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Barbados Official Mail



See pages 4-6





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Barbados Official Mail

By Dr. Fitz Roett
Of Canada

Very little appears in the literature on the subject of official mail within the British West Indies. This brief article is intended to document what information the author has ascertained on the subject of official mail from Barbados.

When the inland post office was established in 1852, the inter-colonial packet rate continued to be 4d. This figure had been established in 1711. For a half-ounce letter, the total cost was 6d, made up as follows: 1d paid by sender, 4d packet charge and 1d paid by the addressee. The packet charge was denoted by a manuscript "4" sometimes accompanied with a strike in red of the Crowned Circle instrument. In accordance with established procedures, the number "4" was written in black ink (or sometimes in blue crayon) to denote that the packet charge had not been paid.



Figure 1

Imperforate (1d) blue SG #9 used on cover to Trinidad. Cover dated March 7, 1856 franked with a (1d) blue on white paper. Unclear Trinidad arrival marking on reverse. 1d to Barbados Post Office; black manuscript "4": 4d packet charge due.

If the charge had been paid, the "4" was written in red crayon (sometimes in red ink). Occasionally, the black "4" was crossed out and a black "5" inserted to denote the total charges due. An unpaid letter is shown in **Figure 1**.

During the early 1860s, the various British Caribbean governments abolished the collection of 1d in postage from both the sender and addressee. Instead, the sender bore the whole cost. The agreement between Barbados and British Guiana became effective August 2, 1862. From August 1861 compulsory pre-payment had been introduced. A pre-paid letter is shown in **Figure 2**.

The first and only consignment of the imperforate 4d stamp was dispatched to the island in December 1854. The stamp was intended to pre-pay the packet portion of the postal charges on letters. Mail to the U.S. had to be pre-paid (a total of 5d) as far as St. Thomas or Havana, Cuba.

The manuscript figures are accounting markings. OHMS mail was exempt from inland postal charges. Nevertheless, the packet charge still had to be paid.

Note the manuscript 1/- marking in black. Although the 4d packet charge from Barbados to Haiti had been pre-paid, the letter was forwarded to London unpaid. Hence the 1/- packet charge was still due for onward transmittal. No other Barbados official mail is known to the author. In the Hart sale (Lot 40) there was a cover franked only with an imperforate (4d) stamp. This is not an OHMS item – the 1d stamp which would be part of the correct franking is missing from the cover.

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The “Ralph Hart” British West Indies. R. Maresch and Son Auctions Limited. February 15, 1978.

The “Colin H. Bayley,” M.B.E., FRPSC Barbados. Maresch and Son. April 1, 1993.

The “T. Charlton Henry” British West Indies. Part 1. Harmer, Rooke and Co., Inc. April 4, 1961.

The “Lars Amundsen” Collection, Classic British Empire. Stanley Gibbons Auctions Ltd., London. December 6, 1967.

Classics of the British Empire (many ex. “Tomasini”) Stanley Gibbons Auctions. October 4, 1973.

The “Dr. Reginald H. Urwick” British West Indies. Robson Lowe Ltd. October 6, 1964.

The “Basil B. Benwell” Barbados. Harmers of London Limited. April 25, 1985.



Figure 2

*6d rough perforation orange-red, SG #30 on cover to British Guiana. Cover dated November 4, 1866 franked with a 6d orange-red. British Guiana November 6, 1866 arrival marking on reverse. 2d to Barbados Post Office; red manuscript “4”:
4d packet charge pre-paid. Ex. Hart, C. Bayley.*



Figure 3

Imperforate (4d) stamp on Official cover to St. Lucia. Cover dated August 11, 1856 franked with a (4d) brownish red. Assessed 4d total charges (packet charge only).

Ex. Charlton Henry, Amundsen, Tomasini.



Figure 4

Compound perforated (4d) stamp, SG #57 on Official cover to Jacmel (Haiti).

The following postmarks trace the travel of the cover: Depart Barbados December 30, 1872, transit St. Thomas January 3, 1873. No Jacmel arrival or departure markings. St. Thomas transit marking of March 15 and Barbados arrival of March 20. London arrival April 14, 1873. Ex. Urwick, Benwell.

King George VI proof and essay material for BWI colonies: VIRGIN ISLANDS

Bu Charles Freeland, FRPSL
Of Switzerland

Most of the proofs and essays of the KGV period are either tied up in the Royal Collection or are one of a kind that come onto the market only rarely. A unique opportunity was offered by the release of the De La Rue archive material in the late 1970s and early 1980s, followed in the mid 1980s by the Bradbury Wilkinson archives, plus a few releases from engravers' personal collections. Those who missed those opportunities or were too young to take advantage will now be harboring regrets.

The story begins in 1937 when De La Rue lost the contract it had held for 60 years to Harrison and Sons. In December 1988 two photographic essays on glazed card were sold by Robson Lowe in Bournemouth (see Figure 1 for one of them). Based quite closely on the KGV 1922-28 series, in terms of the ornamentation and the way in which the King's head impinges on the Standing Virgin's frame, these essays must have been

prepared by a De La Rue artist. But they were evidently rejected as Harrison and Sons won the contract for the first KGV issues and produced the familiar set of 10 values to the 5/- and subsequently the 1947 10/- and £1, broadly based on the De La Rue design but set in a far more austere frame, perhaps appropriate to world conditions in 1938. Brian Livingstone tells me that the King's head is taken from a set of formal photo portraits by Bertram Park, taken four days after the King's accession.

For the KGV period, not only for the Virgin Islands but across all colonies, the Royal Philatelic Collection contains the bulk of the recorded material. Unfortunately,

Sir John Wilson's meticulous catalogue of its contents produced in 1953 did not go beyond the end of the KGV period (we hope that important omission will be remedied some day); but fortunately, the King George VI Collectors Society persuaded the Keepers of the Royal Collection to show a room of George VI items at its 50th Anniversary meeting on February 27, 2011. Murray Payne generously sponsored a magnificent catalogue that records the items on display and illustrates some of them. As none of us will ever have the opportunity to acquire this material, I shall only briefly recall that it contains artists' essays of each of the 1938 values to 5/- in color on large cards, annotated "approved," initialled and dated, together with photographic proofs and imperf proofs in blocks of six of the two 1947 higher values. Another important "set" in an institutional collection consists of 14 imperf color trials in the Crown Agents' archives (illustrated in member Giorgio Migliavacca's 2001 catalogue). All use the 1½d denomination. Ten colors were initially proposed for the 1938 set to 5/-, each annotated with their suggest-

ed values. Eight were approved by the Crown Agents' Henry Stansfield and dated 11/2, but those for the 3d and 1/- were rejected. The archive contains a second offering of three values also dated 11/2, when the color for the 1/- was accepted, but the orange color for the 3d was only approved by Stansfield on 16/2. The Robson Lowe sale in Bermuda on February 15-16, 1979 contained a page of prints of the issued stamps to 5/- in black, also approved by Stansfield, and dated 5/8.

The only similar color trials thought to be in private hands are illustrated in Figure 2. The perforated 1½d

Continued on page 8



FIGURE 1
De La Rue photographic essay.
(Courtesy Spink)



FIGURE 2

1938 two 1 1/2d color trials mounted on brownish card with issued 1/2d.

green (annotated in pencil “finished stamps”) appears to be an issued stamp while the two imperf color trials underneath, both using the 1 1/2d denomination as those in the CA archives, are in black (for the issued 1 1/2d) and maroon (for the 2/6). These are annotated “Photographic proofs for submitting.” This piece came from the Robson Lowe auction of February 20, 1985, when a few similar pieces described as “Prepared by E. W. Crafer Esq” were offered. Crafer was Harrison’s chief engraver.

Proof material for the 1952 set of 12 values to \$4.80 following the adoption of the decimal currency, recess printed by De La Rue after the presumed failure of the photogravure “experiment,” is more freely available.



FIGURE 3

1952 printed frame of the \$1.20 on thin grey paper. (Printer’s waste)



FIGURE 4

1952 pencil drawing of 1¢ Sombbrero Lighthouse, stamp inscribed “12.”

However, the only items that will be found in the average collection are two pieces of De La Rue imperf printers’ waste that were “liberated” many years ago, prior to their archives being formally released. One is a 3¢ value on green paper with the vignette of the issued 60¢, overlaid on its left side by a sideways impression of the 60¢ Brunei frame. The other shows the \$1.20 frame in dark



FIGURE 5

1952 Pencil drawing of 24¢ Badge of the Presidency inscribed “brown, terracotta.”

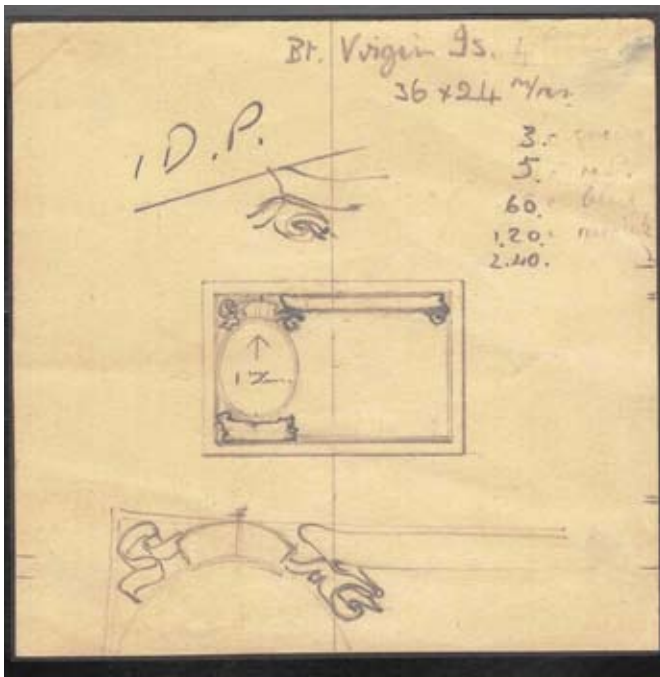


FIGURE 6

1952 pencil drawing of horizontal frame and ornamentation, annotated "3, 5, 60, 1.20, 2.40."

blue (darker than the issued stamp) with the center blank (Figure 3). This is on thin grey paper with impressions of a Brunei 15¢ value on the reverse. Imperf sheets or large blocks of each were evidently rescued before they reached the incinerator.

Prior to this, however, a De La Rue artist prepared a series of pencil sketches that were offered in Robson Lowe's sale in Bermuda on January 27, 1978 (Lot 1528). Five are shown in Figures 4-8, the first on very thin paper, the others on thin yellow card. There were two vertical designs showing the vignette, the 1¢ Sombrero lighthouse

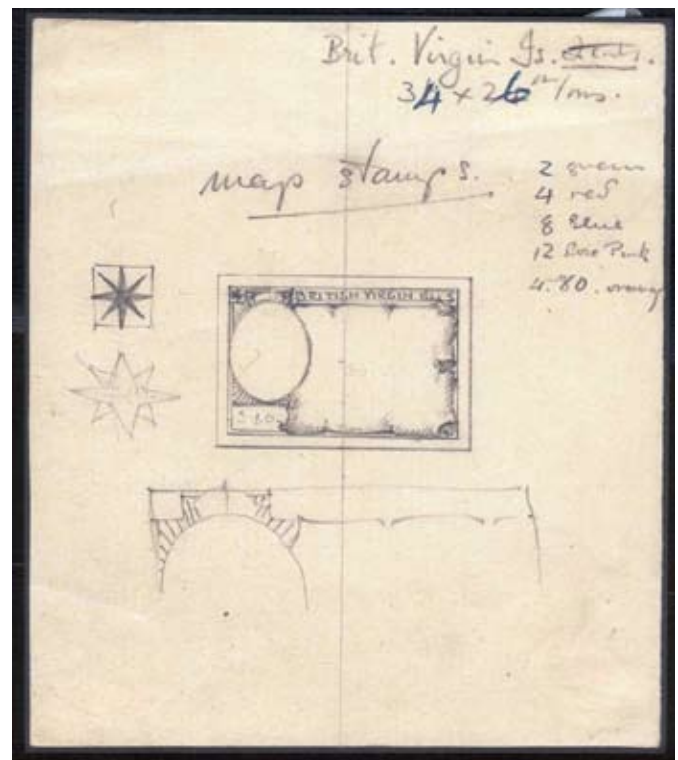


FIGURE 7

1952 pencil drawing of horizontal frame and ornamentation, annotated "2, 4, 8, 12, 4.80."

(Figure 4) and the 24¢ Badge of Presidency (Figure 5), together a number of instructions to the engraver. Three horizontal designs have the frame and head surround only, but each are annotated with several values. Figure 6 is marked "3, 5, 60, 1.20, 2.40" and also has some suggested detail for the ornamentation that eventually appeared over the King's head. Figure 7 has the map design with the notation "map stamps, 2 green, 4 red, 8 blue, 12 Rose Pink, 4.80 orange" while Figure 8 has

Continued on page 10



FIGURE 8

1952 pencil drawing of two horizontal frames for 4¢ and \$2.40.

two designs, marked 4¢ and \$2.40, with alongside the latter "\$2.40 Terra Cotta, \$4.80 R. U. Blue (vignette black)." There is also an ornamental head surround that was not adopted. The De La Rue archives contained an obviously later essay (Figure 9) of the horizontal frame hand-drawn in black ink on thick stout card with the annotation "reduce 2 to 1," with an issued \$4.80 stamp af-

1978 (Lot 1529) and later by Victoria Stamp Company at auction in March 2011. The 2¢ essay with "British" included is illustrated on page 187 of the Robson Lowe encyclopedia, Volume VI. Migliavacca also records 23 color trials, 12 of them in the approved colors and 11 not approved (all with colony name "Virgin Islands"). An illustration of one of the unapproved color trials (the

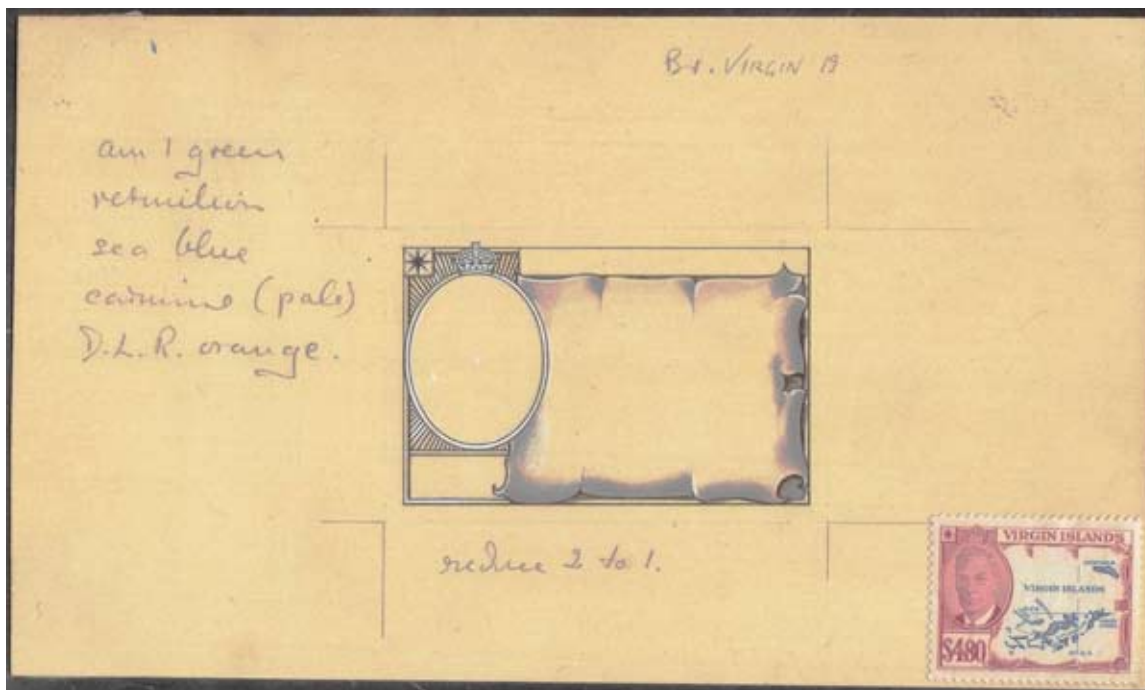


FIGURE 9

1952 pen drawing of frame for \$4.80 with an issued stamp attached.

fixed, (Lot 1530 in the same 1978 Bermuda sale). Pencil notes at left read: "am(?), 1 green, vermillion, sea blue, carmine (pale), D.L.R. orange."

The head for this recess engraved 1952 set, according to Brian Livingstone, is taken from the three-quarter west facing portrait from a group of photos taken by Dorothy Wilding. Other photos taken by her, at the same time but full face, were used for Barbados 1950 and Dominica (except for 1/2¢) 1951 sets, amongst others.

Included in the George VI Society's anniversary display were beautiful hand-painted imperf essays in issued and unissued colors for the 12 values of the 1952 set. The \$4.80 is illustrated in Murray Payne's brochure. The designs are close to the designs of the issued stamps although in the colony name "British Virgin Islands" the word "British" was deleted in the final designs. Minor geographical details were also added to the five stamps with the map design. A set of photographs of these essays in black and white, *ex-the* De La Rue archives, was sold first by Robson Lowe in Bermuda on January 27,

12¢ in dull red-purple) appears on page 162 of the Migliavacca catalogue (Figure 10).

There are a few additional archival items worthy of mention. In the Robson Lowe sale of the Bradbury Wilkinson archives on January 23, 1986 there was a unique Silver Wedding £1 with perforated "specimen" (Samuel Type B9). It has no gum and is annotated with a violet handstamp, "B. W. Archives" on the reverse. All the Bradbury Wilkinson Silver Wedding high values exist thus, but there is only one example for each colony in the public domain. Migliavacca lists five color trials (four approved, one not approved) for the Restoration of Legislative Council issue of 1951. His catalogue also illustrates for the same set of commemoratives a black master die proof with the value tablet blank that is part of the British Library collection. Unlike some other colonies, there are no Coronation imperf specimens for the Virgin Islands as its Coronation set was also printed by Bradbury Wilkinson and not by De La Rue who were the only printers to keep imperf file specimens.

Addendum

The information about the De La Rue archives has just recently been supplemented by the publication on the Royal Philatelic Society's website of images of the De La Rue Collection, compiled by De La Rue's archivist Leslie Newman and mounted on no less than 3,300 pages. This whole collection was photographed by Robson Lowe before the archives were broken up and sold by

Robson Lowe auction catalogues for 27/1/78, 15-6/2/79, 20/2/85, 23/1/86, 1/12/88.

Murray Payne. *The Royal Philatelic Collection*. Illustrated brochure for the King George VI Collectors Society 50th Anniversary.

The Royal Philatelic Society London ebook *The De La Rue Collection* (posted 2012).



FIGURE 10
1952 imperf color trial of the 12¢ in unadopted red-purple.

(Courtesy Dr. Giorgio Migliavacca)

his firm. A team from the RPS, led by our former Addis award winner Steve Jarvis, has with great effort managed to digitize the images and scan them onto the RPS website. Although only accessible by password to RPS members, those interested should be able to see the file on a RPS friend's screen or on those of one of the libraries that are part of the global research project, which allows access to the websites and indexes of the participating libraries. There are 26 pages dedicated to the Virgin Islands, five of which show GVI items. Note that not all the De La Rue proof material nor all the finished stamps were in the collection, so the digitized archive does not show a complete collection.

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*Thanks to Brian Livingstone,
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Illustrations have been adjusted in size to fit space available. This article originally appeared in the July 2012 edition (Whole Number 244) of GEOSIX, journal of the King George VI Collectors Society, and is used with permission.

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Jamaica Philatelic Society originated in 1909

By John Seidl
Treasurer

This article was originally published in the *Jamaica Times* on September 18, 1909. It describes the beginning of a philatelic society in Kingston, Jamaica.

“BIRTH NOTICE: Born in Kingston, Jamaica, on Wednesday Evening, September 8th, 1909, a club whose principal work in the days to come will be to encourage a taste for philatelic study.’ To these stamp collectors in and around Kingston, who aspire to things above and beyond the quantity and rarity of stamps in their albums, the above news will come as good tidings. An initial meeting was advertised in the daily newspapers to take place at 4.30 p.m. in the large study of St. George’s rectory, Duke Street, a fit place, it being the old classroom of the Theological Hall, in connection with the United Presbyterian Church of Jamaica, for the birth of a Society, whose foremost aim is to foster philatelic study. The meeting, having been called to order, Mr. Astley Clerk (in the chair) addressed it as follows:

“‘Ladies and gentlemen, stamp collecting is, to me, and it should be to all collectors, one of the most fascinating of hobbies, and yet how often do we hear of someone, who has ‘given up collecting.’ So frequently of late was this vacillation among local collectors brought to my attention, that it set me thinking of the causes, which could produce so ill an effect, and the conclusion, at which I arrived, is this, that collecting stamps ‘Schoolboy’ fashion, can never satisfy the boy, much less the man; something more desirable than mounting specimens in one’s album is needed, something more uplifting than being able to proclaim your collection as one containing so many thousands. Of such things, a collector soon wearies...

“‘I thought of myself commencing my philatelic career at the age of ten and continuing to the present, with this difference, that today, thirty odd years after, I am far more enthusiastic on the subject, than I was at the commencement. I thought also of the keen philatelists abroad, whose love for the hobby increased with their years, and I said, ‘What can it be that makes one set of collectors enthusiastic and the other callous?’ and the answer, which forced itself on me was, ‘study, and the want of study.’

“‘Having found for myself reasons to account for the deplorable lack of interest among our local stamp collectors, in a truly interesting pastime, I wondered if it were possible to overcome the coldness of some, and the lukewarmness of the others, and in their place light the fire of enthusiasm which, it seems to me, should be the characteristic of every collector.

“‘Study of any subject makes a difference, it opens wide and pleasant fields for one to travel through, increases knowledge, and as in the case of the philatelist, makes collecting a pleasure and delight. I attribute my continued warm interest to study, and my desire to get others to share my experiences; hence it is that you have been invited to attend this inaugural meeting. The generalist, unless he has a superabundance of time at his disposal, cannot possibly study his entire collection, hence the frequent ‘giving up,’ but, I think that you will agree with me, that, all of us collectors, generalist or specialists, have a tender spot for some particular country or countries, the liking is spontaneous, and need I say, that the preference will be, must better appreciated by reading, study and co-operation. And, it is right here, that the club will prove useful to its members, for a library is to be started (In fact, I may say the foundation has already been laid); philatelic journals will be subscribed to; exhibitions held; lectures given by members on matters of philatelic interest, to be followed by discussions; and thus a wealth of valuable information will be laid at our door.

“‘As you will have gathered, the acquiring of philatelic knowledge is the primary aim of this proposed club, but of course, it will, and must, follow that opportunities will be provided for the exchange or sale of duplicate stamps.

“‘Ladies and gentlemen, I can safely promise those of you, who will join the club, not only many a pleasant evening but, what is of far more importance, the creation of a depth of enthusiasm for our hobby, which can only be known to the student.’

“After his address the Chairman called on any of those present to express their opinions as to the necessity and advisability of the proposed club, and several took advantage of the invitation to recommend the object. A provisional committee was appointed to report to the next meeting on the adoption of a set of rules, by which

Continued on page 13

The Dated Cancellers

By Roy Bond

Of the United Kingdom

PART 2:

THE REASON FOR THE ISSUE OF CIRCULAR DATED CANCELLERS IN THE U.K.

This is the second 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.

The issuing of dated cancellers to the post offices throughout the entire United Kingdom, including England, Scotland, Wales and the whole of Ireland, as well as the Horseshoe and Fleuron cancellers to the post offices and Imperial Packet agencies throughout the colonies, was brought about due to the war with France. It was the security of the realm of the United Kingdom which made such instruments imperative to the Royal Mail postal system.

In articles 4 and 5, I shall be concentrating on the Fleuron cancellers, but the issuing of the circular dated cancellers within the United Kingdom was actually rather more imperative, as it was these islands that were under direct threat of invasion from France and Spain at this time.

To start with, there has been speculation as to the number of cancellers that were actually issued to the postmasters in the United Kingdom as well as the colonies and Impe-

Jamaica Philatelic Society

Continued from page 12

the society will be governed. The meeting was adjourned till the 23rd of September. Two instances of the beneficial results of the meeting of collectors was practically demonstrated at this initial meeting when (1) Mrs. Few shewed a block of current 6d. Jamaicas, of a deep orange hitherto unknown, and stated that she had just obtained them from the G.P.O., and (2) Mr. C. Scott stated that he had an unwatermarked Llandoverly, and would bring it to the next meeting."

*Information provided by the Philatelic Data Base,
www.philatelicdatabase.com*

rial Packet agencies by the General Post Office (GPO) in London. Having visited the British Postal Museum and Archive at the GPO at Freeling House in London on numerous occasions, they have on record (POST 55) that just one canceller was shipped at a time to each specific post office in the United Kingdom and later a Fleuron to each deputy postmaster throughout the colonies. Furthermore, if a replacement instrument was needed, then a formal request had to be made to the secretary, Francis Freeling, in writing, giving reasons for the need for replacement. In fact, after 1820, only one such Fleuron type instrument was ever issued, and that was to Kingston, Jamaica in April 1823.

The story of the Fleuron cancellers started with an instruction in a letter during Henry Addington's administration, from the Secretary of State for War and Colonies (Lord Hobart) on October 4, 1803, stating that, "As part of the State of Emergency, the postal services were all to be put on a military footing," and instructing the PMGs to take their directions from the Secretary of State for War and Colonies (*i.e.*, Lord Hobart himself) and to work closely with, and liaise with the military, "for the better liaison between HM Government, Army and Navy for the decence of the Realm, due to the imminent invasion from France and Spain."

So it was in this climate of imminent invasion that on November 5, 1803 Lord Hanly wrote a very strong five page letter of complaint to the PMGs, stating that a "crucial letter" relevant to the defense of the Realm had arrived that day at his residence in Hampstead, from the Admiralty in London, which should have been received on November 2 or at the very latest, on the morning of November 3, it's delay having been directly responsible for a 48 hour delay in the putting to sea of the Royal Navy fleets out of both Portsmouth and Plymouth. Further, he demanded that the PMGs take swift and effective action to remedy the matter of postal delays, which were putting the country at risk militarily, also for the public at large. He also wanted to know what was their plan of action and its timing.

Later that same day, Lord Hanly raised the matter in the "Chamber" (*i.e.*, the House of Lords) where it was debated in a rather heated manner. The upshot being that the "Chamber" made an urgent request of the Secretary

Continued on page 14

of State for War and Colonies (Lord Hobart) to have the matter resolved with all expedition, for both the military and also the general public.

On November 6, 1803, *The Times* led with a damning story on the possible impact that postal delays could cause to both the security and the prosperity of the Realm. It then put out a challenge to the General Post Office to come up with a quick and permanent solution to these failings in its timeliness.

On November 8, 1803, Francis Freeling, the secretary to the PMGs, wrote to Lord Hanly, copying the PMGs, assuring him that he (Francis Freeling) had a solution to the matter. He said circular dated stamps would be issued forthwith to all general post offices in the United Kingdom and that each stamp would be uniquely numbered and named with the District Post Office and would include the date that the letter or package was received into that office. He also said it would be done as a matter of great urgency and made it the direct and personal responsibility of the local postmaster, and that any failure to comply would be severely censured and action taken immediately. Freeling also stated in his letter that the injunction would come into universal effect at the end of the following month (December 1803). In other words, it would be effective on January 1, 1804.

On November 10, 1803, the PMGs forwarded their copy to Henry Addington (First Lord of the Treasury and so, Prime Minister), indicating their agreement with Francis Freeling's plan and stating that the Central Sorting Office was to put the matter in hand immediately. However, there is no letter on record requesting that the Travelling Surveyor of Posts in charge of the Imperial Packet Agency offices in the West Indies was to do likewise, which is very puzzling from the point of view that the West Indies was also very much in a state of war, in that we, the British, had only recently recaptured St. Vincent, St. Lucia and various other areas and islands from the French. Indeed, we had even lost control of Martinique and Guadeloupe as part of the peace treaty with Napoleon, and yet there is no such imperative letter to the Imperial Packet Agency who also reported directly to the PMGs in parallel with the General Post Office.

However, Lord Hobart as Secretary of State for War and Colonies had direct authority over the Travelling Surveyor of Posts in Bridgetown and so would have instructed him accordingly. His response was the manufacture and distribution of the Horseshoe dated cancellers, and it was put into effect immediately. However, there must have been subsequently a means of getting the Fleuron cancellers manufactured in the United King-

dom and issued to the deputy postmasters via the Head Office in Bridgetown, Barbados because the PMGs had agreed that the injunction for the date stamping of all mails was to come into effect as of January 1, 1804. Nevertheless, it appears that the possibly locally made Horseshoe cancellers were used as a temporary solution to this imperative instruction.

On November 12, 1803, Freeling acknowledged receipt of the PMGs' letter of agreement and forwarded it along with his own letter of instruction to the Central Sorting Office. So the circular date stamps came into use during January 1804 in the vast majority of United Kingdom post offices and by the end of February 1804, they were in universal use in the United Kingdom.

Dated Horseshoe Cancellers

There was, in the meantime, the Horseshoe dated cancellers that were certainly used in Montserrat, Trinidad and Demerara in British Guiana. These were issued in early 1804 by the Travelling Surveyor of Posts at the same time as the GPO issued the numbered circular date stamps in the United Kingdom. This was in response to the instruction from Lord Hobart, the Secretary of State for War and Colonies: "to have all mails from the Colonies in the West Indies dated, to eliminate confusion, for the military under General Abercrombie."

Thus it is noted that these were issued at precisely the correct timing, as the earliest recorded dates below would indicate:

Montserrat: January 23, 1804

Trinidad: February 20, 1804

Demerara, British Guiana: Unknown, but in use on January 1, 1810.

The only thing that is surprising is that there are not many more instances of these Horseshoe cancellers in evidence as the Travelling Surveyor of Posts would have had these issued to all the major post offices at the very least, on the instruction of Lord Hobart.

The further articles in this series are:

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

Part 4: The Fleuron Cancellers.

Part 5: The Fleuron Cancellor for St. Vincent.

Earliest Jamaican World War II Censored Cover?

By Paul Farrimond
Of the USA

The first censorship tapes to be used in Jamaica during World War II were small, locally printed types on green or pale blue paper. Pattiz¹ recently showed two examples in the *Journal*, including one dated September 2, 1939, thought to be the earliest known date of use. However, I can report an example dated September 1, 1939, sent from Kingston to New York (*Figure 1*).

Not only does this cover comprise the earliest currently reported use of a censor tape in Jamaica in World War II, but the tape itself is unusual. The tape is smaller, and has smaller font than Miller Type L1 (Sutcliffe Type PCL1), the text "Opened by Censor." measuring only 23 mm in length, rather than 29 mm. The difference in size of the text is apparent from *Figure 2*, which shows examples of both types. This tape with smaller font is not recorded by Burrows² or Sutcliffe³, but a single example was noted in an article by Sutcliffe and Swarbrick⁴ (referred to as Type M-PCL 1X) – used on September 6, 1939, and printed on paper described as light blue. The new example reported here is perhaps best described as pale greenish-blue paper.

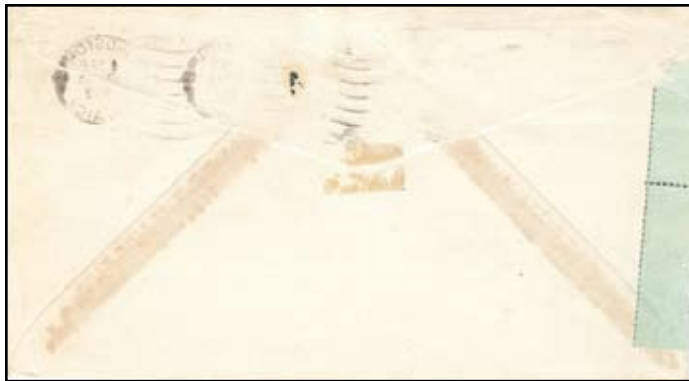


Figure 1b
Reverse side of cover shown in *Figure 1a*.



Figure 1a
*Front of earliest known World War II
Jamaica censored cover, dated September 1, 1939.*

Footnotes

¹ Pattiz, Hap, "Jamaica World War II Censor Notes," *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*, 52(4), 2012, pp. 20-22.

² Burrows, P.C., "British Civil Censorship Devices World War II, Section 6, British West Indies & Falkland Islands," Civil Censorship Study Group, 2010.

³ Sutcliffe, D. *Encyclopaedia of Jamaican Philately, Volume 9, Military, Censorship and Patriotic Mails*, British West Indies Study Circle, 2003.

⁴ Sutcliffe, A.D.P. & R.V. Swarbrick, "The First Postal Censorship Labels of Jamaica," *Caribbeana*, Roses Philatelic Society, 12, 1982, pp. 38-42.



Figure 2

Comparison of the smaller and larger fonts on the first type of Jamaica censor tapes (the upper tapes being on the September 1 cover shown in Figure 1; the lower tapes being on an incoming cover from Czechoslovakia with a Morant Bay receiving datestamp of September 4).

A Manuscript Datestamp on Jamaica World War II Censor Mail

By Hap Pattiz

Jamaica censors during World War II frequently date-stamped the censor tapes when the cover was censored. A very similar process was applied in Trinidad. But not all covers used this method to indicate when an item was censored.

It is not even clear why datestamps were utilized (or needed), but used they were. Until now, I had not seen a manuscript datestamp. But here is the first, shown in **Figure 1**.

England, as can be seen by the oval handstamp on the front of the cover and by the octagonal censor handstamp in red, also on the front. It is numbered "PER 34," which was applied only to philatelic mail. As explained in Torrance and Morenweiser,² the English censorship placed controls on export of capital assets, including items of philatelic interest, and the B.P.A. served as a consultant and active party in this process.

The cover was not censored in England, but was rather censored in Jamaica by censor #823 (whose tape, one of



FIGURE 1

This cover has an oval handstamp on the front (left) and receiving mark on reverse (right).

The cover itself is interesting. It is addressed to L. Barrington Smith, a noted stamp dealer in Half Way Tree, Jamaica.¹ It is from the British Philatelic Association in

several, is quite commonly seen for mail to Mr. Smith) with tape Type L8.³



FIGURE 2

Front and back of cover addressed to L. Barrington Smith in Half Way Tree, Jamaica. This cover has censor mark number 823 on tape Type L8.

Cayman Manuscript Censored (?) World War II Cover

By Hap Pattiz

Here in **Figure 1** is a nice, but a little added cover from Grand Cayman Island to Chicago, and dated January 16, 1942. There is a large “OK” in blue pencil on the front of the cover, similar in style to known manuscript censors used in the Caymans earlier in World War II.

However, there is no other evidence of a censorship in the Caymans. Perhaps, as happened on occasion, the censor tapes from Jamaica (of which the Caymans was a substation) had yet to arrive.

What is odd is that the return address of “Miss Naomi Jeffers” is provided twice on the front, once in manuscript (probably in her own hand) and once typed, with this second return address obviously added after it reached the United States as it is typed partly on a USA

Jamaica World War II Censor Mail

Continued from page 16

In **Figure 2** is another similar cover from the same censor with the same type tape, also addressed about the same time to L. Barrington Smith, but showing the normal handstamped date stamp of “3 JUL 1943” on the tape.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Recently a large archive of material to and from Mr. Smith has appeared on the market with origins and destinations from around the world. Many of these recently seen covers are World War II censored mail.

² A.R. Torrance and K. Morenweiser, *British Empire Civil Censorship Devices, World War II, Section 2: United Kingdom*. (The Civil Censorship Study Circle, United Kingdom, 1991), 73-75.

³ Christopher Miller, *British Civil Censorship Devices World War II, Section 6: Canada and Colonies in the Caribbean and North and South America*. (Civil Censorship Study Group, 2nd Edition, 2006), see footnote on page 7.

cancel tape. Perhaps this was done by the addressee for record-keeping purposes.



FIGURE 1 (above and below)
An interesting Cayman Islands World War II cover
with manuscript “OK” in blue pencil.



This may be the use of manuscript cancel at Georgetown (Type CM2 in Miller¹), but used in early 1942 between the time when handstamps were used and before the regular Jamaica tapes were available. Giraldi and McCann² indicate that this means the cover was passed without being examined.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Christopher Miller, *British Civil Censorship Devices World War II, Section 6: Canada and Colonies in the Caribbean and North and South America*. (Civil Censorship Study Group, 2nd Edition, 2006).

² Thomas E. Giraldi and Peter P. McCann, *The Postal History of the Cayman Islands* (Weston, Massachusetts: Triad Publications, 1989), 115.

British Guiana Airmails

By **Bernie Beston, FAP, FRPSL**
Of Australia

Little has been written about the aerophilately of British Guiana. Townsend and Howe in *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of British Guiana*¹ and the *American Air Mail Catalogue Sixth Edition*,

Husbands. Many early British Guiana flights are addressed to this early collector, a practice that was frequently the case with all pioneering airmails.

Townsend & Howe does give details of the cachets used in the 1929 return flights (*Figure 1*). It also indicates that there were actually two cachets of the same style and wording with the position of the letter "B" of BY being described as Type 1. The authors write: "...though it is a curious fact that the cachets used at the G.P.O. on 23rd September and 25 September 1929, were not absolutely identical. By the 25th, the spacing had been changed a little, and the B of BY was directly over the M of Mail."³

I have recorded the so called second type as Type 1a (*Figure 2*). Townsend & Howe also states that the cachet was not always used on such flight covers. From my research,



FIGURE 1
Georgetown to Port of Spain, Trinidad dated September 25, 1929. Postage 19¢ with cachet Type 1.

Volume 3² record many of the early flights in some detail, although both checklists in each have a paucity of data such as types of aircraft flown on each flight (except for the first Lindberg extension of FAM 6 flights), names of pilots and crew, departure times, and volume of mail carried, etc.

Reference to the number of letters carried for some flights have been taken from information contemporaneously published in the *British Guiana Philatelic Society Journal* by Georgetown collector, W.A.



FIGURE 2
Georgetown to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana dated September 20, 1929. Postage 21¢ with cachet Type 1a.



FIGURE 3
 Georgetown to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana dated September 23, 1929.
 Postage 21¢ with cachet Type 1.

Type 1a was actually in use as early as September 20, 1929 (**Figure 2**) on a flight that date to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.

Yet a flight cover to Paramaribo, Suriname postmarked September 23, 1929 has Type 1 as the cachet (**Figure 3**), thus debunking the suggestion of using dates supposed by Townsend & Howe. It is more probable that two cachets were in use simultaneously at the Georgetown GPO from the beginning of air mail traffic in September 1929.

This hypothesis is supported by the existence of another cover from Georgetown to Port of Spain, Trinidad dated September 20, 1929 with cachet Type 1 (**Figure 4**). Proud records the cachet as having been in use from September 19, 1929 to November 19, 1929, and only records one type, Type 1.

The further question arises as to the purpose of these cachets, the supposition from Townsend & Howe being that the cachet was only applied to first flight mail. It

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FIGURE 4
 Georgetown to Port of Spain, Trinidad dated September 20, 1929.
 Postage 19¢ with cachet Type 1a.

seems, however, that this may not be the case. Two covers are now in existence which are not recorded as first flights, but carry cachet Type 1. The first is a flight from Georgetown to Trinidad on November 26, 1929 or 1930 (*Figure 5*). The year cannot be identified with any certainty. The second is a cover from Georgetown to Canada (which would have been routed via Miami and New York) dated February 11, 1930, and backstamped at Halifax on February 18, 1930 (*Figure 6*). Both of these dates are well outside the date range recorded by Proud.

Comments from more experienced aerophilatelists are sought.

ENDNOTES

¹ Townsend, W.A. and F.G. Howe. *Postage Stamps and Postal History of British Guiana*. London: The Royal Philatelic Society, 1970.

² *American Air Mail Catalogue, Sixth Edition*. Mineola, New York: American Air Mail Society, 2005.

³ *Ibid*, Townsend & Howe, p 234.



FIGURE 5
*Georgetown to Port of Spain, Trinidad, dated November 26, 1929 (1930).
Postage 19¢ with cachet Type 1.*

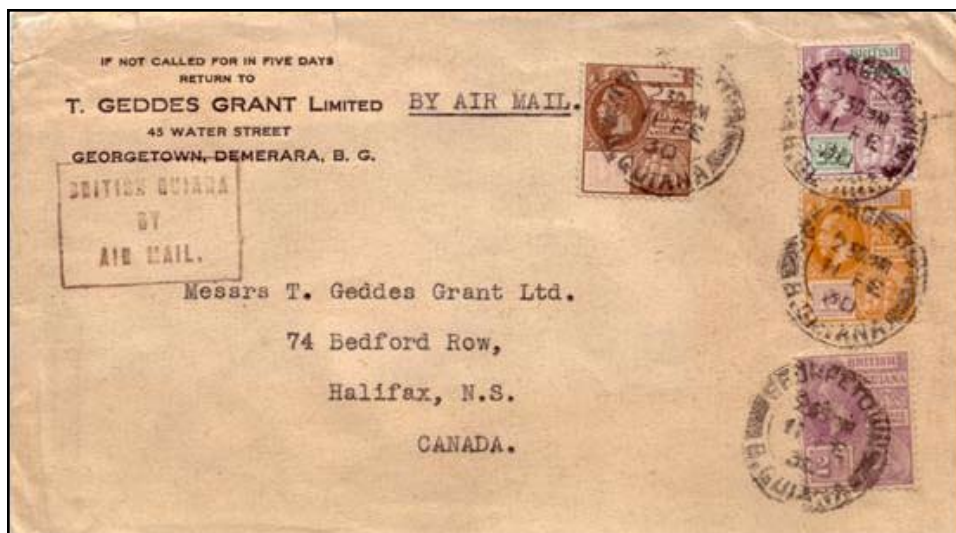


FIGURE 6
*Georgetown to Halifax, Canada dated February 11, 1930.
Postage 43¢ with cachet Type 1.*

Officers elected for 2013-2014 term

The following have been elected as your Officers for 2013-2014:

President – Duane Larson
Vice President – Bill Gompel
Secretary – Mary Gleadall
Treasurer – John Seidl
International Representative – David Druett
Editor of the Journal – Dr. Everett Parker

The officers are elected for a two year term and shall assume their office on January 1, 2013.

Thank you, Mary Gleadall, *Secretary*

And therein lies a tale ...

By David Horry
Of China

In 1943, John Easton in his book, *British Postage Stamp Design*, stated, "The One Dollar, British Honduras, a soundly constructed upright stamp contains a mystery. What is the significance of the letter T which has been engraved in the pendant which hangs down each side from the panel... is it the signature of the designer?"

I came across this in a book titled *The Etymologicon* by Mark Forsyth, published by Icon Books in 2011. The reference is found on page 52, and is quoted here: "Even the great Elizabethan poet Ben Jonson, for the trivial offence of murder¹ was sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted when Jonson proved that he could read and thus got Benefit of the Clergy. Instead of being executed, he had a "T" branded on his thumb and was sent home with a warning. The "T" stood for "Tyburn" (now Marble Arch, London), which is where hangings used to take place." So perhaps they are not pendants but a pair of hangmen's nooses - quite macabre! Unless any other readers have a better suggestion.



FOOTNOTE

¹ He killed Gabriel Spenser in a duel at Hogsden Fields, Hoxton, London in 1598.

Additional bibliographic information on Swan Island

By Gene Fricks
Of the USA

As a follow-up to the article on Swan Island in the October *Journal* (Vol. 52, No. 4, p. 16), here is further bibliographic information in addition to some occasional notes from Gale Raymond, who I miss much.

Chemi, James. "Swan Island: U.S. Coast and Geodetic Expedition," *The American Philatelist*, 73 (10) July 1960: 731-734.

Newport, O.W. "Swan Island." *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*, 25 (7) December 1994: 56-57.

Parker, Everett L. "Secrets of Swan: The Island Apparently Figured in '60s CIA Activities," *Stamp Collector*, 60, November 22, 1986.

Walsh, John J. "Special Service Squadron," *Stamps*, 12 (8) August 1935: 259.

Weiner, Warren. "Swan Island and the CIA," [letter] *Linn's*, 73 (3756) October 23, 2000: 4.

Yudin, Richard. "Swan Island - A Forgotten U.S. Possession," *Oxcart*, (164) September 2001: 81-82.

LETTERS

To the Editor:

The conclusion by the late author Jerone R. Hart that a colorful multi-franking cover from Barbados to Mishawaka, Indiana in 1945 was underpaid by 1d (Figure 110 in his article, "The Airmails of Barbados during World War II, Part 8: 1945") could have another interpretation.

The gap in the top line of the layout of stamps on the cover shown is just the right size for a stamp of the same issue of the ones used on the cover. Further, the circular date stamp impressions on the cover are all well struck, except for the one in the upper right, which does not extend into the space where a 1d stamp must have been affixed -- or at least placed before cancellation.

That would help to explain why the GPO did not detect a short payment and simply sent the cover on to the United States. What an excellent series of articles Mr. Hart's work produced, incidentally.

Maurice D. Wozniak
Waupaca, Wisconsin



BG Bits and Pieces

With Dr. P.J. Ramphal
Of Canada



Yarikita Revisited

This is the first article I have attempted to write since December 2011. Since then I have been engaged in the tiresome and depressing undertaking of retiring from family practice after more than 40 years. It took much more out of me and lasted longer than anticipated, but at last the bulk of it is behind me and I have returned happily to my little column.

However, after three weeks and three different subjects tackled, I had nothing satisfactory to show for my efforts. A week ago, bordering on panic, I decided to read a pile of long neglected issues of the *Bulletin* and *Journal*, seeking perhaps, inspiration. Astonishingly, that did occur about an hour after I began, in the form of a small article written by Michael Medlicott, one of our most prolific and authoritative contributors over the years. In high spirits at having found a rare British Guiana cover, he invited/challenged the readership to find another such cover in order to fully establish the period of use of this rare postal agency. But I am getting ahead of myself and I think I should let you read his article as he wrote it.

“YARIKITA Postal Agency. Some postal markings are indeed rarer than (BG) cotton-reels. So said Townsend & Howe, and one such is the circular datestamp for YARIKITA (Type 21e) classified as “extremely rare” with only one strike recorded at the time they wrote their classic (1970). Yarikita was supposed to be open only for a little over four months in 1919, from 15th. Feb. 1919, to 30th. June; oddly their only recorded strike is for 20 October 1922, which may indicate two periods of opening.

“When a large parcel of Montgomery Ward covers came into the London market in 1983, it yielded several little excitements and among the best was a Yarikita cover (Figure 1) which is likely to be unique. It is a two-cent stationery envelope, with an additional “War Tax 2

cents,” crisply struck twice with the Yarikita cds, dated 21st June 1919 -- within the recorded period of opening -- and stamped in transit through Georgetown, 6.30 pm 26 th. June.

“Now a third example has turned up, seven years later in a general collection; it is on a loose stamp and is dated 4th. Oct. 1919, extending that first period of opening. Can anyone record another example of the Yarikita cds, or indeed identify the whereabouts of Howe’s example of



FIGURE 1

A likely unique 1919 Yarikita cover.

20th. Oct. 1922? Have we any evidence to show whether this remote and ephemeral office was opened for longer or more than once?” MM.

Now that you have read the original article, let me point out that it was originally published in *BWISC Bulletin* #148 in March 1990. And yes, Michael, I do have another Yarikita cover, (See **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**). This cover bears a pair of scarlet two-cent George V stamps, (S.G. #260a), clearly cancelled by the same YARIKITA (Type 21e) datestamp on “11 AU 23” (August 11, 1923). On the back is a Georgetown transit marking dated August 16, 1923 as well as a Florida arrival EMC dated September 5, 1923. From there it was redirected to a

New York address. Also on the back is a well preserved blob of sealing wax with a central circular indentation on which nothing is discernible. But sealing wax used at Yarikita is not a predictable finding!

So there Mr. Medlicott, fortunately you were not holding your breath awaiting this reply, but maybe you did receive others of which I have no knowledge. Certainly this cover supports the contention that it comes from the datestamps' second incarnation at Yarikita, as suggested by Townsend and Howe. If that is the case, then maybe you and I have unique covers for the two respective periods of use. On the front of mine there is also a partial strike showing only the "ita" of Yarikita, strongly suggesting that on August 11, 1923, at least one other piece of mail from the same batch, was cancelled or partially cancelled by the postmaster, the hammer striking two

overlapping letters with the same blow and in theory, it may yet turn up.

Finally, Mr. Medlicott, I have a question for you. Did you know that I showcased my Yarikita cover in the *BCP Journal* of December 2011? I did but in a different context. I had managed to put together a lighthearted ABCDarian collage of 26 different BG postmarks, each of a different postmark type and each on a different BG stamp, for that article. Only Yakusari, Yarikita and Yupukari are post offices beginning with the letter Y and because I possessed no single stamps bearing any of those three postmarks, so was my vaunted cover forced into mundane service. Ours is indeed a strange and serendipitous hobby, but at this point I am pinning my hope on your valuation being accurate: "rarer than a BG Cotton-reel."

FIGURE 2
Another Yarikita cover, dated August 11, 1923.



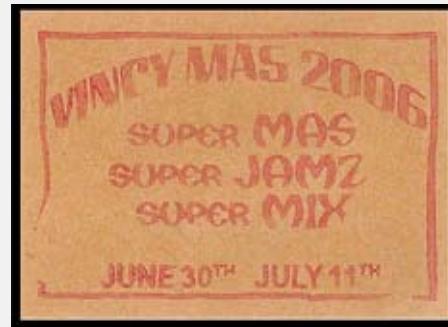
FIGURE 3
Reverse side Yarikita cover, dated August 11, 1923, and shown in Figure 2.

ST. VINCENT PROMOTIONAL MARKINGS

Member Steven Zirinsky has provided illustrations of a number of promotional markings from St. Vincent.



Undated



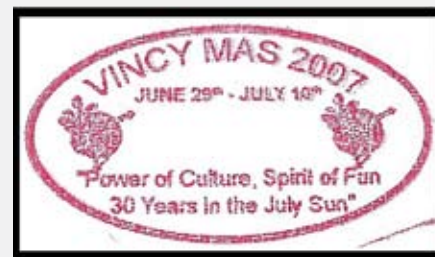
June 6, 2006



March 21, 2007



December 31, 2006



March 16, 2007



December 22, 2005



July 25, 2012

AND TWO BVI MISSENT

Steven Zirinsky also sent copies of two British Virgin Islands "MISSENT" handstamps from Tortola.



On letter with a cds of February 8, 2012.



On letter with a cds of June 6, 2012.

We need articles!

Once again, we must make a plea for material!

There is very little left to publish!
Few responded to our plea in the last issue!

We **MUST** generate material immediately.

Please put pen to paper, or finger to keyboard or whatever it takes to create something **NOW**

for future issues. It is critical!

I can't say it more strongly.

The Editor

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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.

INDONESIA 2012
June 18-24
Jakarta, Indonesia

Reuben Ramkissoon

*The World War I Trinidad Red Cross Label that
Became a Postage Stamp for a day (SF)*

Gold

(SF is still an FIP "Experimental Class," and normally would be awarded a Gold Certificate.)

Fitz Roett

Barbados to the end of the Britannias

Gold

APS STAMPSHOW 2012
August 16-19
Sacramento, California

Dan Walker

Barwani - A Princely Indian State

Gold

OMAHA STAMP SHOW 2012
September 8-9
Omaha, Nebraska

Paul Larsen

Federal Issues of the Leeward Islands:

King George V Reign

Gold, APS 1900-1940 Medal

MILCOPEX 2012
September 21-23
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

George Bowman

The New Zealand Mount Cook

Half-Penny Design of 1898

**Gold, APS 1900-1940 Medal,
American Philatelic Congress Award**

SESCAL 2012

October 5-7

Los Angeles, California

Jerome Kasper

Aerogrammes of Ethiopia

Vermeil

United States Aerogrammes

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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.

Address changes

Mr. Russell Boylan, 151/1 Halcyon Way, Hope Island, Queensland 4212 AUSTRALIA

Mr. Mark W. Swetland, 110 Gardner Dr., Apt. 130, Hilton Head, SC 29926-2485 USA

Mr. Jack Harwood, 4641 Windsor Park, Sarasota, FL 34235-2604 USA

Mr. Paul Wright, Rosmorva, Boswednack, Zennor, St. Ives, Cornwall TR26 3DD UNITED KINGDOM

Dr. Michael Clark, 130 Horseshoe Hill Rd., Pound Ridge, NY 10576-1637 USA

Deceased

Mr. David Atkinson
Of the United Kingdom

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.



Please help...

us find new members!

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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.

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 Duane Larson

Happy New Year! With the start of the New Year, we begin with a new Executive team for 2013-2014. Joining me as President are Vice President Bill Gompel; Secretary Mary Gleadall; Treasurer John Seidl; International Representative David Druett; and BCPJ Editor Everett Parker.

First of all, let me speak for all of the membership in thanking our immediate Past President, Ed Waterous, for an outstanding job in leading the group for the last four years. Their tireless effort in conducting the business of the BCPSG, along with heading up a successful London 2010 joint meeting with our BWISC friends, the publishing of the Trinidad book, the improvements in our *Journal* (with Everett's help) and many other projects deserves a vote of thanks to Ed, his officers and Board of Trustees. Ed, we hope that your continued participation in the group will inspire us for many years to come.

I have served as Secretary for four years and Vice President for the past four years, and moving to fill the shoes of Ed and those who came before him will not be an easy task. I will be counting on help from all of you, especially in the areas of our website upgrades, journal articles, meeting attendance and study group participation. One of the most important aspects of belonging to any group or club is participation. To be a member is important; to be an active member is essential! Are you a "member" or an "active member" ... one who writes articles for the *Journal*, volunteers for a committee or heads up a study group? As our membership continues to age, we need new members, new ideas, new programs and new activities to keep interest alive in our hobby and specialization. What can you contribute?

Our 2013 AGM will be here before we know it, so if you haven't made your reservations for the Cayman Is-

land meeting, I suggest you do it soon. Relaxing under a Caribbean sun on a Cayman beach while enjoying the company of other BCPSG members is the perfect way to spend a much-needed vacation!

Contact the Comfort Suites & Resort email at comfortsales@candw.ky or phone 1-345-945-7300. If you plan to attend, now is the time to make airline reservations also. For more information, refer to our website: www.bcpsg.com. See you in the Caymans!



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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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Many of us are involved in philatelic research ... it is the very essence of philately. But how many of our members are even aware that the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group maintains an extensive library for the use of its members?

Well over 100 titles are available for mailing to members, and these books, monographs, etc., cover all aspects of British Caribbean philately. You can find a detailed catalogue of available material at the BCPSG website,

<http://www.bcpsg.com>

You can also ask about specific titles, or learn more about borrowing by mail from Librarian Dale Wade, P.O. Box 491, Hayesville, NC 28904. He can be reached by electronic mail at:

pyrowade@gmail.com

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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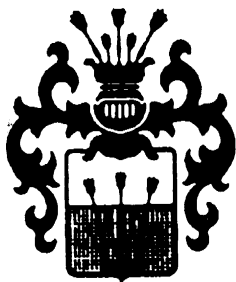
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