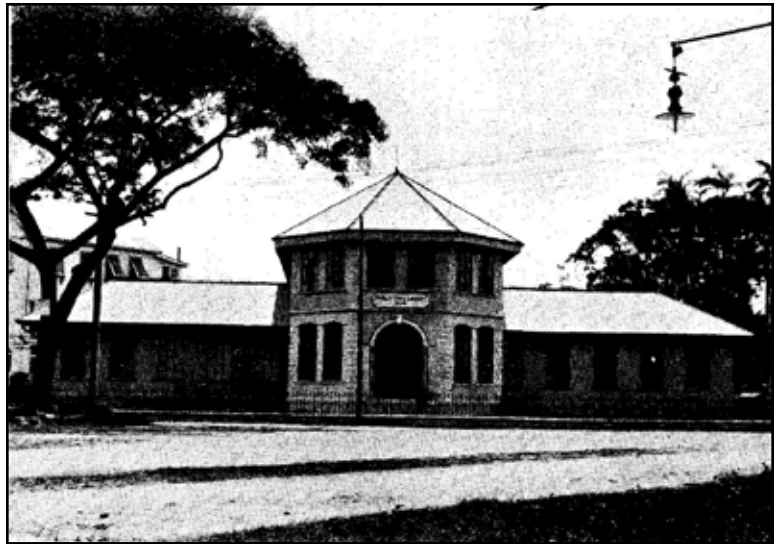


Figure 2a
The Carnegie Public Library in 1911.

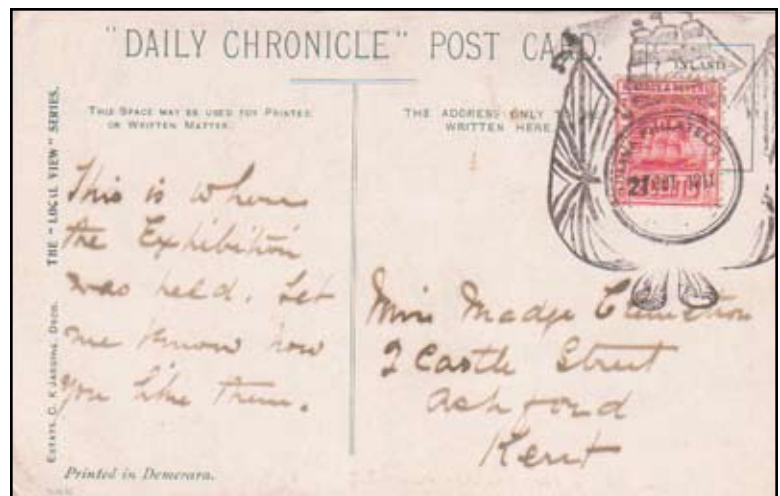


Figure 2b
The back of the 1911 post card.

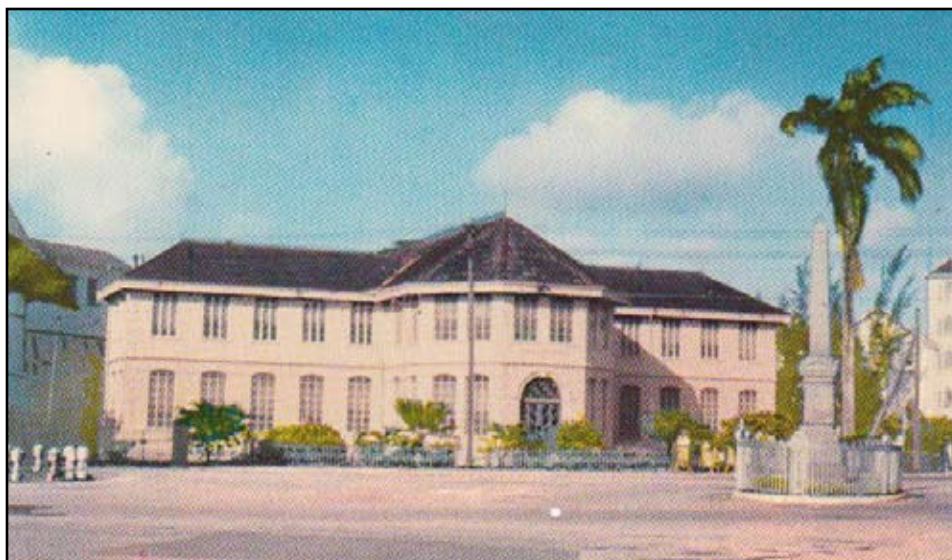


Figure 3
The library after 1935.

BCPSG Exhibits and Awards

By Paul Larsen

Awards Chairman

Tucson, Arizona was a pleasant winter venue for our AGM. Members entered a total of 53 frames of Caribbean material or just under 20 percent of the total competitive frames in the show. Another member Caribbean exhibit was shown in the Court of Honor. Thanks to all who participated in displaying so others could see what we do. Two members showed exhibits from other areas.

As you view the exhibits listing, you will note that all names are familiar to this column. Longtime member and Caymans exhibitor Jimmy Stern left a legacy of several hundred dollars to be awarded to novice exhibitors in an effort to get more members to show British Caribbean area material; no one has yet submitted such an entry. Novice is defined as someone who has not previously exhibited British Caribbean material at a national level show. Our 2012 AGM will be in Florida on February 3-5. The Sarasota National Stamp Show would be a great venue to go for the novice prize! Please remember that most of the exhibits included here have been evolving and maturing over many years. Get started and join the party.

Starting a new journey can be challenging, but first you need to overcome inertia and make the initial step forward to formulate a plan for using what is already in your stock books, albums or shoe boxes. No cost for that and you will have a much better understanding of what you already have. Any of our exhibitors will be happy to assist with help and ideas.

Caribbean Area Exhibits

Edward Waterous
Bahamas Post to 1935
Gold, BCPSG Gold

Reuben Ramkissoon
Air Letter Sheets (Aerogrammes)
of Trinidad & Tobago
(1943-1995)
Gold, BCPSG Gold

The World War I Trinidad Red Cross Label
that Became a Postage Stamp (SF)
Court of Honor

M. Fitz Roett
Barbados 1686-1882
Gold, BCPSG Gold

Michael Nethersole
Barbados – Pre-Stamp to End of Sterling Currency
(1769-1949)
Vermeil, BCPSG Vermeil

Peter McCann
Montserrat: Postal History of a Caribbean Island
Gold, BCPSG Cameron Trophy and Gold

Duane Larson

Jamaican – British Transatlantic Mail

Silver, BCPSG Silver

Cayman Islands 1900 – 1953

Silver Bronze, BCPSG Silver Bronze

Paul Larsen

Leeward Islands –

Federal Judicial FEES Revenue Stamps (SF)

Single Frame Reserve Grand, Gold, BCPSG Gold

Darryll Ertzberger

British Honduras Postal Stationery

Gold, BCPSG Gold,

UPSS Marcus White Award

Other Exhibits

John Wynns

Canada: Confederation Issue of 1927

Gold

Steve Schumann

Ceylon KG VI 40¢ Aerogrammes

Court of Honor

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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

Robert de Keyser, 23 Old Bond Street, London WIS 4PZ UNITED KINGDOM. Email: robert@dekeyser.co.uk. Collects Leeward Islands. Sponsored by David Druett.

Thomas Reyman, 2943 North 82nd St., Scottsdale, AZ 85251-5829 USA. Email: tgraz356@msn.com. Collects British Caribbean stamps and covers to 1937, Canada and British Africa to 1937. Sponsored by Duane Larson.

Nigel Shanks, P.O. Box 78287, Grey Lynn, Auckland 1245, NEW ZEALAND. Email: nigel@adzup.co.nz. Collects Bermuda postal history. Sponsored by Jack Harwood and Bill Gompel.

Paul A. Miller, 31710 West Chicago St., Livonia, MI 48150 USA. Email: pamilgp@sbcglobal.net. Collects Canada, BWI, Germany and Finland. Sponsored by Bob Stewart.

John M. Jordan, Flat 3, 1 Riverdale Road, East Twickenham, TW1 2BT UNITED KINGDOM. Email: johnmjordan@msn.com. Collects Antigua 1757-1964. Sponsored by Charles Freeland.

Timothy Sheldon, 228 Hickory Dr., Lititz, PA 17548 USA. Email: eleu10@yahoo.com. Collects Turks & Caicos, Bahamas and U.S. Sponsored by John Seidl.

Reinstatement

Rick Burdsall, P.O. Box 1023, Palatine, IL 60078-1023 USA. Email: reb608@gmail.com. Collects Barbados.

Resignations

Dr. Donald Welsh, USA; Anne Jardim, USA;
E.W. Proud, U.K.

Deceased

Grant Ricksecker of the USA
Mary Kerr of Barbados

If you have a reminder notice in your Journal, it means your 2011 membership dues need to be paid. Please complete the enclosed reminder notice and mail your dues promptly. Remember, we also accept PayPal and instructions for using it are included on the reminder form.

DONATIONS

David Reynolds, Terrance Gamble, Patricia Hoppe, Thomas Silro, Thomas Anderson, Peter Colwell, G. Schroedl, Robert G. Roswell, Charles Lee Grassman, Arthur W. Snoke, Stephen A. Hopwood, Thomas F. Olson, Joseph W. Hickey, Ian Sellick, Richard Foden, Bradley W. Brunsell, John Whelihan, Graham Bond, Doug Cocovini, Stan Ashton, Ralph Scrivens, Richard Thompson, Norman Finnie.

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

Our web site, www.bcpseg.com, now contains a members' area that includes past copies of the Journal. To access the site, you will need a login and password which can be obtained by contacting Bob Stewart, Membership Chairman, at stewartlbi9@comcast.net.

BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE PUBLICATIONS

BRITISH GUIANA CODED POSTMARKS

by Michael Rego

This is the third in our series of Study Papers and it looks at the early coded postmarks of British Guiana. It is a detailed study of these marks, sometimes extending the earliest and latest known dates of use. Almost all marks are illustrated in colour on stamps or covers. It also contains an analysis of the movements of the marks between the various postal agencies.

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President's Message

By Ed Waterous

Our annual meeting in Tucson was mildly successful. The turnout was the smallest I've seen since becoming involved with the group. Our exhibitors showed very well with two of our members given strong consideration for the top awards. The competition, however, was very strong from the MEPSI organization. Our exhibits showed well although some were given lower awards than in the past. I thoroughly enjoyed our exhibits. We had about a dozen members who signed in at the club table. Peter McCann gave a wonderful presentation of his Montserrat postal history. It was good to get together with old friends and meet a few new friends as well.

One of the actions coming out of the meeting is the change of venue for the 2013 Caribbean meeting. Due to significant damage in St. Lucia from hurricane Ramon, we were left without a local person to coordinate activities. Grudgingly we altered our destination to the Cayman Islands which should prove much easier to reach and those with offshore accounts can visit their remote assets! Kidding aside, a trip to Cayman Islands should be enjoyable for all. At this time there will be no volcano climb! You should start making plans to attend.

John Seidl will shoulder the responsibility of Auction Manager. Should he choose to establish a team to do the auction, he has a couple of volunteers to help spread the workload. Please consider making a consignment to our BCPSG auction this year. Our next Annual Meeting is scheduled for Sarasota in February 2012. Tom Giraldi is now our Advertising Manager, an important role in the BCPSG.

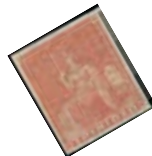
While in Tucson some of us had a chance to visit the Postal History Foundation and the related Peggy J. Slusser Memorial Philatelic Library. The work being done at the PHF with regards to introducing children to stamp collecting is marvelous. The Slusser Library is an excellent resource for philatelists and very well-organized by its Librarian. The Postal History Foundation is an organization well worth supporting. The enthusiasm is unstoppable and most of the people working there are volunteers!

The BCPSG will quietly celebrate its 50th anniversary in May. It was in May 1961 that people whose interests mainly involved British Caribbean countries formed the group now known as the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group. To attain this milestone required the dedication of many people contributing their time, knowledge and talents to this organization. No less cooperation and volunteerism is required to keep the BCPSG an interesting and fun organization. Happy anniversary! Are you doing your part to move the BCPSG forward?



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THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP and
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TRINIDAD
A Philatelic History to 1913

by Sir John Marriott, KCVO, RDP, FRPSL, Michael Medicott
 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.

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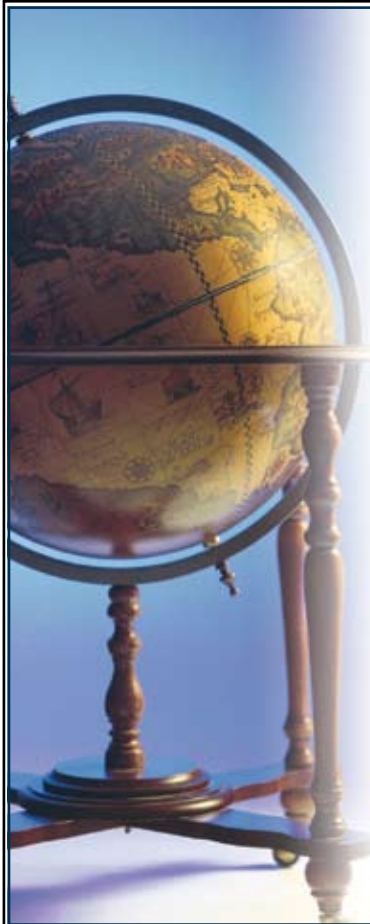
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The British Empire

A-Z 1840-1935 Mint and Used

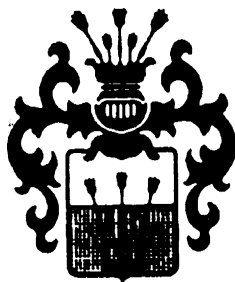
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