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WWII Jamaica Censorship

Article by Hap Pattiz begins on page 20





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PROVISIONAL CENSOR TAPES OF JAMAICA

By Raymond H. Murphy Jr.

In World War II, postal censorship was the norm. In Great Britain and colonies, there were several agencies scrutinizing the civil mail. Initially, colonies developed terminal censorship programs to review mail coming into and out of each colony. The Imperial Censor handled mail transiting the colonies by air or sea, and mail entrancing and exiting Great Britain. Each colony was given a letter (or pair of letters) to identify where the censoring was done, and a number for each censor. For example, "C" was Bermuda, "D" was Jamaica, and the United Kingdom used no letter, only the censor number. The Imperial Censor finally took over the entire program in October 1941. The main objective was to standardize operations, and one result was that the letter "I" was added to the country codes such that Bermuda became "IC," Jamaica became "ID," etc.

The "Provisional" censor tapes used in Jamaica were those PC forms 90 without a printed country code, *i.e.*, "D" or "ID" for Jamaica. These resulted from several different actions. A new censor, directly out of school, was given tapes without a country code so as to allow flexibility in assignment. In addition, censors on temporary duty to a country would use such tapes. Both were supposed to add the country codes in manuscript, but compliance was haphazard. Today, when we see a cover from Jamaica to Miami with a tape having no country code, it would appear that the letter was routed through the U.K., while in reality, the letter was censored in Jamaica by a new censor or one newly arrived in country, and the letter actually flew from Kingston to Miami on Pan American. Thus, we must include possible routes in our identification process.

These provisional tapes, used mainly after 1942, may be sorted into four categories: tapes from other commonwealth countries, British-style tapes, "British-like" tapes, and Jamaican tapes. The date also provides an important clue since the very large Bermuda operation was being phased down and some censors were relocated in the Caribbean. It was noted that the workload in Jamaica had increased due to the increased air traffic. While the U.S. eventually took over the censoring of FAM 5 and 6 traffic, this was not done until 1944.

We know that censors were mobile, and were moved from location to location as needed. This mobility is reflected in the usage of different tape styles. It is my hypothesis that:

1. Tapes for new censors were printed in the U.K.
2. Tapes for censors stationed in the Caribbean on temporary duty within the Caribbean area were printed in Bermuda, Antigua, Jamaica or Trinidad since these were countries with a large enough infrastructure, and locations where the volume of mail was the greatest.
3. Tapes of permanent staff in Jamaica used "D" or "ID" tapes printed in Jamaica.
4. Today, what we are seeing is the usage of the remainders of tapes from Antigua, Bermuda, etc., upon return to Jamaica, which was an appropriate action in light of paper shortages, and the patriotic "waste-not" mind-set of the period.

The provisional tapes are listed by the identifier appearing in *The Military Mail of Jamaica* by R.P.D. Sutcliffe, published in 1982. While other references are newer, and have corrected some of the errors in this document, none list the provisionals with the same level of completeness.

1. OTHER BRITISH COLONIES

The tape styles belonging to other British Caribbean colonies category are mostly not listed under *Jamaica in British Empire Civil Censorship Devices, World War II, Section 6, British West Indies and Falkland Islands*, edited by Peter Burrows, but rather are listed under their parent colony.

A. Form 167 of Trinidad was used in Jamaica by Censor 6084 on August 7, 1942 (**Figure 1**). The After Action report in Burrows¹ indicates Jamaica sent 24 examiners to Trinidad to aid in an emergency there. According to Morenweiser,² the Form 167 is not a British tape but rather a Caribbean tape, being found mainly in Trinidad, but also Bermuda, British Honduras, Grenada, and Barbados, along with Jamaica.

B. Use of Bermuda Type CL14 by Examiner 3594 (**Figure 2**) from Venezuela postmarked June 9, 1943, to

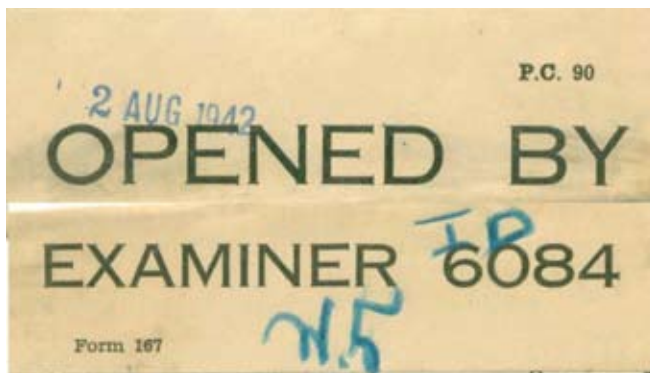


FIGURE 1

Trinidad Form 167 used in Jamaica.

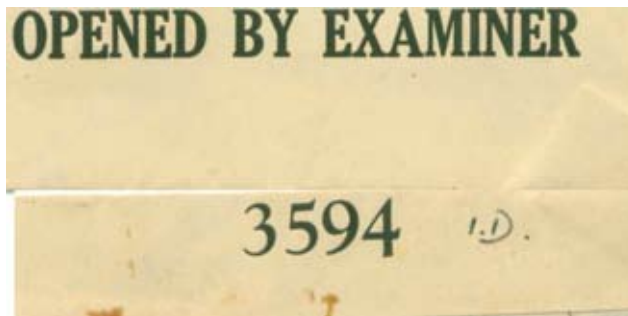


FIGURE 2

Bermuda censor tape used in Jamaica.

New York censored en-route. The manuscript "ID" provides the link to Jamaica. Flynn³ lists 3594 as being in Bermuda as late as April 7, 1942.

C. Antigua style L04B (*Figure 3*) was used between August 1941 and September 1942 according to Burrows, and known copies were used in Antigua by only two



FIGURE 3

Antigua style L04B tape used in Jamaica on an in-bound letter from Canada. Sutcliffe M-PCL5.

censors: 4113 and 41794. Censor 6106 used this copy on January 9, 1943 on an incoming letter to Jamaica from Canada. This may be the result of an Imperial censor returning from Antigua after the Americans took over the examination of the French mail from Guadeloupe and Martinique in July 1942.⁵

2. BRITISH-STYLE TAPES

The British tapes containing printed warrant information are very scarce used in Jamaica. The dividing line between these and the "British-like" tapes is the presence or absence of the warrant data. It is most likely, however, that a different printer would not duplicate a warrant number since a warrant is issued for a specific company. Reproduction of an item with the warrant number would be akin to copying a trademarked item. The printer might copy the rest of the label since it was a government job, and the government had the right to the artwork.



FIGURE 4

British Type II tape used by Jamaican censor on in-bound letter from England. Sutcliffe M-PCL5K.

A problem arises where censors who had worked in the islands returned to England, in particular after the reductions of 1942 and 1943. It would appear, even then, that routing alone would be the confirming factor; however, this would apply only to North American or inter-American mail, but not mail between Great Britain and the Caribbean.



FIGURE 5

British tape Type 1A6. Sutcliffe M-PCL5E(a). Reproduced with permission.

D. A letter bearing stamps for Barrington Smith, a well-known stamp dealer, from London on November 5, 1943 has Censor 5968 using a British warrant number 51-9912-G.W.D. along with a partial British Philatelic Agency review stamp (*Figure 4*). While 5968 is known in Jamaica, it is possible that the letter was censored

Continued on page 6

while 5968 was in England; however, Sutcliffe⁶ notes that the tape Type M-PCL-5K was identified from a cover bearing a blue pencilled "D." The tape is identified in Morenweiser as British type 1I.



FIGURE 6
Sutcliffe M-PCL5B with manuscript "ID" and censor's initials.

E. In Sutcliffe, an example of a tape bearing the warrant number 51-1071 G.W.D. is shown as Type M-PCL5E(a) (Figure 5). This is used by Censor 6225, who is listed in Burrows, and is shown as type 1A6 in Morenweiser or PCL9 in Sutcliffe & Jarvis.⁷

3. BRITISH-LIKE TAPES

As noted above, the difference between the British tapes and the "British-like" tapes lies in the presence or absence of the warrant data. Morenweiser⁸ notes a possible flaw in this logic since, on some of the British printings, the warrant information may have been printed only on the right-most vertical column, with the remainder being printed without the warrant data; thus, after cutting, are unidentifiable, *per se*, as British tapes. Thus, some of these tapes could have been printed in the U.K., and were brought into theater by censors who were relocating. This seems to defy the knowledge that shipping or air space was limited, and controlled documents like censor tapes, which would have to be sent by registered mail or courier, and could be produced cheaper, and with

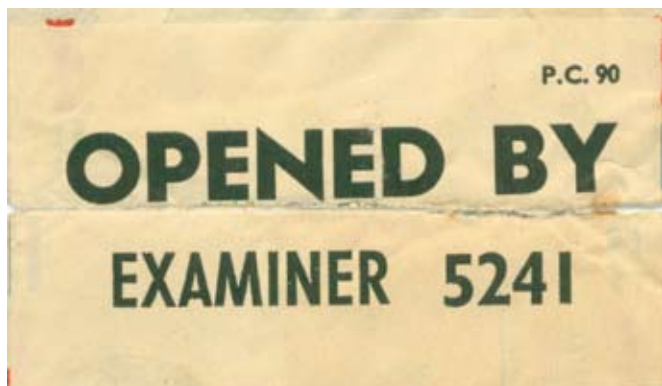


FIGURE 7
Sutcliffe M-PCL5A(a).

better security, by local printers in the Caribbean. In most cases seen here, there is no doubt of their use in Jamaica since the censors most kindly added the country code.

F. This tape was used in Jamaica by Censor 2005 on an outbound letter posted from Kingston on October 5, 1944 to RCAF Guelph, Ontario, Canada with a manuscript "ID" (Figure 6). This type is known to be used from October 5, 1943 through August 19, 1944. Note the addition of the censor's initials. In the style of British design 1A shown in Morenweiser.

G. This tape appears on a letter from Kingston to London on July 20, 1940 which was censored by 5241 who was known to be in Jamaica at this time (Figure 7). It is patterned after British type 1G shown in Morenweiser.



FIGURE 8
Sutcliffe M-PCL5A(b) with manuscript "D."

H. An outbound letter from Kingston to Barbados on December 2, 1942 was censored by Examiner 838 who added a manuscript "D" (Figure 8). Although this was shortly after the conversion of local censors to Imperial service, the missing "I" does not seem consequential. British type 1F in Morenweiser.



FIGURE 9
Sutcliffe M-PCL5G with manuscript "ID."

I. Censor 583 correctly annotated the form PC 90 with a manuscript ID on the November 24, 1942 letter from St. Ann's Bay to Toronto. Similar to British Type 1C listed in Morenweiser (Figure 9).

J. Another tape that has been seen only in Sutcliffe and identified as M-PCL5L was used on February 15, 1942. Sutcliffe indicates the type is known with a manuscript "D." It appears to most resemble British Type 1D shown in Morenweiser. Used by censor 4524 (*Figure 10*). The size of the "Opened By" line is given as 7.5 x 75mm and the censor line as 9 x 48mm; however, the example

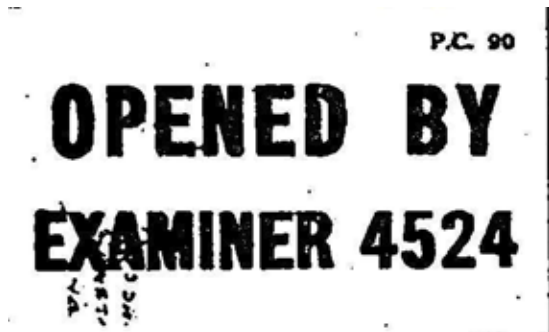


FIGURE 10

Sutcliffe M-PCL5L. Reproduced with permission.

shown has the censor line shorter than the "Opened By" line. Approximate dimensions appear to be 11 x 75mm and 9 x 48mm respectively.

4. JAMAICAN STYLE TAPE

The tape used by Censor 4599 on a letter from Hamilton, Ontario, Canada to Half Way Tree on January 10, 1943 does not match any of the examples in Burrows or Morenweiser. It appears to be a mix of styles, a hybrid, so to speak (*Figure 11*). Based on the style, it was probably printed in Jamaica, and by usage, used there.

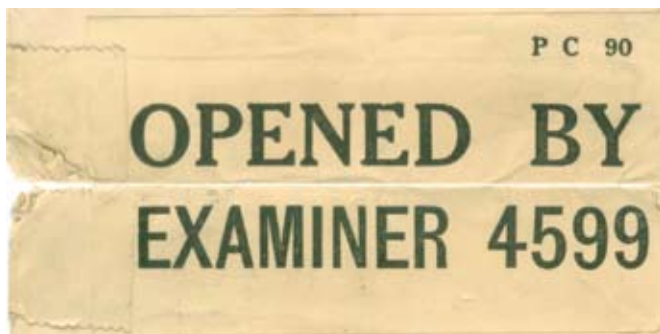


FIGURE 11

Hybrid tape showing characteristics of Jamaican L09 and L08. Sutcliffe M-PCL5.

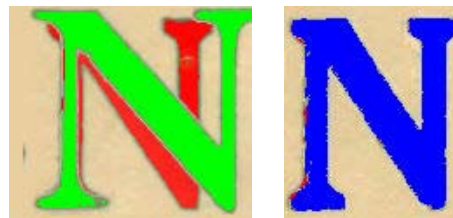
The tapes of Jamaica with printed country designers, *i.e.*, "D" or "ID," can be readily distinguished by the unique letter "O" which is not seen on either English tapes or on tapes of other Caribbean colonies. The 9.5mm (vertical) by 9.0mm (horizontal) exterior has a 8.0 by 5.0mm interior (*Figure 12*). Within the set of Jamaica tapes, L06 to L15 shown in Burrows, there is a further division seen in the angle of the diagonal of the letter "N." On L06 and L14, it is a 45° angle, while the



FIGURE 12

Jamaican "O" -- an oval in a circle.

"N" of L07-L13 and L15 have a 35° angle. When the unknown is superimposed on L014 (*Figure 13*) it becomes obvious that the angle is different, but when superimposed on a L09, it is the same (*Figure 14*). There is also a corresponding difference in the serif design on the letter "E" of "Examiner." These examples are shown in false colors overlay using computer scans.⁹



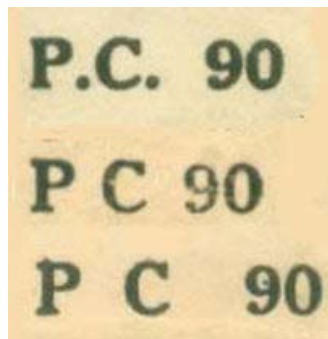
FIGURES 13 & 14

In Figure 14 (left), the "N" is compared between the unknown (red) and Type L06 (green). Figure 15 compares the "N" of the L09 in blue and the unknown (red). Note the letters are identical.

The unknown has "Opened by / Examiner 4599" in two lines, one serified 9.5mm x 76mm, and the second 9.5mm x 46mm, unlike L09 and L15. The two lines are large, unlike L07, L08, L10 and L12. The PC 90 line is without periods similar only to L09 (*Figure 15*). Thus, it

FIGURE 15

Comparison of the PC 90 line from Antigua L04b (top), which is similar but slightly shorter and smaller (2.6mm x 13mm) and has periods; Jamaica Type L09 (middle), which has no periods and a similar typeface, but taller and more compact (3mm x 12mm); and the unknown 2.7mm x 15mm.



Continued on page 8

appears to be a hybrid sharing some characteristics with different tapes.

The use of the computer in modern philately can provide us with tools to study items in far greater detail, and allow access via the internet to other collections. It is known that illustrations in books are often slightly distorted in the copying and printing process, in spite of care taken by authors to ensure accurate reproduction. Viewing the original scan is more desirable. Being able to superimpose one scan on top of another, as in figures 13-14, gives us a quantitative method to identify differences and similarities in typefaces.

CONCLUSION

This article should not be thought of as an all-inclusive work. Most likely, there are additional provisional tapes awaiting discovery. Sutcliffe had several additional types of British-style tapes with the warrant data in his early work which were omitted from his later work with Jarvis due to questionable existence. We know that some censors were very mobile, while others remained at their tasks in a fixed location. This is, in part, a function of who they were as people. To stereotype, the elderly retired professor of languages would probably be loathe to move, while the young woman, just out of college in England, would, most likely, relish the chance to visit some of the far-flung islands of the Empire, or, perhaps, vice versa! Another consideration that must be included is that censor tapes were not precisely engraved like stamps, and were, most likely printed by newspapers or job printers. They were solely intended to meet the immediate need of resealing and marking envelopes opened by censors. In order for censors to do their work, at least

the postal censorship portion, tapes were vital. The questions are how many, where, and what was used when they ran out. Sixty-seven years later, we must also factor in how many of these tapes survived the passage of time, and, of them, how many of them are accessible to collectors.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Peter Burrows, ed. *British Empire Civil Censorship Devices, World War II, Section 6, British West Indies and Falkland Islands*. Civil Censorship Study Group, U.S. & U.K., 2010, Appendix, After Action Report, p. xxxi, Para. 1367.

² Konrad Morenweiser, *British Empire Civil Censorship Devices, World War II, Section 2, Volume 1*. Civil Censorship Study Group, U.S. & U.K., 2011, 180.

³ Peter Flynn, *Intercepted in Bermuda*. Collectors Club of Chicago, 2006, Table D-1, 186.

⁴ Burrows, *op.cit.*, Antigua, 8.

⁵ Flynn, *op.cit.*, 76-77.

⁶ R.P.D. Sutcliffe, *Military Mail of Jamaica*, Rose's Philatelic Society, Harrogate, U.K., 1982, 15.

⁷ Derek Sutcliffe & Steve Jarvis, *Encyclopaedia of Jamaican Philately*, V. 9, British West Indies Study Circle, 2003. p. 09-06-15.

⁸ Morenweiser, *op.cit.*, 146.

⁹ Raymond Murphy, "Comparison of Complex Objects," *The American Philatelist*, Volume 126, No. 6, (June 2012), Bellefonte, PA.: American Philatelic Society, 562 ff.

*Sincere thanks to Steve Jarvis for permission to reproduce labels from
The Encyclopaedia of Jamaican Philately, Volume 9.*

PROVISIONAL P.C. FORMS 90

Dimensions in Millimeters

Figure	P.C. 90			Opened By			Examiner		Notes
1	2	9.7	SERIF	7.8	72		5.5	46	Form 167
2	2	9.5	SERIF	6.5	76	SERIF	N/A	N/A	Bermuda CL14
3	2.6	13	SERIF	11.3	70		9.5	47	Antigua L4B
4	2.5	11		7.6	77	SERIF	9.5	50	SERIF 51-9912-G.W.D.
5	3	13		9	85		8.5	53	51-1071-G.W.D.
6	2.9	13		8.7	79.5		8.7	52	
7	2.5	10.5		9.7	75		7.5	38	M splayed
8	2	9.3		9.2	75		9.2	46	M splayed
9	2.5	13		9.7	79		9.6	48	
10	2	varies		11	73		9	49	Narrow "O," see note
11	2.7	15	SERIF	9.5	76	SERIF	9.5	46	

NOTE: While Sutcliffe identifies the dimensions of the "Opened By" line as 7.5 x 75mm, the example shown is about 11 x 73mm. This is also the same as shown in *The Encyclopaedia of Jamaican Philately*, Volume 9, page 09-06-16 as Type PCL-12.

Second of a two-part series

The British Honduras bTROs checklist

By David Horry, an Englishman resident in Shanghai, China

In last quarter's issue (Vol. 52, No. 3), I noted evidence that Roger Wells of Grimsby, United Kingdom might have been involved in the manufacture and distribution of the American-style British Honduras bTROs in the early months of 1940. By whose authority? No wonder he collected so many covers – these may have been his babies! What was the Grimsby-based architect's interest in British Honduras? As one of the few markophilists of the pre World War II period, he certainly had a motive. Whether Wells was involved or not, the manufacture and distribution of the bTROs appears to have been extremely well organized for such a small and remote colony and seemingly without the involvement of the Crown Agents.

Following is a checklist of known British Honduras bTROs.

Agstat S.C.: (Melinda Agricultural Station, Stann Creek). Roger Wells' confection of February 17, 1947 is the only recorded date (ORD) covers noted by Roberts and Freeland. Colonial Postmaster J.C.P. Bowen confirms that this postal facility was closed in August 1950 (*Figure 40*).

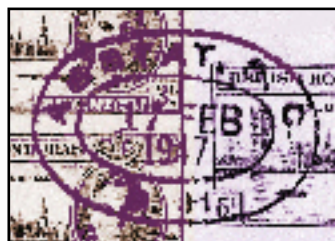


FIGURE 40
Agstat S.C. bTRO

All Pines: With a population of just 57 (in 1921) it's a wonder that there was a post office at all. Earliest Recorded Date (ERD): November 6, 1945. Latest Recorded Date (LRD): January 27, 1947. The office closed and was probably moved to Hopkins in February 1947 and then to Sittee River in the summer of 1948 (*Figure 41*).



FIGURE 41
All Pines bTRO

Baking Pot: Opened May 1, 1950 as per Admiss/Proud. ERD: June 18, 1951. LRD: April 1, 1954. What was used there 1950-51 (*Figure 42*)?



FIGURE 42
Baking Pot bTRO

Banana Bank: A settlement of 250 Ketchi Indians. A very scarce item, ERD: May 28, 1940. LRD: May 7, 1948. (*Figure 43*).



FIGURE 43
Banana Bank bTRO

Barranco: The most southerly and remotest office. New strikes show the canceller was in use November 14, 1940 (Reg. etiquette 00008). Was the office closed after the hurricane of 1941? May well have utilized Punta Gorda sSC 1942-1943. November 9, 1943 (Reg. etiquette 00082). Appears without dates 1951, uses black ink latterly. LRD: February 28, 1953. Never refurbished. Courtney Cade notes no offices in Toledo in his *Colonial Handbook*, 1949. If the listing was made in late 1945 to early 1946, then it is entirely possible that Barranco, Punta Gorda and Monkey River were all closed for a few months (October 1945 – February 1946) due to hurricanes. Where was the Punta Gordon Birmingham (Proud D6) used April 2, 1947 through December 15, 1947 (*Figure 44*)?



FIGURE 44
Barranco bTRO

Benque Viejo: Center of the British Honduras chicle industry. ERD: December 2, 1940. May have closed in 1942 after



FIGURE 45
Benque Viejo bTRO

Continued on page 10

1941 hurricane; Cayo sSC December 17, 1942. Used canceller again in 1943 but may have closed again 1944-45 Cayo sSC. The canceller was in bad shape. LRD: March 27, 1947. From May 30, 1947 onward used Benque Viejo sSC (*Figure 45*).

Bomba: No sign of this until January 17, 1947. LRD: February 4, 1947. The canceller was completely refurb-



FIGURE 46

Bomba bTRO1 (left) and bTRO1a.

bished. ERD: March 10, 1948; LRD: October 15, 1951. Closed when the school which housed the post office closed – no other accommodation available, according to Proud (*Figure 46*).

Boom: ERD: June 25, 1941. LRD: April 6 (1950) [Williams]. Completely refurbished by December 15, 1952 to read **Burrell Boom**. LRD: December 25, 1953 (*Figure 47*).



FIGURE 47

Boom bTRO1 (left) and Burrell Boom bTRO2.

Caledonia: One of the rarest offices. Did it use **Corozal** sSC August 1940? ORD: February 4, 1947 -- has oily appearance -- (Registered etiquette 00037) Wells black ink. Refurbished by May 16, 1951. LRD: May 26, 1953 (*Figure 48*).



FIGURE 48

Caledonia bTRO1 (left) and bTRO1a

Caye Caulker: ERD: May 2, 1950; LRD: December 29, 1950 (Aguilar) in a sorry state. Refurbished by June 16, 1951. LRD: March 25, 1952! Was this office closed



FIGURE 49

Caye Caulker bTRO1 (left) and bTRO1a.

1953-1955? (*Figure 49*)?

Commerce Bight: Did this office ever have a bTRO? My guess is yes, especially if there was a “Blanks” cover from Wells (*q.v.*) -- but the evidence was blown away by the hurricane of September 1941.

Crooked Tree: Opened 1947 (Addiss/Proud). Should have had a bTRO but there were probably only six spare stocks to be utilized, so from the same source it got a brand new LLTRC instead – see *Figure 37* in the July 2012 issue.

Double Hd. Cabbage: The ERD for this is September 11, 1940; the LRD is September 15, 1948. Completely refurbished with Double Head Cabbage now spelt in full. The ERD is June 17, 1949; the LRD to March 7, 1954 on a commercial cover to London (*Figure 50*).



FIGURE 50

Double Hd. Cabbage bTRO1 (left) and bTRO2.

Gales Point: This doesn't show up until August 4, 1948 on cover to Rev. Tudor Jones in the U.K. Refurbished with slightly larger type by June 12, 1949. LRD: March 14, 1954 (*Figure 51*).



FIGURE 51

Gales Point bTRO1 (left) and bTRO2

Gracie Rock: This isn't on the radar until January 27, 1947 in the Wells audit but without dater. Refurbished by June 7, 1951. Roberts supplies a new LRD of Sep-



FIGURE 52

Gracie Rock bTRO1 (left) and bTRO1a.

tember 28, 1953 with black ink. (Figure 52).

Guinea Grass: A bit of a mystery surrounds this one. As far as is known, it was not part of the Wells 1947 audit but shows up 1951 with a separate year dater with the original year removed. ERD: June 26, 1951. It was refurbished in 1952 when the mail bag seal (MBS) was used (Williams). The last recorded date is February 6, 1953 which is in a straight line but the year is noted at two different heights so it was probably only a temporary fix (Figure 53).



FIGURE 53

Guinea Grass bTRO (left) and bTRO1a.

Hopkins Stann Creek: Appears to have been a relief office for Sittee River TRO. ERD: February 28, 1947. There appears to be no strike whilst Sittee River is open, but springs into life again after it has closed. LRD: February 1953 (Wells) [Figure 54].



FIGURE 54
Hopkins TRO1.

Louisville: A new office that opened in 1949 (Addiss/Proud). The bTRO canceller doesn't show up until September 1, 1951. LRD: January 10, 1954 (Figure 55).



FIGURE 55
Louisville bTRO.

Maskall: ERD: Novem-



FIGURE 56
Maskall bTRO1 (upper left), bTRO2 (above) and bTRO3 (left).

ber 24, 1946 (Proud). Very scruffy and noted without date. LRD: April 3, 1948. Refurbished lettering reset much wider but date missing 1951 – (May 29, 1952) black ink – even scruffier. LRD: Second refurbishment with dater September 30, 1953 (Roberts). Much tidier! (Figure 56).

Monkey River: Very fine elongated type. Was sSC (Proud D5) used there in 1940? ERD: May 8, 1941 to LRD: July 20, 1947. sSC April 23, 1948 – October 7, 1948. Completely refurbished by December 9, 1948 with larger bold, extended type. LRD: March 23, 1954 (Figure 57).



FIGURE 57
Monkey River bTRO1 (above) and bTRO2.

Mullins River: Fine elongated type. ERD: May 1, 1940. LRD: October 5, 1949. Complete-



FIGURE 58
Mullins River bTRO1 (left) and bTRO2.

ly refurbished by September 5, 1950 with larger bold, extended type. LRD: November 6, 1953 (Roberts) [Figure 58].

Placencia: Office opened 1947 (Addiss/Proud). ERD: November 21, 1948. LRD: July 13, 1952 (*Figure 59*).



FIGURE 59
Placencia bTRO.

Pomona: ERD: May 21, 1940. A couple of Pomona addresses using Stann Creek MOB indicate office might have been closed in 1942 after hurricane. LRD: January 17, 1947 (*Figure 60*).



FIGURE 60
Pomona bTRO.

Roaring Creek: Opened 1951? ERD: September 5, 1951. LRD: September 28, 1953 (*Figure 61*).



FIGURE 61
Roaring Creek bTRO.

Rockstone Pond: Opened 1950 (Addiss/Proud). Was San Estevan sSC (Proud D10) used here? ERD: September 4, 1951. LRD: March 17, 1953 (Raymond). [*Figure 62*].



FIGURE 62
Rockstone Pond.

San Estevan: ERD: June 12, 1940; LRD: June 5, 1947. Then used sSC (Proud D8). Refurbished by October 6, 1948 ORD! Was the office then closed? I believe so; sSC possibly sent to Rockstone Pond 1950. bTRO



FIGURE 63
San Estevan bTRO1 (left) and bTRO1a.

1a was then cannibalized for new stock! Otherwise why doesn't San Estevan show up in 1951 Wells' audit (*Figure 63*)?

San Pedro: New ERD: October 18, 1943 (Roberts).

LRD: June 2, 1947 (Wilson). Completely refurbished November 30, 1950. LRD: November 30, 1953 (*Figure 64*).



FIGURE 64
San Pedro bTRO1 (left) and bTRO2.

Sarteneja: Opened and ERD: November 1, 1951; LRD: March 18, 1954 (*Figure 65*).



FIGURE 65
Sarteneja bTRO.

Seine Bight: ERD: June 20, 1940. LRD: May 15, 1947. Completely refurbished by March 1, 1949. LRD: March 7, 1954 (Addiss) [*Figure 66*].



FIGURE 66
Seine Bight bTRO1 (left) and bTRO2.

Sittee River: Opened 1948. ERD: July 14, 1948; LRD: June 5, 1952 (*Figure 67*).



FIGURE 67
Sittee River

Stann Creek Valley: ERD: May 22, 1940; LRD: June 11, 1952. No "YL2K" refurbishment (*Figure 68*)?

POSTSCRIPT

As far as I know, Wells was no longer heard of in British Honduras after 1953, and it is fairly well established that his interests were now centered



FIGURE 68
Stann Creek Valley bTRO.

on the Gilbert & Ellice Islands with a few “Mailed Out of Course” covers gained from Jamaica (*Figure 69*). His address at this time changed from 9 Great Coates Road to 7a Great Coates Road in 1955, a house he must have built on a side-plot of his former address; his work as an architect gained credit after this period.

Was Roger Wells just a romantic, but driven, postmark collector, or was he responsible for laying down simple economic and geographical intelligence for areas of the British Commonwealth that came under threat from foreign influences such as Germany, Guatemala, the Japanese and Communism? I have no record of him being involved in Gibraltar, Malaysia/Singapore or Hong Kong where his covers would certainly be of interest. Rufus Barnes, Chair of the Pacific Islands Study Circle (PISC), noted, “He once told me that his original intention was to collect a copy of every postmark in the-then British Empire.” Post-war he specialized mainly in the Pacific Region with special interest in the Gilbert & Ellice Islands and Fiji.

“There was zero interest in the (Roger Wells) covers as postal history was an unheard of collecting area at that time. We all were more interested in his mint block of four of the £1 Silver Wedding, which was subject to some speculation at that time. I remember that he was well-known in the (Grimsby) society (*Figure 70*) for arranging the stamping of his covers in far off places, and he received quite a bit of leg-pulling about it. A lot of the members felt this was not serious collecting and there were a lot of serious stamp collectors at that time in the society. Even then postal history was not a popular subject and I can

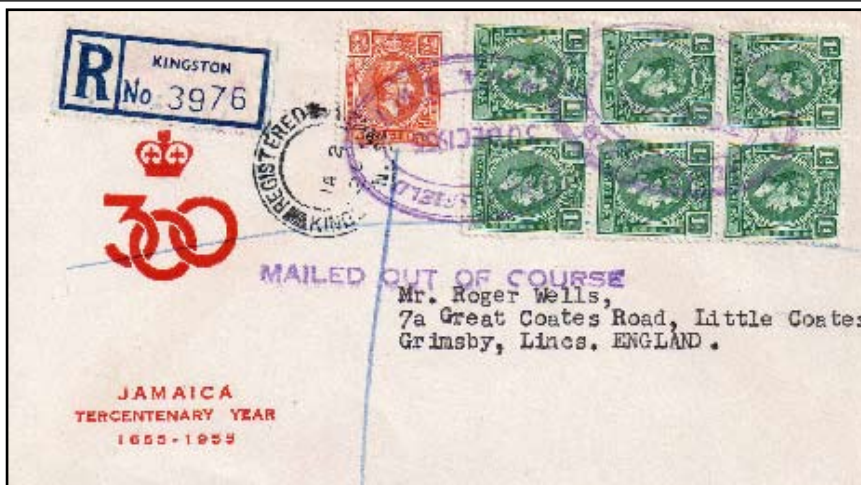


FIGURE 69
A “Mailed Out of Course” from Jamaica addressed to Wells in England.

never remember seeing him displaying anything during my time in the (Grimsby) society. I think he kept himself to himself and I have no knowledge of his family nor what he did during the war.” (John Jennison: December 2011).

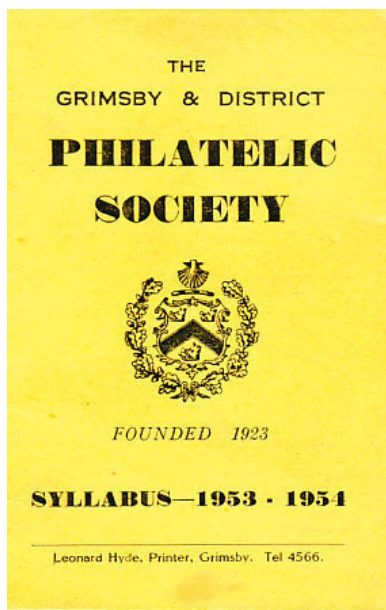
“Roger’s study, a substantial room, had everything filed vertically, piles of architectural tomes, stamp magazines and large envelopes full of covers. Every cabinet was packed with covers ... hundreds of accumulated covers from his efforts over the years.” (Bryan Jones who disposed of Wells’ collection, stated in a 2009 letter.)

Roger Wells died on April 19, 1993 at age 76. He

left a huge collection, a philatelic legacy, a wife and two daughters and a lot of very interesting questions, but as yet not any photograph.

In the June 2012 edition of *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*, I have a separate article titled, “Looking for Roger Wells.”

Continued on page 14



NAME	INTERESTS
White, Coun. B.	British Colonials.
Waite, J. H.	Canada.
Wells, R.	Gilbert and Ellis Islands, British West Indies.
Williams, A. E.	Covers.
Walsham, F.	British Colonials.
Walker, E.	Gt. Britain, Norway.
Wetherell, E. V.	Gt. Britain, Canada.
Wilson, F. G.	King George VI. Gt. Britain, Australia.
JUNIORS	
Brans, B.	New Zealand, British possessions in the Pacific.
Fletcher, G.	Australia, Canada, Gt. Britain, Sth. Rhodesia, New Zealand.
Hodgson, J.	Gt. Britain.
Hughes, D.	General.
Jennison, J.	British Colonials.
Lewis, L. D.	General.
Mann, K.	Gt. Britain and Empire.
Mawer, J.	Gt. Britain, Ceylon, New Zealand.
Newman, M.	Sth. Africa, Cyprus, Ceylon, New Zealand.
Patchett, D.	Gt. Britain, Australia, Canada.
Potts, M.	New Zealand, Thematic-Trains, Pacific Islands.
Spaulis, R.	General.
Tabois, P.	Ceylon, Gt. Britain, Newfoundland.
Taylor, David	Gt. Britain.
Wragg, T.	Empire and Foreign.

FIGURE 70
The Grimsby & District Philatelic Society Syllabus for 1953-1954, which mentions Roger Wells (third line from top in right illustration).

St. Lucia frameline breaks



St. Lucia 1933 cover with two postage due stamps, one exhibiting two frameline breaks. Closeup of the stamps below. Arrows point to frameline breaks.



By Hap Pattiz
Of the USA

This cover from St. Lucia exhibits two frame breaks on the righthand 2d St. Lucia postage due stamp. The larger break is on the upper left frameline, and the smaller is at the lower left, under the “o” of “POSTAGE.”

Despite a review of several hundred copies of this stamp, no similar frame breaks have been noted. Accordingly, this prominent flaw is not yet plateable. I would surmise that the flaw must have occurred in an early printing (the stamp was issued on May 5, 1933, and the cover is cancelled in late 1933) and must have been noted and corrected before later printings.

British Honduras bTROs checklist

Continued from page 13

Many of the pioneers of postmark collecting were connected to the military: Bob Swarbrick, Ted Proud, Fred Siefert, Gale Raymond, Mark Swetland, John Forrest and Maurice Ludington -- was Roger Wells yet another?

Finally, Gale Raymond further explains the scarcity of the bTROs in Volume 8, No. 1 of the *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*. Under the guidance of the postmaster and Salvation Army officer of Pomona, Albert E. Moffett, “schoolchildren in the colony were encouraged to collect cancelled stamps -- which were sold in bulk to a stamp dealer in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. However, the dealer objected strongly to any stamp with rubberstamp cancels, as he could not market ‘fiscally used’ stamps to collectors. Accordingly, these were weeded out and discarded.”

If you have any further information, please contact me at horry@talk21.com.

My thanks to Charles Freeland, Nigel Roberts, Ian Matheson, Ray Stanton, Bryan Jones, Robin Sherman, John Jennison, Ted Proud and Rufus Barnes.

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The Dated Cancellers

By Roy Bond

Of the United Kingdom

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This is the first of a series of five articles on the reasons the dated cancellers were brought into operation both in the United Kingdom and throughout the British West Indies at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries.

Over the last century there has been some confusion as to the history attached to the issuing and purpose of the various dated cancellers, be it Circular Date Stamps in the U.K., Straight Line, Horseshoe and in particular, the Fleuron Cancellers, in the colonies, but with a special interest in Part 5, in the fleuron canceller of St. Vincent.

The aim of these articles is to clarify that history, by means of a detailed investigation into the issue of cancellers from the General Post Office (GPO) and the Imperial Packet Agency (based in Bridgetown, Barbados), and the collecting of impressions, of the St. Vincent fleuron cancellers, from the British West Indies Study Circle and the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group members around the world, for which I hereby give my deepest thanks, to all members who have supplied so many valuable pictures and impressions. I also acknowledge the invaluable stock of information in the British Postal Museum and Archive, in Freeling House at Mount Pleasant in London.

The Background

The story of dating mail really started with a letter to the PostMaster Generals (PMGs) in October 1798 when the underwriters of Lloyds Coffee House in London wrote requesting that the date and time be put on every letter as it was put into the postal system, as they had reason to believe that there had been an instance on February 8 of that year when a ship had been lost at sea, in the Caribbean, and that the owners had not mentioned the fact to their (Lloyds underwriters) Agent, when the owners met him on March 1, but had subsequently claimed that the ship and cargo had in fact been insured with Lloyds underwriters, based upon a subsequent letter.

This letter, the Lloyds underwriters believed, had in fact been posted after the ship had foundered, but as it was duly dated as being posted on the date that the ship set sail, so they paid up the claim in full. However, they had the feeling that they had been defrauded of the money. As a result of this, they jointly wrote to the PMGs on October 5 of that year with their request. Francis Freeling, the Secretary to the PMGs, wrote back to say that it was not possible to add the time of day, but that the existing straight line cancellers used by the colonies in the West Indies could be replaced with similar instruments, but with the date added, which would be struck on each and every letter as it was entered into the Postal System, to which the Lloyds underwriters agreed that this would be a great benefit for the prevention of any such frauds in the future. So Francis Freeling made such a recommendation to the PMGs at the time and they agreed to such a change being made.

However, the whole concept of dating mails became a military necessity during the wars with France between 1793 and 1815. Without any form of electronic communication, all military orders, reports, messages and acknowledgments had to be sent by mail. With differing orders being sent to military commanders in the field, it was essential to know in what sequence these orders were given, so that the field commander could be sure that he was obeying the latest order, rather than a previous order which had since been countermanded. The only safe means of transporting ALL such messages was via the Royal Mails, be it the General Post Office or the Imperial Packet Agency and the Sailing Packets. The use of couriers for military or government mails is always fraught with the basic problem that the courier or messenger can be waylaid and the information lost, or worse still, diverted to an enemy.

Hence, the instruction in autumn 1803 to the PMGs and on to the Secretary of the General Post Office and the Travelling Surveyor of Posts of the Imperial Packet Agency to get all mails dated, urgently and with immediate effect. It was also important to the U.K. Government because one of the sources of revenue to the government was made out to be postage. In 1799, 1801, 1805, and 1812, the government put the price of postage up to raise money to help the U.K. economy, one thing a government likes is to have a reasonably accurate indication as

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A mysterious cover from Swan Island

By Steven Zirinsky
Of the USA

The cover at right seems innocuous enough, but the addressee was believed involved in some of the activities at Swan Island in the western Caribbean during this era. Can any member shed any light on the cover, the addressee, or the activities at Swan Island during this period? Please forward information to the editor.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Thanks to my late friend Dr. Gale Raymond, it



is known that Radio Swan was a pirate radio station based in the Swan Islands, a group of islands in the western Caribbean Sea, near the coastline of Honduras. Under the “Radio Swan” and “Radio Americas” names, the station was in operation from 1960 to 1968. In 1960, a Central Intelligence Agency entity called “Gibraltar Steamship Company” [which didn’t own any steamships] owned and established Radio Swan on Swan Island, a covert operation to win supporters for U.S. policies and discredit Fidel Castro. Has anyone studied the postal history and could write an article?)

The Dated Cancellers (Part 1)

Continued from page 15

to how much money was added to the Treasury from the charges on postage, which was, in fact, estimated as being a total of over £14 million between 1793 and 1815, this being a further incentive to have a fairly accurate record of letters and parcels being posted at each local post office.

Dated Straight Line Cancellers

Thus it was that Francis Freeling issued a letter to the Central Sorting Office in November 1798 to get the new dated straight line instruments manufactured and issued to the Deputy Postmasters in the West Indies. Hence, these instruments are sometimes referred to as “Freeling Cancellers.” This was duly implemented by the Central Sorting Office, but there does not appear to have been any letter sent from the PMGs themselves as a directive to the Travelling Surveyor of Posts of the Imperial Packet Agency, also that Francis Freeling had no authority to issue such instruments or to request or require that such instruments should be used. What should have happened is that Francis Freeling should, having had the instruments manufactured, gone back to the PMGs and requested them to issue a directive to the Travelling Surveyor of Posts (Mr. Chomeley Willoughby) of the Imperial Packet Agency (founded by Cromwell in 1653

and then given Royal Charter by Charles II in 1663), who was based in Bridgetown, Barbados. He would then have instructed his Deputy Postmasters in the various post offices in the West Indies to use these instruments, as a matter of course.

However, this did not happen, with the result that the Deputy Postmasters used these new instruments at their discretion, rather than as a directed matter of course, with the effect that some postmasters used the instruments diligently (e.g., Bahamas and Virgin Islands), because they felt so inclined, while other Deputy Postmasters used them either haphazardly or hardly at all (e.g., St. Vincent, with an earliest reported date of June 1799, and Grenada), because they did not feel inclined to use them. There may even have been a feeling of resentment, in some cases, at being instructed by someone outside the Agency, instead of by the Travelling Surveyor of Posts, their own management.

The further articles in this series are:

Part 2: The reason for the issue of Circular Date Cancellers in the United Kingdom.

Part 3: An additional reason for Dated Cancellers in the Colonies.

Part 4: The Fleuron Cancellers.

Part 5: The Fleuron Cancellor for St. Vincent.

Barbados: The Design Competition for the 1927 Tercentenary of Settlement 1d stamp

By Edmund A. Bayley FRPSL and Charles Freeland FRPSL

In February 1627, the first settlers arrived in a vessel called the *William & John* and landed at James Town on the northwestern coast of Barbados, following the discovery and colonization of the island by Capt. John Powell in 1625.¹

In 1926 a suggestion was made to the colonial authorities to issue a series of stamps to commemorate the tercentenary of this event. After a number of possible designs had been rejected, it was decided to issue a single stamp on the basis of a design competition, following the example of the successful competition held in 1905 to design a stamp commemorating the centenary of the death of Admiral Horatio Nelson to be issued in 1906.

A notice was inserted in the local press inviting the public to send in designs for this stamp, with the colonial postmaster stressing the need for an original design and not an adaptation of one that had been used elsewhere.

There was a remarkable response to this initiative with no less than 49 entries being submitted by the closing date, no doubt encouraged by the offer of a handsome gratuity of £10 for the winning design. Among the entries were three from British Guiana. A record of these 49 persons is in the GPO archives in Bridgetown. While the local competition was in progress, the Crown Agents were asked to invite designs from England and Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Limited (BW) submitted at least one design. Although this design was not accepted, it seems likely that the firm's interest was instrumental in it securing the contract to print the stamps.

None of the entries proved to be entirely satisfactory, but one which was sent in by Miss H.E. Cox, a teacher at Codrington Hill School (the Post Office Archives erroneously refer to her as being at Combermere School) provided a valuable suggestion, and this was submitted to BW who were then able to adapt it to the design fi-

nally approved for the issued stamp. This is documented in a memorandum in the Post Office File 0426 which reads, *inter alia*:

“Specimen design submitted 19th Aug 1926: Design submitted by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co accepted and gratuity of £5 granted to Miss H. E. Cox, Combermere School, by the Ex Committee 9th Sept 1926. Indent for 1,000,000 penny stamps forwarded to C. A. 22nd Sept 1926. H. H. H. 22.9.26” (*the initials being those of Mr. H. H. Heath, the Colonial Postmaster*).

In contrast to the 1905 competition, where more than half a dozen hand-painted essays for the Nelson Centenary stamp are now in the hands of collectors, very few of the 1927 competition entries have survived. Around 1947 a need arose to free up space in the GPO and the Senior Postal Official took the regrettable, but understandable, decision to jettison extraneous material in Carlisle Bay. This probably included the rejected submissions, thereby depriving not only the philatelic community of some intriguing essays, but also the GPO of valuable potential income. Only three designs of this issue have survived and these are described below.



Figure 1
The stamp issued in 1927.

The one design that can be firmly documented as a submission for the design competition, shown as *Figure 2*, was submitted by Richard Linney of Springfield, Illinois, USA, with a short letter dated October 19, 1926. This has probably only survived because it arrived after the closing date of the actual competition so may not have been in the folder with the 48 rejected designs. The GPO responded on November 24, 1926 saying, “I beg to thank you for the design submitted and to inform you that a specimen has already been accepted.” Note that Linney's design does not include King George V's head, but Linney was probably American while Barbados, though fiercely royalist and proud of its British links at the time, had from the outset been surprisingly casual about including the monarch's head on its stamps, preferring various emblems.

Continued on page 18

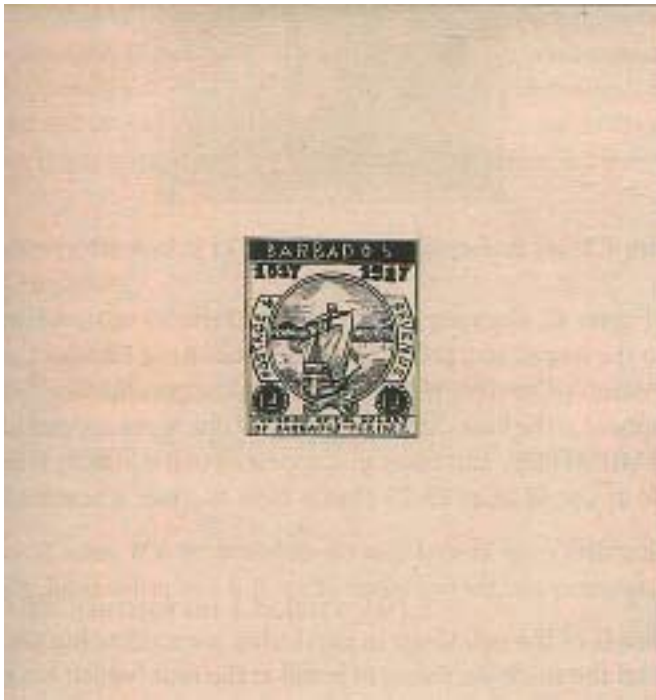


Figure 2

Design submitted (too late) by Richard Linney.

A second design (*Figure 3*) was offered by Harmers auction house in 1977 and subsequently by Spink in 1998 and 1999. This design has the BW insignia at the foot in small letters and seems very likely to be the design submitted by the firm in response to the Crown Agents’



Figure 3

Essay in purple submitted by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Limited.

invitation. While nicely balanced, it does not convey the sense of history that the eventual design does and was rejected.

The third design (*Figure 4*), elegantly hand-painted in shades of steel blue on thick card, has a strong resemblance to the issued stamp. It has the heads of King Charles I and King George V at either side of a few coconut palm trees with coconuts on the ground. The dates “1627” and “1927” and “ONE PENNY” appear at the base. At the top the 1d value again appears at either side

in figures as well as the name “BARBADOS.” This essay first appeared in the Stanley Gibbons stock in around 1991 before being sold as Lot 48 in its March 23-25, 1993 auction, where it was described as:

“.... hand-painted artist’s essay in steel-blue on art board, by B.W. artist E. Jackman, the two heads prepared separately and the two pieces of scroll at foot printed and affixed.”



Figure 4

Essay in deep blue on thick card ex. E. Jackman’s portfolio.

The artwork, the heads of the two kings in particular, is exquisite, but the additions of the two hand-painted heads and the stuck-on pieces of scroll at the foot (which have indeed been printed in blue and not drawn) is puzzling.

Philip Kinns has confirmed to us that this essay was part of a portfolio that he acquired on behalf of Gibbons from the son of E. Jackman, all mounted together on large thick cards. So plainly Jackman was responsible for the artwork. Though we will never know, as he died many years ago, one wonders, however, whether he may have taken Miss Cox’s design that would have been forwarded by the Barbados GPO to BW to be copied, redrawn the heads and added the printed scrolls. If not, where is the Cox design?

No example of the accepted final design forwarded to Barbados by BW for approval has been seen by the authors, although the BW Archives released in 1986 and 1987 contained two appendix sheets of seven color trials in shades of red. However, two photographic proofs in sepia have been seen that are a perfect match for the issued design (*Figure 5*).

Also surviving in the Barbados Post Office is the invoice from the Crown Agents dated January 13, 1927 for the printing and despatch of the 935,040 stamps (7,792 sheets of 120), eventually delivered at an overall cost of £104 1s 11d under Requisition 1857, plus documents relating to the donation of 600 stamps to delegates to

the 1929 Postal Union Congress in London and to the destruction of the remainders in 1929, as described in the handbook by Bayley.²



Figure 5
Photographic proof of the final design by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Limited.

As a postscript, if the basic design in Figure 4 was indeed Miss H.E. Cox's entry in the local competition, it may seem mean to have only granted her a gratuity of £5 when £10 was originally offered. However, it must be remembered that the Government of that day was very thrifty and they must have felt that since her design needed some material amendments, then she should only be entitled to one half of the prize. The letter to her reads: "General Post Office, Barbados 7th October 1926: Madam, I have the honour to inform you that the

Governor in Executive Committee has been pleased to grant you a gratuity of five pounds in recognition of the design for a stamp to commemorate the Tercentenary of the settlement of Barbados submitted by you, which was in its main feature similar to the design accepted. A pay voucher for this amount has been sent to the Treasury where payment will be made."

FOOTNOTES

¹ Schomburgk, Robert H., *The History of Barbados*, p. 259, First Edition, 1848. Frank Cass reprint London and Portland, USA, 1971.

² Bayley, Edmund A., *The Stamps of Barbados*, pp135-136, Edmund Bayley, Barbados, 1989.

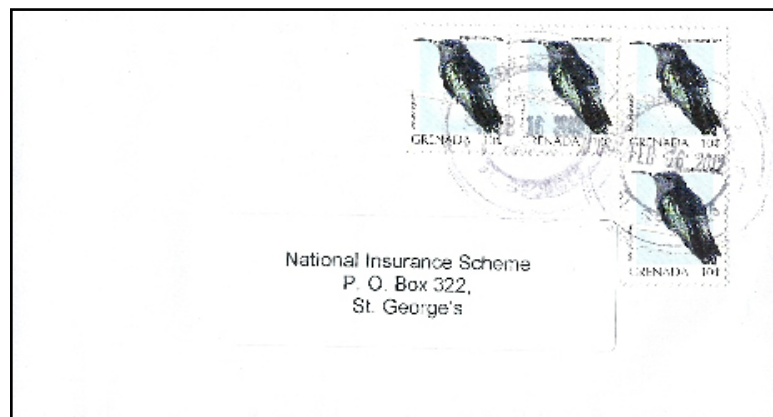
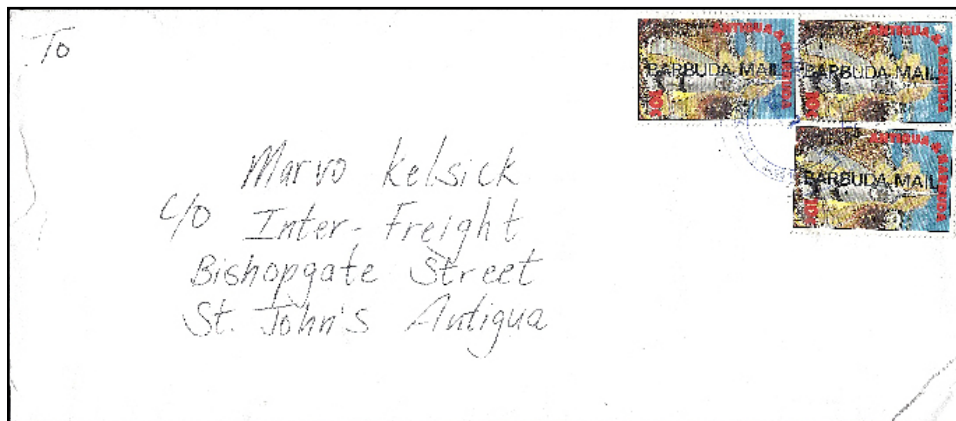
Acknowledgments

Philip Kinns, Robin Davis FRPSL.

This article was originally printed in the May 2012 issue of The London Philatelist, and is reprinted here with permission of The Royal Philatelic Society London. We are indeed grateful to the authors and "The Royal" for reprint permission.

More interesting items from Barbuda and Grenada surface

Steven Zirinsky often comes across interesting covers from the islands. Here are two which need additional information, so if any member knows more about them, please contact Steven (see his address and email in his display advertisement on page 29).



The cover above is from Barbuda, and Steven reports the stamps are overprinted "BARBUDA MAIL." The cover at left is a hurricane issue from Grenada. Can anyone help with additional information?

Jamaica World War II Censor Notes

By Hap Pattiz

The first two covers, Figures 1 and 2, each show the use of the early World War II censor tape, Miller L5, and each shows the censor chop indicating which censor, or for the second cover, which two censors, examined the cover. The first cover (see Figure 1a and 1b) was sent by registered mail from Kingston on

1941, from Jamaica (the post office is unclear in the cancel, a frequent occurrence for Jamaica covers at this time), and was examined by censors 9 and 12. It was then heavily resealed with censor tape (I count four strips), and sent on its way to Canada. Of the dozens of similar covers of Jamaica with similar censorship, this is the



*Figure 1a (left), 1b (right)
Registered letter to England dated May 20, 1941.*

May 20, 1941 to England, was examined by censor 27 in Jamaica, but eventually was again examined in England at Liverpool by censor 7115. It was not normal practice for a cover to be censored twice within the British Empire.

The second cover (see Figure 2a and 2b), sent June 16,

only one I have showing two different censor chops.

In Figures 3 and 4 are examples of the earliest known Jamaica World War II censored covers, both with Miller Type L1b tape on apple green paper. The first (Figure 3a and 3b), with the earliest known date of September 2, 1939, and the second (Figure 4a and 4b) with the latest known date of September 7, 1939. These labels



*Figure 2a (left) and 2b
Cover sent June 16, 1941 from Jamaica to Montreal, Canada.*



Figure 3a & 3b
Earliest known WWII Jamaica censored cover, dated September 2, 1939.

were likely printed locally and were only in very limited use for a few days. Note that there is a black dotted line around the labels where they were to be separated. Miller notes that these labels are more often seen used

Figure 7a and 7b shows a registered cover from Peru which transited Jamaica, but likely was also examined at Trinidad. The censor tape (CL5A-1A, #450) is known used in Jamaica in November 1941, and the pencil notations on the back of the cover (TM 152 over 3) indi-



Figure 4a & 4b
Jamaica WWII censor with latest known date of September 7, 1939.

at the Jamaica sub-censorship office in the Cayman Islands. Two examples of that use are shown in Figures 5a and 5b and 6a and 6b. Note that the labels show no black dotted lines where labels were separated, indicating that these may have come from later printings of the labels.

cate transit through Jamaica. However, on the front are pencil notations "8010" and "8042" (the latter crossed through), which were censors operating only in Trinidad. The cover has many markings (mostly on the re-

Continued on page 22



Figure 5a & 5b
Censor label added at Jamaica sub-censorship office in the Cayman Islands.



Figure 6a & 6b

Another censored cover from the Cayman Islands, dated November 8, 1939.

verse side), including censor initials on the tape. Considering the limited time from Peru to Wilmington, Delaware (November 18 to November 26), it is most likely that this cover was examined in Trinidad.

Shown in Figure 8a and 8b is another cover from November 1941, this time from Columbia, also registered, which was censored in Jamaica by censor 450. This cover also shows censor initials (although markedly different from those on the other 450 cover), and pencil notations for transit registered mail through Jamaica.



Figure 7a & 7b

Registered cover from Peru. Note the penciled "8010" on the front.



Figure 8a & 8b

A registered Columbia cover from November 1941, censored in Jamaica by censor 450.

A book review

The Locally Overprinted Special Delivery Stamps of Bahamas 1916-1917

The British West Indies Study Circle (BWISC) has released a major new study by Peter Fernbank titled *The Locally Overprinted Special Delivery Stamps of Bahamas, 1916-1917*. In his Preface, Fernbank stated that his investigation into the special delivery stamps originated from a small pamphlet produced in 1966 by the late Morris Ludington. While Ludington's research was a little vague in some aspects of a special delivery agreement between the postal administrations of the Bahamas and Canada, Fernbank's approach is much more definitive. And a considerable amount of new information was uncovered.

"The information subsequently uncovered has shed considerable new light on how the agreement operated in practice and how it came to be widely abused for philatelic purposes," Fernbank wrote.

So what exactly is this all about? In late 1915, an agreement was made between postal administrations of the Bahamas and Canada for special delivery of letters. "The arrangement was highly unusual in that quantities of the current 5d Bahamas stamps, overprinted 'SPECIAL DELIVERY' were supplied to four Canadian post offices and used by being affixed by their postal clerks alongside regular Canadian stamps of the amount required to pay the normal postage," Fernbank said.

No documented evidence was found to confirm that the Bahamas actually set up a special service for the delivery of this mail from Canada, he added, noting it had been assumed so.

Additionally, no formal record was found as to why this service was required, "but it has been variously suggested that the arrangement was for the benefit of Canadian holidaymakers and wealthy Canadian businessmen," he said.

Some have also suggested the service was for Canadian troops stationed in the islands, "but the Librarian of the Military History Research Centre, Canadian War Museum, has confirmed that there were no Canadian troops present in the Bahamas at this time," he said.

A full chapter is devoted to the agreement between Canada and the Bahamas, with extensive quotations from documents. The second part covers the actual special

delivery mail, and Fernbank emphatically stated that a vast majority of the surviving special delivery covers are philatelic, adding, "... and it is difficult to find any that do not have some philatelic connection."

Part Three of the book covers the actual stamps and the overprinting process. Fernbank discussed how the stamps were overprinted at the offices of the *Nassau Guardian* newspaper. There is an extensive examination of the overprints, including known varieties. There are also plating tables for the vignette of plates 1 and 2 of the design.

Fernbank also provided information on identifying the overprint settings and how alignment issues provided varieties such as the "extra tree-trunk." Part Four discusses major overprint varieties and provides extensive illustrations of those known.

There are also three appendices: a listing of stamps and covers used as positional evidence for the various settings; extracts from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of July 28, 1917, which treats the overprints extensively; and a report on Dr. Walter Hess, the Colonial Surgeon of the Bahamas, who was actively involved in producing philatelic covers for special events. If you are a serious student of Bahamas philately, you need this book on your philatelic bookshelf.

The book is produced in the 8.5 x 11.0 inch format and perfectbound. Alas, there is no printing on the spine, perhaps because of the quarter inch thickness of the book. There is an attractive cover in color, and illustrations throughout the book are in color. There is an ISBN. The book is priced at £19 (about \$30US) plus shipping and can be ordered through David Druett, Pennymead Books, 1 Brewerton Street, Knaresborough, N. Yorkshire HG5 8AZ United Kingdom. His email is: Penny-mead@aol.com.

-- Everett L. Parker

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GRENADA PROMOTIONAL SLOGANS

Member Steven Zirinsky has provided illustrations of a number of promotional slogan cancels from Grenada. He said these were apparently in use at various times during 2011.



March 8, 2011 - ?



??



April 4 - May 12, 2011



April 1 - June 1, 2011



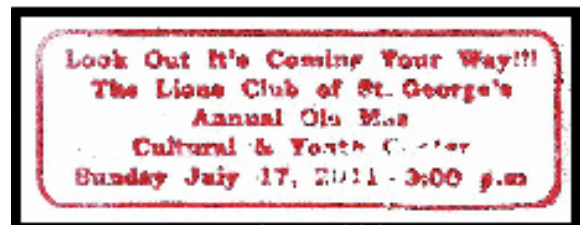
Portion of cover showing cachet described above. It reads: "YOU SHOP! WE DELIVER FAST, SAFE, RELIABLE"



June 6 - August 31, 2011 (in blue)
September 1, 2011 - ?? (in black)



Variety: Wear on rubber stamp starting in mid-July 2011.



Seen July 12 to July 14, 2011.

Dr. Migliavacca appointed as FIAF national delegate for BVI

President of the British Virgin Islands Philatelic Society and BCPSG member Dr. Giorgio Migliavacca has been appointed as BVI national delegate of the Federation of Inter-American Philately (FIAF) Thematic Commission. FIAF Commissions are technical entities in charge of promoting the special interest of each branch of philately within the Americas.

The FIAF Thematic Commission duties are to promote the interest in Thematic Philately, to disseminate and use the Regulations and Guidelines coming from the FIP^o, to promote, in conjunction with the member federations, the modifications that are considered necessary in their respective areas at the F.I.P. level.

Dr. Migliavacca has also been a member of the BVI Stamp Advisory Committee uninterruptedly since 1987 and has written over 100 articles on various aspects of thematic philately for renowned stamp magazines such as *Topical Time*, *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*, *Linn's Stamp News*, and *Cronaca Filatelica*.

-- From the *bvnews.com* website

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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.

NAPEX 2012

June 1-3

McLean, Virginia

Regis Hoffman

Attilio Gatti, African Adventurer (SF)

Silver

Edward T. "Tim" Tweddell

A remembrance

I was saddened to learn of the recent passing of our former treasurer, Edward T. "Tim" Tweddell. Tim was a leading expert on all aspects of censored mail in the British West Indies. His articles appeared frequently in the *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal* and provided much groundbreaking research on censored mail in Antigua, Bahamas, St. Kitts, and St. Lucia. Tim twice won the prestigious Stan Durnin Award for the best original article published during the previous year in the journal. His achievements also earned him the group's Edward Addiss Award for lifetime achievement in philatelic writing and research.

In addition, Tim gave generously of his time. He served for several years as our treasurer and as a study group leader for censored mail. He was also a fixture for many years at our annual general meetings and provided many smiles for his numerous friends in the group.

Tim was born in England in 1942 and earned bachelor's and master's degrees from London University and Johns Hopkins University. He had a distinguished career as a computer analyst, including a long tenure as a principal scientist for NATO. Tim was also a passionate sports fan, with a love for soccer, rugby, and cricket. He had a special affection for the Watford FC in the U.K. and attended as many matches as possible.

Those who knew Tim will remember him as a remarkable character with a great sense of humor. Our condolences go out to his entire family on his unexpected passing.

-- Rob Wynstra

Minnesota Stamp Expo 2012

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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

There are no new applications for membership to be processed this quarter.

Reinstatements

M. Braithwaite, Onslow, Elms Green, Brierley, Leominster, Herefordshire HR6 0NS, UNITED KINGDOM

Address changes

Mr. William C. Tatham, 4065 Montecito Ave., Santa Rosa, CA 95404-1922 USA

Dr. Douglas Files, 10144 Arbor Run Dr., Unit 120, Tampa, FL 33647 USA

Deceased

Mr. Edward T. Tweddell
Of the USA

If any member has information, such as a change of address, to be included in the Membership Director's Report, please contact me, either by mail (see inside front cover of the Journal) or by email at stewartlbi9@comcast.net.

Also, if you have friends who might be interested in joining, let me know and I will send them a complimentary issue of the Journal.

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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!

DID YOU KNOW?

Our web site, www.bcpsg.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.



Please help...
us find new members!

We need YOUR help in this important mission today!



Recently added to my website are some very scarce pre-stamp covers from Montserrat and Nevis, also Trinidad QV plate number singles and blocks and Bermuda postcards.

See also my half price sale of non-philatelic books on the West Indies with many good guides and historical works. Busy adding a large whole world library of philatelic books with many scarce titles.



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President's Message

By Ed Waterous

Our 2013 Annual General Meeting will be held in the Cayman Islands during the week of June 9 through 16. If you have not attended one of our meetings in the Caribbean, you're missing out on a wonderful event. If you can see your way to spending several days or an entire week with the Group, you will benefit from the experience. The opportunity to relax under the Caribbean sun, the beautiful beaches and island activities will be enhanced by meeting other members and socializing with them in a very laid-back atmosphere. I hope you will make an effort to join us. Reservation details are on the BCPSG website. Also included with this issue is Duane Larson's one page questionnaire to help plan activities and measure your interest in attending the Cayman Islands meeting. Please join us!

One of the continuing themes of my messages is requesting articles for our quarterly journal. The BCPJ is the cornerstone of our organization. We also have the Addiss fund for publications relating to British Caribbean research. If you are doing scholarly research about British Caribbean philately it is likely that the BCPSG can help you get to publishing the results. Please contact your Study Group Leader to help you through the process. Ben Ramkissoon is our Publications Chairman and an excellent resource and sounding board for your ideas.

The BCPSG website needs a new webmaster. Our current webmaster, Ed Barrow, has served for many years, the past two in an interim capacity until a replacement candidate steps forward. Surely there is a member willing to take on this important assignment. Recent queries to other philatelic organizations uncovered the information that new members are coming in via the website. It is important that we keep our website both up to date and interesting. Will you help?

My time as President is coming to a close. A new administration arrives with the new year. Thank you to all of you who have generously given of your time and talents on behalf of the BCPSG. The strength of the BCPSG depends on participation of our members. I ask that each member contribute toward the goal of moving the BCPSG forward to support British Caribbean philately.



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



TRINIDAD
A Philatelic History to 1913



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

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

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

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BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE PUBLICATIONS

THE LOCALLY OVERPRINTED SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS OF BAHAMAS, 1916-17

by

Peter Fernbank, FRPSL

This Study Paper examines the Special Delivery agreement made between Canada and Bahamas in 1916. National Archive sources in both Canada and the UK have been investigated to provide an in-depth review of the Canadian and Bahamas Post Office procedures for dealing with such mail. There has been some misunderstanding regarding the full validity of Canadian covers with a Bahamas Special Delivery stamp affixed, and a grading system is provided for assessing such covers. Further sections define the three settings of the overprint for each position in the sheet, and go on to examine in detail the major errors that exist on this issue. This work sheds much new light on the subject and reveals that in the past there have been a number of misconceptions regarding this issue.

Price:— £19.00 (approx US\$30.00).

BWISC Members' Discount:— £3.00 (\$4.50).

This book and others published by the BWISC can be ordered from:— David Druett, Pennymead Books, 1 Brewerton St., Knaresborough, N. YORKS. HG5 8AZ. Tel:— 01423 865962 or Fax:— 01423 547057 or E-mail: Pennymead@aol.com. N.B. Postage and packing is extra. Orders will be dispatched with invoice and prompt payment is requested. Payment may be made by Sterling or US or Canadian dollar cheque or by PayPal. Payment may also be made in Euros in cash only. All books published by the BWISC are displayed on www.bwisc.org and on www.pennymead.com.



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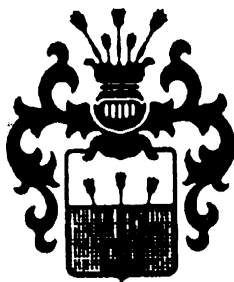
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