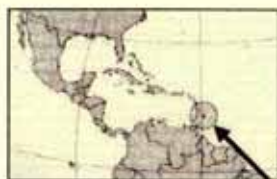


BARBADOS POSTAL HISTORY 1656 - 1882



INTRODUCTION

Barbados is the most easterly of the West Indian Islands in the Caribbean Sea. The island's name came from the Portuguese, who christened the island "Los Barbados" ("the bearded ones") after the aerial roots of the fig trees growing there, which look like beards. The first inhabitants on the island were tribes of Amerindians: the peaceful Arawaks and the more fierce Caribs from whom the entire region is named. When the English Captain John Powell arrived in 1625, he found the island uninhabited and claimed it for King James I of England. The introduction of sugar cane as the island's main crop brought many slaves from Africa. In subsequent years, Barbados moved towards the formation of an independent society with the slaves being emancipated in 1834.

PURPOSE & SCOPE

This exhibit is a very comprehensive study of the postal history of Barbados and, as far as the pre-stamp period is concerned, it is the best that has ever been assembled. It contains a large number of rare and unique items and many of the earliest recorded examples of postal markings used in Barbados. For a listing of all Barbados postmarks, please scan the QR code to the left.



The pre-stamp section shows examples of all the different markings used in Barbados and is unique thus.

The later period contains a large number of different rates and combinations, many being the only recorded examples. The island joined the UPU in 1881. For a listing of postal rates, please scan the QR code to the right:



STRUCTURE & CONTENT

The structure of the exhibit is mainly chronological within each of the sections. The content of each section can be seen in the Plan below, and descriptions of the more important items are found under the Rarity & Highlights heading to the right. Throughout the exhibit, the most important items have been emphasized by text boxes highlighted in red.

PLAN

Section / Content	Period	Page
1. The Pre-stamp period (Frame 1-4)		
A. The early years	1656-1699	2-8
B. The 18th century	1700-1799	9-24
C. The 19th century including unpaid mail	1800-1879	25-60
D. The Paid at Barbadoes Crown Circle	1851-1858	61-64
2. The imperforate stamp period (Frame 5)		
A. Inland and inter-island mail	1852-1860	65-71
B. Mail to Great Britain	1852-1863	72-73
C. Mail to other countries	1855-1861	74-80
3. The perforate stamp period (Frame 6-8)		
A. Inland and inter-island mail	1860-1879	81-91
B. Mail to Great Britain	1862-1880	92-100
C. Mail to other countries	1861-1881	101-116
D. Other mail services	1860-1882	117-128

PERSONAL STUDY, RESEARCH & REFERENCES

The rarity statements in the exhibit are based on research carried out over a large number of years, both by the exhibitor as well as by other collectors and specialists of the area, notably Michael Hamilton in England, using auction catalogues spanning over a period of more than 50 years, and collections formed over more than 75 years.

The exhibitor has given displays at the British West Indies Study Circle (BWISC) meetings and has also contributed with articles in the quarterly Bulletin issued by the society.

The exhibitor has also contributed significantly to the book about Barbados Postal History published by Ted Proud (2006), which is part of his series of books about the Postal History of the British Colonies. Postmark type numbers are taken from "Barbados Post Office Markings to 1981", BWISC, 1982. A list of some of the publications used can be seen by scanning this QR code:



RARITY & HIGHLIGHTS

1A. - The early years (1656-1699) (frame 1)

The exhibit starts with the early pre-stamp period and shows the **earliest known** cover from Barbados (1656) as well as a number of other **rare** 17th Century covers, both inland, to and from England.

1B. - The 18th century (frames 1 to 2)

The 18th Century period shows a wide variety of mail including the **earliest known** mail to USA (1729), the **third earliest** use of any postmark in Barbados (1758), two examples of the **rare** large straight line BARBADOES (A1) marking, and Forwarding Agent's mail (1783-85).

1C. 1D. - The 19th century (frames 2 to 4)

The 19th Century pre-stamp period includes **one of four known** examples of the dated double line postmark (A3, 1800), the **earliest and latest known** examples of the small straight line postmark (A4, 1801 and 1812), the **earliest known** example of the Fleuron cds (A5, 1812), the **only known** example of the Barbados "PAID TO ENGLAND" marking (PD1, 1815), exotic destinations including Ionian Islands (1833) and India (1849), the **earliest known** example of the first double arc cds (A6, 1838), the **earliest known** Barbados cover with a stamp (1843), the **earliest known** example of the Ship Letter marking (D2, 1848) which is also the **only known** use during the pre-stamp period, **one of two known** unpaid covers with a Parish marking (1857), a **unique** DWI/USA combination cover (1867), and a number of Paid at Barbadoes Crown Circle (B1) covers including **one of two known** examples to St Thomas, **one of two known** examples to France, the **only known** example to Spain, and **two of four known** Soldier's Letters.

2. - The imperforate stamp period (1852-1860) (frame 5)

The imperforate stamp period starts with the **earliest known** use of Barbados stamps (1852), **one of two known** examples of four imperforate 1/2d. stamps on cover (1860), an 1854 2d. bisect cover showing the **only known** example with a diagonal bisect, the **earliest known** use of the imperforate 1/- stamp (1859) which is also the **only known** use in combination with other imperforate stamps, a **unique** cover with 1/- imperforate to Canada (1860), the **earliest known** cover to a foreign country with Barbados stamps (Germany 1857), and a **unique** cover to Australia (1860).

3. - The perforate stamp period (1860-1882) (frames 6 to 8)

The perforate stamp period shows a detailed study of the postal rates used during the period, including **rare** examples of bisected 1d. stamps used as 1/2d. (1862-78), **one of two known** covers with the pin-perf 1/2d. (1861), the **only known** example of a Barbados/Puerto Rico combination cover (1865), **rare** 3d. ship letters to England, the **rare** 1D. on 5/- on cover (1878), the **largest known** multiple franking of Britannia stamps, 24x1d. stamps (1880), the **only known** cover with a bisected 6d. stamp used as 3d. (1868), a **unique** 11d. rate to Canada (1862), the **unique** cover to St Helena (1869), the **only known** example of the 1s.1d. rate to France (1875), **two of three** examples of the 1s.0 1/2d. rate to Europe (1877-78), **rare** examples of Officer's Mail and Soldier's Concessionary mail (1863-78), two **registered** covers (1872-79), the latter showing the **only known** example of the REGISTERED handstamp (J2a), and six **rare** Late Fee covers (1860-81).



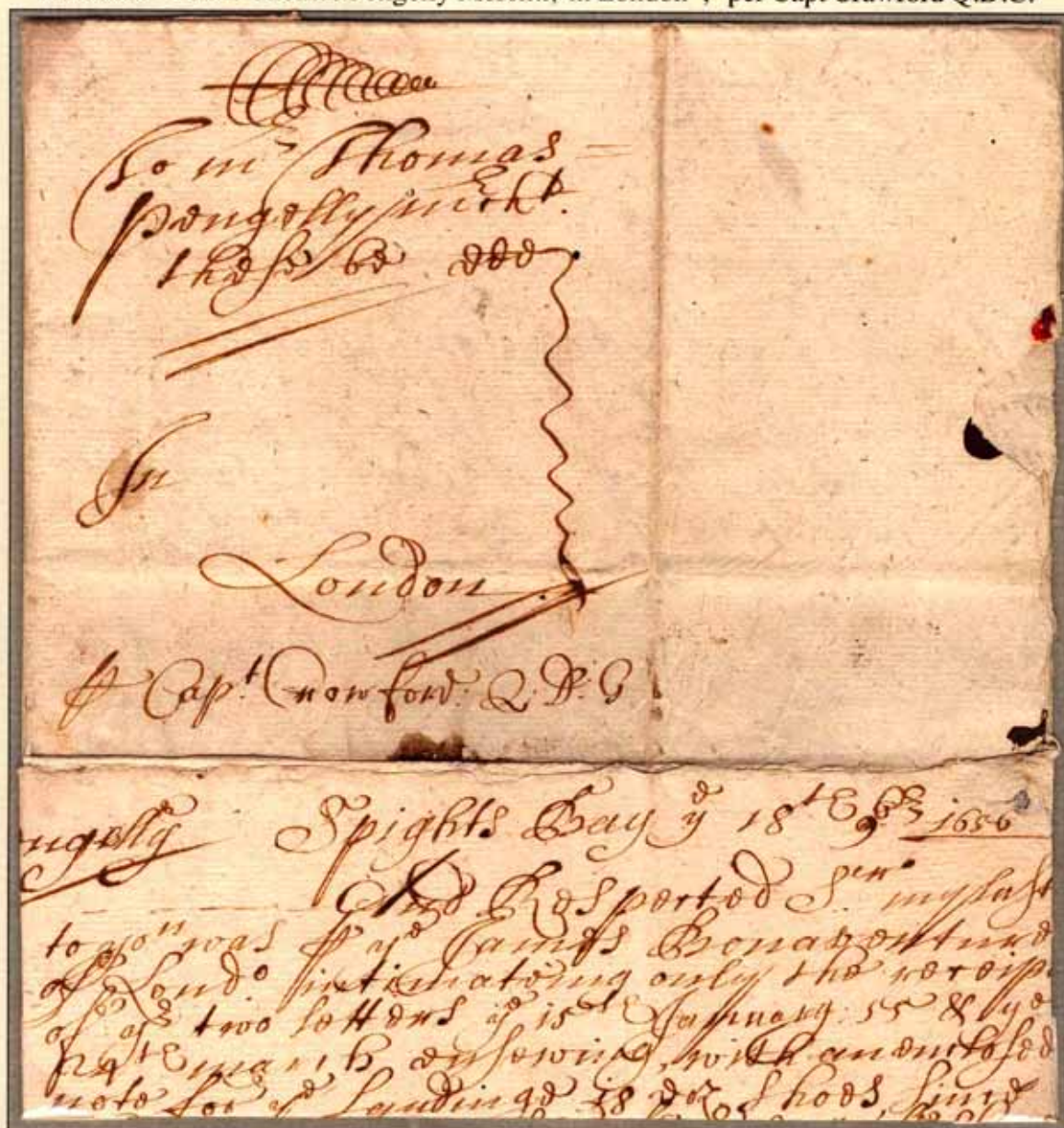
A PDF-file of the entire exhibit can be downloaded from the link shown by scanning this QR code:

1A. The Pre-stamp period - The Early Years (1656-1699)

The first settlers arrived in 1627 and a well organised society was slowly established. Trade with England was important and ships carried the goods to and from the West Indies. Regular mails between Barbados and Great Britain were established at an early date in the island's development and the British Mail Packet Agency in Bridgetown was opened in 1688.

1656 - THE EARLIEST KNOWN MAIL

1656 (18 November) From Merchant Edward Jacob headed "Spights Bay ye 18th 9ber 1656" addressed "To Mr Thomas Pengelly Merch.t, in London", "per Capt Crawford Q.D.C."



RATE: None, the letter was sent before Ship Letters were mentioned for the first time in any Post Office Act (in 1657) and this letter does not seem to have been handled by the Post Office, but was probably delivered privately or through a Coffee House.

**1656 - This is the earliest known letter from Barbados
and one of the earliest recorded letters from the West Indies!**

1656 - THE EARLIEST KNOWN CORRESPONDENCE

The correspondence between Edward Jacob in Barbados and Thomas Pengelly in London contains the two earliest known pieces of mail from Barbados, both are from 1656, one from November and the other from December.

1656 (18 December) From Merchant Edward Jacob headed "Barbados December ye 18th 1656", addressed "To Mr Thomas Pengelly Merch.t, at ye 3 Lions in Canning Street, in London", "per ye Samaritan Q.D.C."



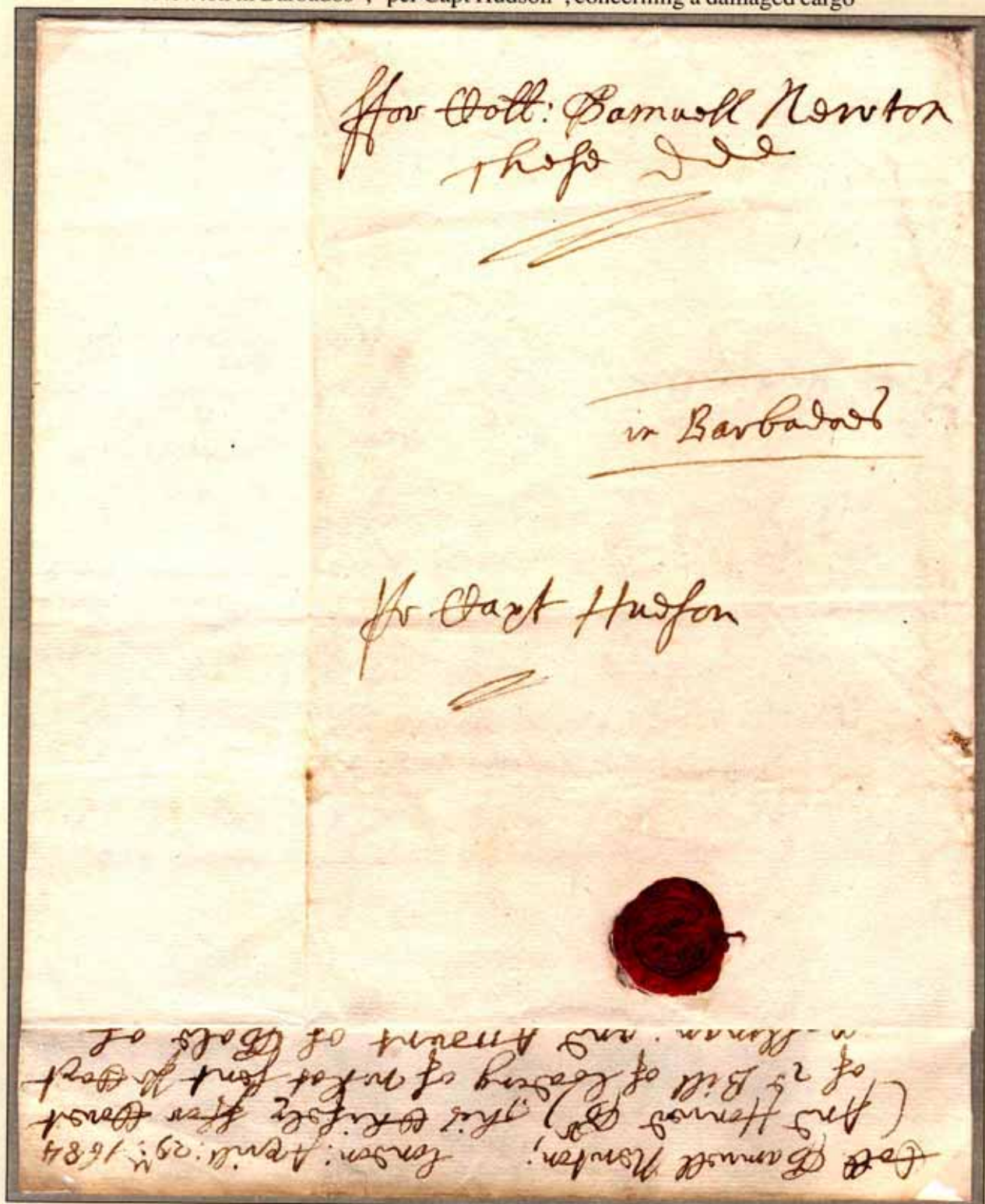
RATE: None, the letter was sent before Ship Letters were mentioned for the first time in any Post Office Act (in 1657) and this letter does not seem to have been handled by the Post Office, but was probably delivered privately or through a Coffee House.

1656 - This is the second earliest known letter from Barbados and one of the earliest recorded letters from the West Indies!

1684 - THE EARLIEST KNOWN MAIL TO BARBADOS

The Newton correspondence consists of some seven letters dated between April 1684 and January 1688, addressed either to Colonel Newton or Mrs Newton in Barbados. It is a fascinating early correspondence showing how mail was carried at the time, and also giving an insight into the early life on Barbados.

1684 (29 April) From Robert Marriott in London addressed to "Coll: Samuell Newton in Barbados", "per Capt Hudson", concerning a damaged cargo



RATE: None, privately carried by a ship's Captain; marked "per Captain Hudson". PROVENANCE: Frank Deakin.

1684 - This is one of the two earliest known letters addressed to Barbados, both being from April 1684.

1686 - VERY EARLY INLAND MAIL

After the first settlers had arrived in 1627, the population grew dramatically and by the end of the 17th century a well organised society had been established with Bridgetown as the commercial centre of the island.

1686 (20 October) Inland from J Hull headed "8ber ye 20th 1686"
addressed "To Mr Roger Gordon, Merchant at the Bridge Town"



RATE: None, the letter was carried by a messenger, probably a slave, to the addressee.
Inland postal service was not introduced until 1852. Before then people had to arrange themselves for their mail to be carried.

"Mr Roger Gordon, I hope this will find you in good health, as I am at this present. I would have been at the Bridge before now but I could not have a convenient opportunity, but if you do not sail on Saturday I will if God permits come and see you before you go. So having no more to add at present but that I am, your ready servant, J Hull".

1686 - This is one of the earliest known inland letters from Barbados.

1688 - THE FIRST POST OFFICE

The British Mail Packet Agency in Bridgetown was opened in 1688. This Agency was a sub-office of the General Post Office in London and it was not replaced by a Colonial Post Office until 1858.

1687 (17 November) London Gazette of November 17 to 21, 1687,
publishing the establishment of the first Post Office in Barbados

Numb. 2296

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday November 17. to Monday November 21. 1687.

THE following Address has been Presented to them that immediate proof of his taking them into his

Grand Visier had been fringed at Constantinople, and the Visier of Babylon put into his place. That the mutinous Army was marched from Bagdad, threatening, that at their arrival at Constantinople, they would try the Fortune of another Prince, since this had been pursued with so many Calamities; and that the Grand Signior, to oppose their designs, had sent for the Scraguier out of Poland, and a Body of Partars by the way of the Black Sea. In the mean time the Inhabitants of Constantinople were under the greatest Apprehensions, what this rising Ferment was like to produce.

Vienna, Nov. 13. The Emperor has received an Express from the Duke of Lorraine, with an account that all things were adjusted with the Deputies of Prince Bishop, relating to Quarters in Champagne. That the Emperor had received a Garrison of 1000 Men, commanded by Count Scherfingberg; That the Troops were disposing of themselves into the other Towns; when being near his Highness, was preparing for his journey to Preiburg, he was present at the Coronation, in whose absence, the chief Command of the Forces would be committed to Count Caraffa, who is, at present, Governor of Upper Hungary. The Debates in the Diet of Preiburg have not been carried on without some Altercations, some of the Deputies insisting, That the ancient Privileges and Rights of the Crown should be maintained; That the Prince to be admitted into the old Form of election; And that he take an Oath to observe the Royal Diploma, containing the Privileges of the Kingdom. And that their Grievances be taken into consideration by the Diet. Against which Resolutions, were made on some Proceedings of Count Caraffa, but the Majority, who were determined, inclinable to the Emperor, or better weighing what the present Circumstances would admit of, were for waiving all Disputes that might disturb his Imperial Majesty, or retard the Business he was come about, thinking it not reasonable to rely upon the Assurances he had given them of his Care of their Rights, and not to distrust their own Security by an undissolvable Diet; which being carried, Count Caraffa, Bishop of Hungary, presented a Memorial to the Emperor, declaring their consent to his Demands, and desiring, would please to name a Day for the Ceremonies to be performed, which is said to be appointed for the 15th Instant, which is the first day of St. Elizabeth's Day, or the day of the King of Hungary, though some are of opinion, it may be deferred some few days longer. Thereby has been very much in favour of his Majesty, and some of the Nobility, to dissuade them from concluding with the Emperor, which have been of very little avail.

All Masters of Ships and others that carry Letters to the Islands of Barbados or Antigua, are to take Notice, That His Majesty will Establish a Post Office in each of the said Islands, of which Captain George Saintlo is Post-Master, unto whom, or his under Officers, they are to deliver their Letters, when they arrive in the said Islands.

Several Houses in the Square, and Hampton Grounds, Westminster, belonging to the Estate of Benjamin Hinton Goldsmith, will be exposed to Sale by Inch of Candle in the South-West Corner House of the Square, on Thursday the 25th of this Instant November, beginning at 9 of the Clock in the Forenoon: The Particulars of the said Houses, their Value, and Title, may be seen at Widow Vernon's Coffee-house in St. Bartholomew-lane, at the Rolls Coffee-house in Chancery-lane, and at King's-square Coffee-house in Greek-street, 'till the time of Sale.

Mr ROBERT VYNNE desires to dispose of his Manor House called Swakeley, near Maidstone, 7 Miles from Windsor, by very fine way over the Commons; it is well furnished with all Offices, Gardens, Orchards, Wood, Water, Dove-houses, Rivers, Fish Ponds, and a Warren; which make it a very Pleasant and Commodious Seat for any Person of Quality. And it may be sold or Lett by Lease with the Land belonging thereto, or what part of it the Purchaser or Taker shall please. He is also desirous that those Persons that have not yet subscribed to his said Proposals, would speak with him, herein, that their standing out may not be any longer an hindrance of their own just Satisfaction, as well as those who have already subscribed, who are by much the greater number.

Advertisements.

Officium B. Mariæ Virg. nuper reformatum & P. V. Pont. Max. Jussu Editum. Ad Iohann. Breviarium Romani Urbis VIII recognoscitur indulgentiis, Oracionibus, Hymnis, & huiusmodi aliis que in indice notantur.

An Agreement between the Church of England and Church of Rome, Evincing from the Concetration of some of Her Sons with their Brethren the Dissenters. Sold by Henry Hills at the Printing-house on the Ditch side in Black-Fryars.

Harmonia Sacra; Or, Divine Hymns and Dialogues: With a Thorough-Bass for the Theorbo-Lute, Bass-Viol, Harpsichord, or Organ. Composed by the Best Masters of the Art and Prelate Age. The Words by several Learned and Pious Persons. Sold by Henry Playford at his Shop near the Temple Church.

A Second Collection of New Songs, with the Thorough-Bass. Sold by John Croucher the Three Kings in Princes Street. Price One Shilling.

A House broke open on the 20th Instant at 3 in the morning, at Wandsworth in Surrey, by several Persons, one a short well let Man, light brown Hair, black Eyes, hawk nosed: Another a tall black Man, pretty well in years, &c. and taken thence a great

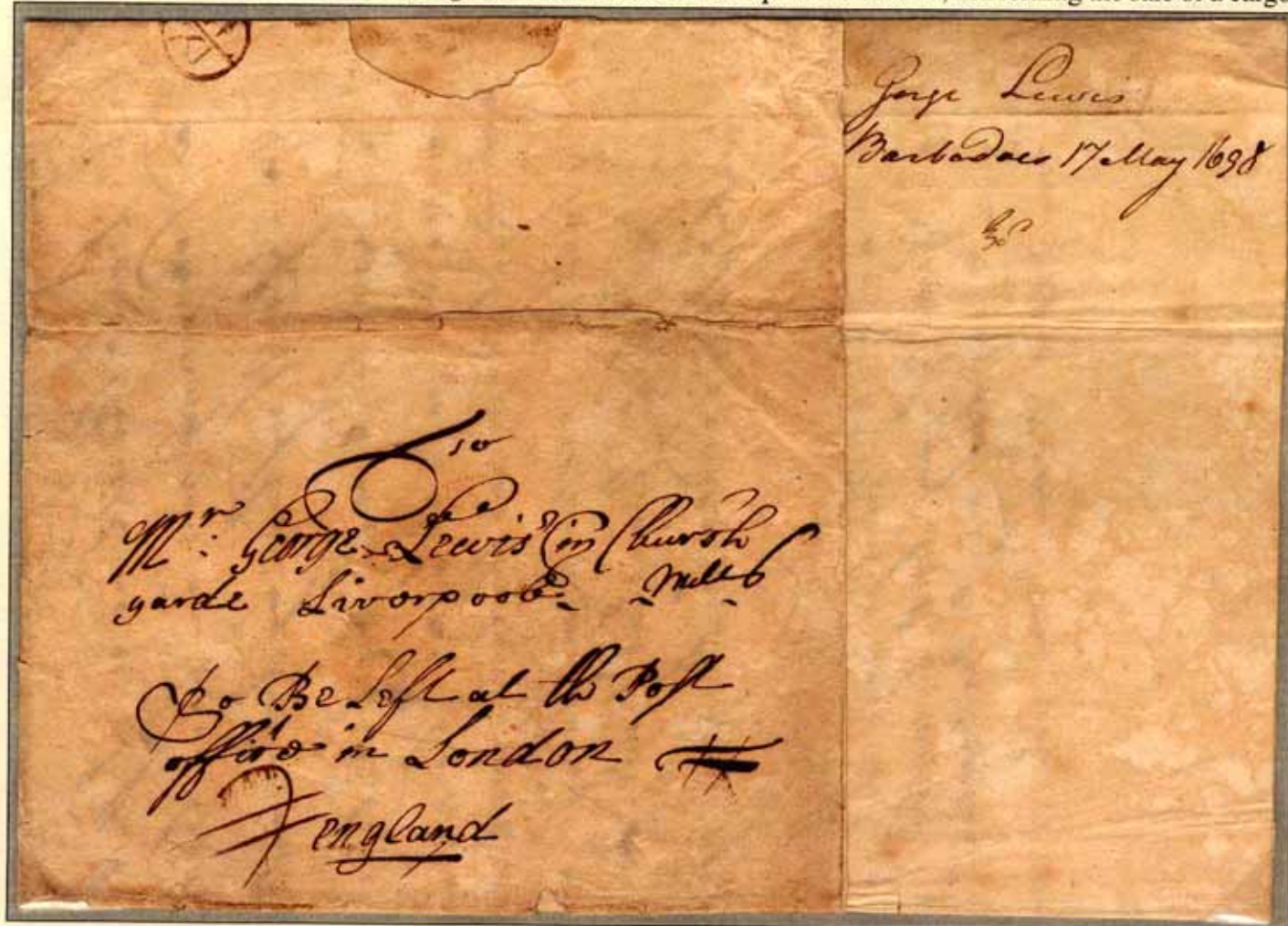
"All Masters of Ships and others that carry Letters to the Islands of Barbados and Antigua, are to take Notice, that His Majesty will Establish a Post Office in each of the said Islands, of which Captain George Saintlo is Post-Master, unto whom, or his under Officers, they are to deliver their Letters, when they arrive in the said Islands"

1688 - The first Post Office in Barbados is established.

1698 - "IN ALL"

When an original rate charge was altered in the early days, the words "In all" were often used as a prefix to indicate the correct amount to be collected from the addressee. After this prefix the amount charged is indicated.

1698 (17 May) Double ship letter from Barbados addressed "To Mr George Lewis, in Church yarde, Liverpool, to be left at the Post office in London, england", with London Bishop Mark "TY.11", concerning the sale of a cargo



RATE: First charged "7"d. but this was deleted and altered to "In all 6"d. (6d. (2x3d.) double inland rate to London 1653-1711)

1698 - A very early letter from Barbados to England, handled by the British Post Office.

1699 - EARLY SHIP MAIL

A distinction between ship mail and packet mail was not established until the Royal Warrant of 1702 introduced a separate rate for packet mail. Up to 1711 there were no extra charges for ship mail to Great Britain; it was just the inland rate from the port of arrival to the destination.

1699 (20 January) Ship letter from Barbados addressed "To Mr Van de Bemde, at his house in ye Pell Mell, In London", "per Capt Lonton", with London Bishop Mark "MR.29", sent by John Blackman regarding affairs in England



RATE: Charged "3"d. (3d. inland rate to London 1653-1711)

1699 - A very early letter from Barbados to England, handled by the British Post Office.

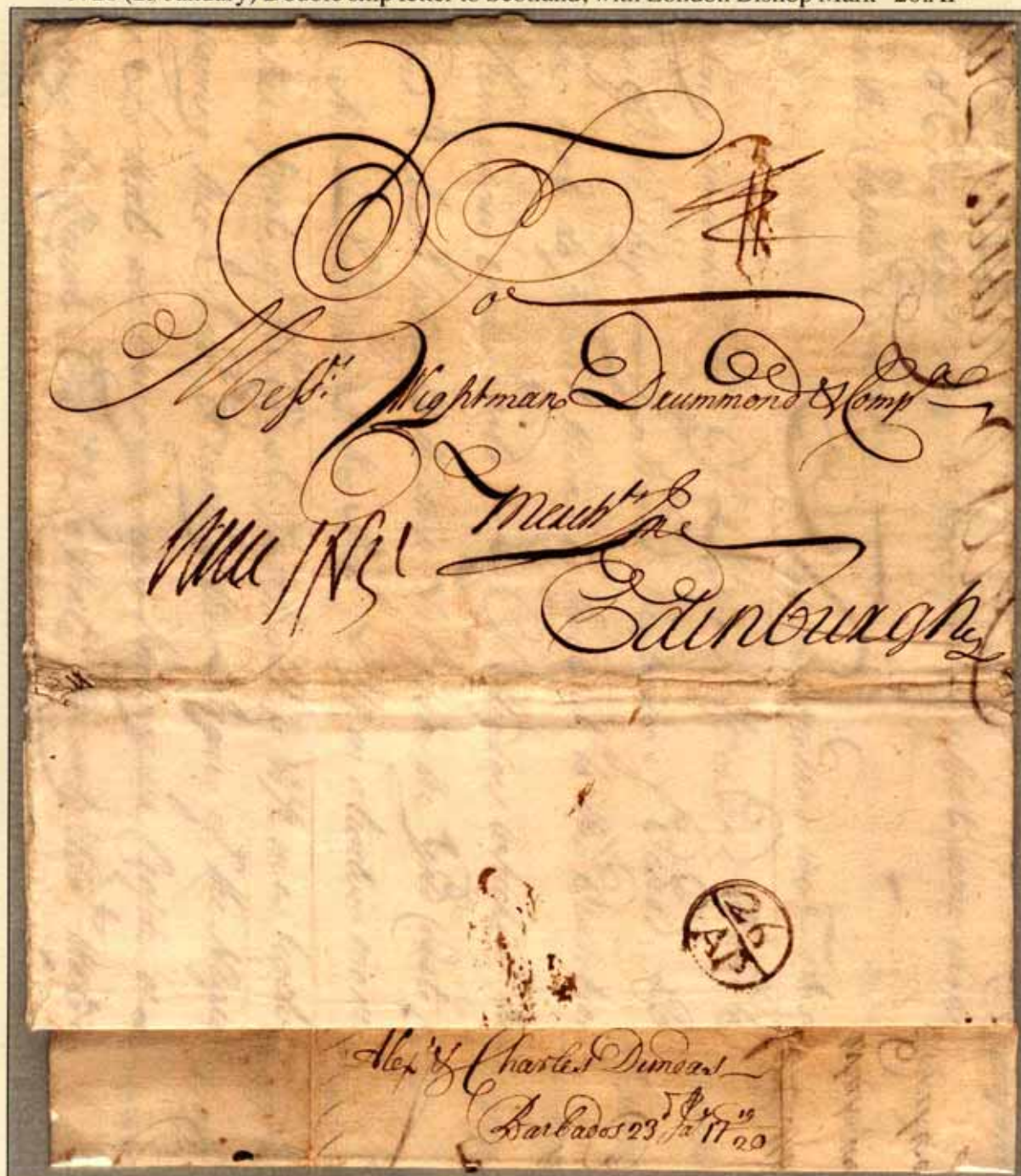
1B. The Pre-stamp period - The 18th Century (1700-1799)

During the 18th century Mail Packets started to carry mail, although there were no packet vessels between 1712 and 1754, but in 1764 Post Office Packets to Barbados were established. The first postmarks were introduced in Barbados.

1720 - SHIP MAIL WITH 1d. MASTER'S GRATUITY

In 1711 a system was introduced which gave a Private Ship's Captain 1d. for each letter he carried, as an inducement to hand over such letters to the Postal Agent at his first port of call in the country to which the letter was addressed. This penny is called the "Master's Gratuity".

1720 (23 January) Double ship letter to Scotland, with London Bishop Mark "26.AP"



RATE: First charged "11"d. but the letter was double so this was deleted and altered to "In all 1N9" (1s.9d.) (1d. Master's Gratuity 1711-1795 + 8d. (2x4d.) double rate to London 1711-1764 + 1/- (2x6d.) double rate from London to Scotland 1711-1764)

1720 - Ship Letter with 1d. Master's Gratuity.

1729 - THE EARLIEST KNOWN MAIL TO NORTH AMERICA

In the early days, most communication from Barbados was with England, but during the 18th century more contacts were established with the growing societies of North America, which of course were also British at this time.

1729 (22 January) Letter addressed "To Mr David Wolf, March.t In, New York", "Per Captain Hutts"



RATE: None, carried by a private ship and delivered privately to the addressee. Endorsed "Per Captain Hutts".

1729 - This is the earliest known letter from Barbados to any other country than Great Britain!

1758 - THE "BARBA" "DOES" DOUBLE LINE POSTMARK (TYPE A2)

For a long time it has been believed that the first postmark in Barbados was introduced in the 1760's. However examples from 1747 and 1758 prove that it must have been introduced much earlier. It was in use until 1798. All the pre-stamp markings were in use in the office of the British Mail Packet Agency but there were very few Packet vessels from Barbados before 1800 so the markings appear mostly on ship mail handled by the Packet Office. A recent discovery in an institutional archive has revealed an even earlier postmark, a straight line BARBADOES, which appears to have been used around 1706. No further examples are known so it is not available on the open market.

**BARBA
DOES**

Double Line
Type A2 (1747-1798)

1758 (12 May) Ship letter to London with BARBA / DOES (type A2) double line , and London Bishop Mark "24.IY"



RATE: Charged "5"d. (1d. Master's Gratuity 1711-1795 + 4d. rate to London 1711-1764). Endorsed "Per Capt Skinner".

1758 - "BARBA" "DOES" double line (type A2). This is the third earliest known example of any postmark from Barbados.

For a listing of all Barbados postmarks, please scan this QR code:



1761 - MAIL VIA THE LONDON PENNY POST

The London Penny Post was started by William Dockwra in 1680 but was declared illegal in 1682, and therefore taken over by the Government. It continued as the Government Penny Post until 1794.

1761(23 December) Letter sent by a midshipman on board the York Indiaman from Barbados to London, handcarried to England and posted in London, with manuscript "Penny Post" and Dockwra-type triangular PENNY POST PAID W marking



RATE: Handcarried from Barbados to London; endorsed "Penny Post", 1d. (London Penny Post rate 1680-1801)

1761 - Letter from Barbados mailed through the London Penny Post.

1764 - INTRODUCTION OF POST OFFICE PACKETS TO BARBADOS

In 1764 the British Post Office established Post Office Packets between Falmouth and Barbados, as well as to certain other islands in the West Indies, and also to some ports in North America.

1764 (12 January) London Chronicle of January 12 to 14, 1764, publishing the establishment of Post Office Packets from Falmouth

VOL. XV.

[41]

No 1102.

The London Chronicle:

O R,

UNIVERSAL EVENING POST.

From THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, to SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1764.

FRIDAY JANUARY 13.

for the county of Devon, to Miss Hort, niece | To put, at the glass, ev'ry feature to school,

34

THE LONDON CHRONICLE for 1764. J.n.1C-12.

vers burglaries, which he has lately committed in that neighbourhood.

Sittings before Sir Charles Pratt, Lord Chief Justice, in and after Hilary Term, 1764.

Middlesex. London.

Wednesday, Jan. 25 Tuesday, Jan. 31

Wednesday, Feb. 1 Friday, — Feb. 3

Tuesday, — 7 Wednesday, — 8

After Term. After Term.

Tuesday, Feb. 14 Wednesday, Feb. 15

D. L. The Jealous Wife, with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. No one's Enemy but his own, with the Citizen.

On Saturday last was performed at Drury-lane Theatre, the tragedy of *Zara*, the part of Lusignan, for the first time, by Mr. Powell, whose performance of this part was very natural and affecting. We have before given it as our opinion, that the powers of this Performer are peculiarly adapted to the expressions of the pathetic. It will not therefore be surprising, that he should do particular justice to the tenderness of those speeches relative to his children, as well as to the feeling remonstrances, in behalf of Christianity, to his new-found daughter Zara. His deportment, as well as elocution, was well adapted to the character; but we could wish, that on the next representation, he would raise his voice something higher, and that he would take particular care to give to his features and eye-brows the marks of age, with a few judicious strokes of chalk and Indian ink. Mr. Garrick was particularly excellent in this art, and gave a new face, as well as manners, to almost every character. Mr. Holland did great justice to the part of

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

JANUARY 7, 1764.

HIS Majesty's Post-Master General having been pleased to establish Three Packet-Boats, at Falmouth, of 140 Tons and 18 Hands each, for the Conveyance of Mails, Expresses and Passengers, to Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Christopher's, Jamaica, Pensacola, St. Augustine, Savanna, Charles-Town, and back to Falmouth.

The first Mail will be dispatched from this Office on the 23d of February next; the second on the 12th of April; the third on the 14th of June; and upon the Return of every Packet, Notice will be given, when the next Mail is to be dispatched from hence, which is calculated for once in two Months, or thereabout.

The Postage of all Letters and Packets sent from London, must be paid upon their Delivery into this Office; the Inland Postage to London, from all Places in Great Britain or Ireland, must also be paid, over and above the said Rates.

The Postage from London to his Majesty's Islands in the West-Indies, is at the Rate of 1s. 6d. for a single Letter; to the whole Continent of America, including Florida, at 1s. per Letter, the double, treble and Ounce Letters and Packets in Proportion; the like Rates will be charged in Return, at this Office, upon the Letters and Packets coming from those Places respectively.

All Letters for any of his Majesty's Islands in the West-Indies, not herein mentioned, may be directed by the Way of Barbadoes, Grenada, or St. Christopher's; and if not so directed, they will be left at St. Christopher's, to be forwarded from thence as Occasion may offer.

By Command of the Post-Master General,
ANTHONY TODD, Secretary.

This Day was published,

Neatly printed in two Pocket Volumes,

Price Five shillings sewed, or Six Shillings bound,
THE REVERIE; or, A Flight to the PARADISE OF FOOLS.

By the Editor of the *ADVENTURES of a GUINEA*.
Printed for T. Becket and P. A. de Hondt in the Strand. Of whom may be had,

CHRYSAL; or the Adventures of a Guinea. The Third Edition, in two Volumes, Price Five Shillings, sewed, or Six Shillings bound.

This Day was published,

In two Volumes, Twelves, Price 5s. sewed,

With Notes and Observations relating to our Colonies, and a Map of Louisiana.

THE HISTORY of LOUISIANA; or of the Western Parts of Virginia and Carolina; containing a Description of the Countries that lie on both Sides of the River Mississippi; with an Account of the Settlements, Inhabitants, Soil, Climate, and Products. Translated from the French, lately published by M. DE PAGE DU PRATZ.

Printed for T. Becket and P. A. de Hondt in the Strand.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

(Being the completest Book of the Kind extant)

This Day was published,

In one large Volume, Folio, Price 3l. bound,

THE GENTLEMAN and CABINET-MAKER'S DIRECTOR. Containing 200 Copper-plates, elegantly engraved from Designs of the most useful and ornamental Household Furniture. Consisting of Chairs, Beds, Sofas, Book-Cases, Li-

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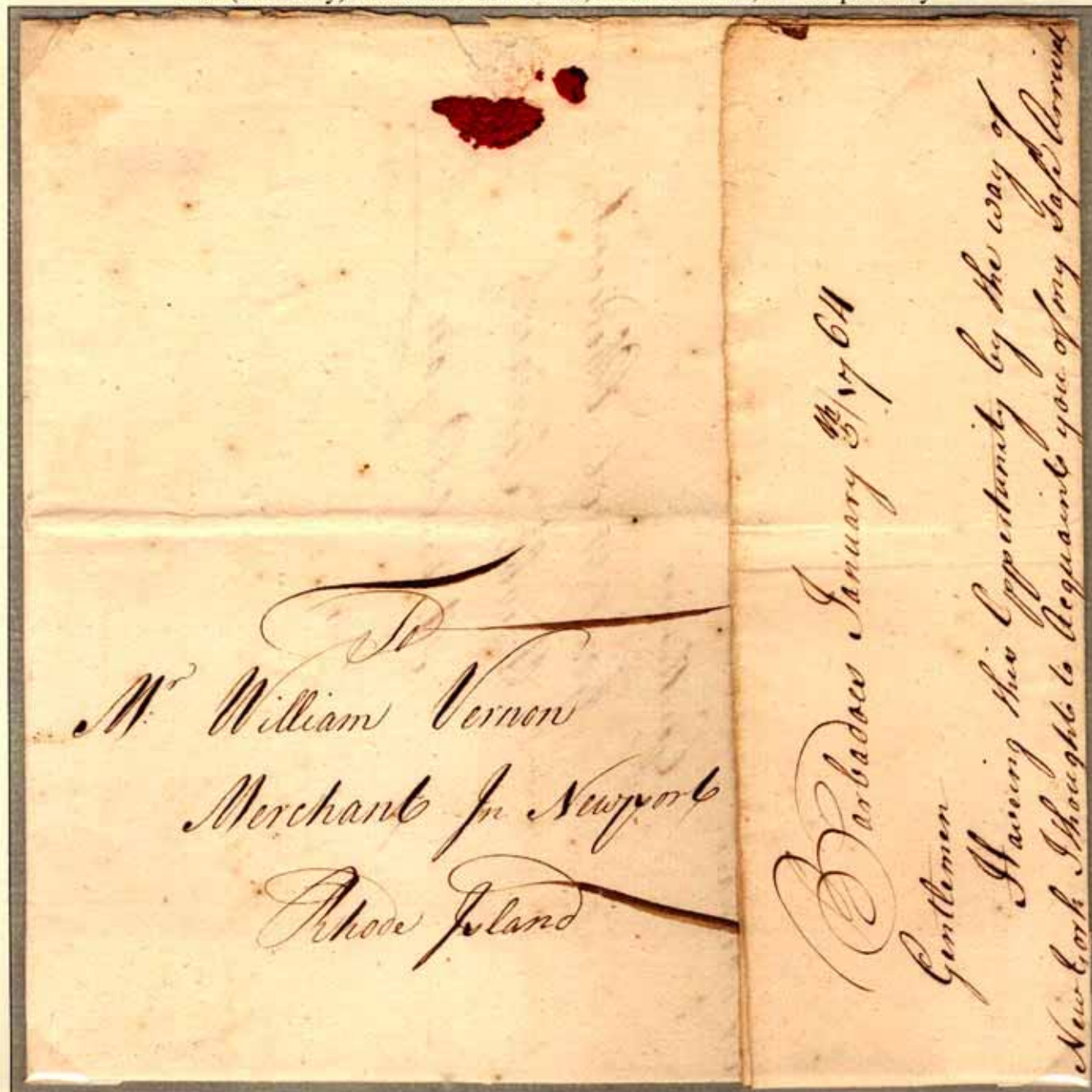
By Command of the Post-Master General, ANTHONY TODD, Secretary."

1764 - Establishment of Post Office Packets to Barbados.

1764 - PRIVATELY CARRIED MAIL

Through history mail has always been carried privately. A friend, relative, business acquaintance or ships's Captain going away, may be asked to carry a letter to his destination, or to a place he may call on his way. Not only is this the cheapest way to send mail, it is often the safest and fastest as well.

1764 (5 January) Letter to Rhode Island, North America, carried privately



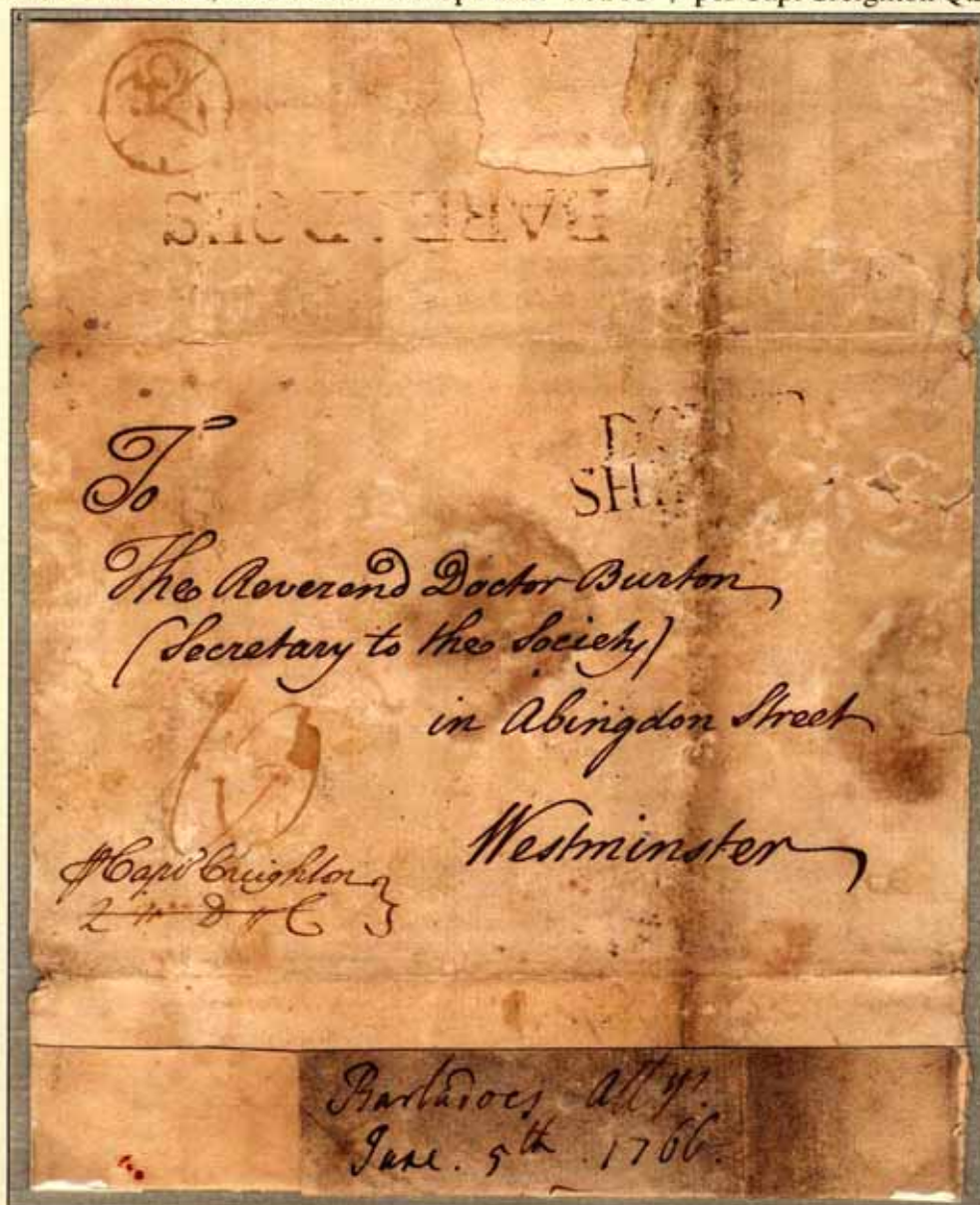
RATE: None, privately carried from Barbados to North America. The first line of the letter explains that it would be privately carried: "Gentlemen, Having this opportunity by the way of New York, I thought to acquaint you of my safe arrival after a passage of nineteen days."

1764 - Privately carried letter from Barbados to Rhode Island.

1766 - "GOD PROTECT THE CAPTAIN"

The number of ships lost, for various reasons, was quite high in the early days. Religion played an important role in the society at that time and by adding the abbreviation "Q.D.C." ("Quem Deus Conservet", latin for "Whom God may protect") after the Captain's name on a letter, it was hoped that it would reach its destination safer.

1766 (5 June) Triple ship letter to London with BARBADOES (type A1) large straight line, DOVER SHIP LRE, and London Bishop Mark "30.AU", "per Capt Creighton Q.D.C."



RATE: Charged "10"d. (1d. Master's Gratuities 1711-1795 + 9d. (3x3d.) triple rate to London 1765-1783). Endorsed "per Capt. Creighton Q.D.C."

1766 - This is the second earliest known example of a ship letter marking on a letter from Barbados.

For a listing of ship letter and packet letter rates, please scan this QR code:



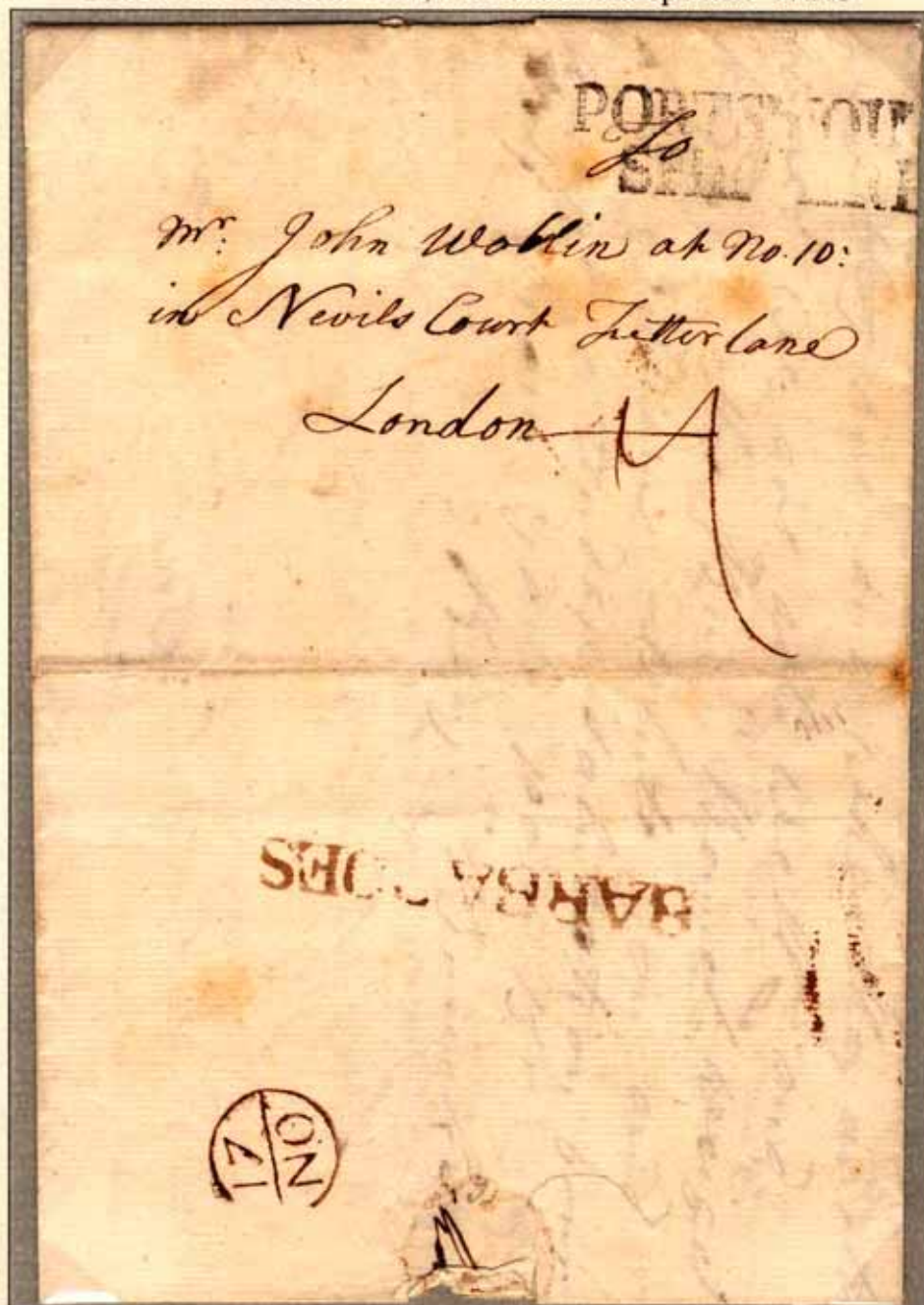
1770 - THE "BARBADOES" LARGE STRAIGHT LINE POSTMARK (TYPE A1)

This postmark has only been recorded to have been in use between 1765 and 1770 and it is very scarce. The period of use is in the middle of the period of use of the double line postmark (type A2) and only 10 examples of type A1 have been recorded. It was probably discontinued because of its size; it was difficult to get a well inked impression of it and it took too much space on the letter.

BARBADOES

Large Straight Line
Type A1 (1765-1770)

1770 (20 September) Ship letter to London with BARBADOES (type A1) large straight line, PORTSMOUTH SHIP LRE, and London Bishop Mark "17.NO"



RATE: Charged "4"d. (1d. Master's Gratuity 1711-1795 + 3d. rate to London 1765-1783)

1770 - BARBADOES large straight line (type A1), a rare marking!
This is one of the latest known examples.

1772 - MISSENT MAIL

Pre 19th century missent mail is quite unusual, mainly because the quantity of mail sent was relatively small but also because of the system that the addressee paid the postage, greater care was taken to assure that all letters arrived at their destination without detours.

1772 (23 June) Ship letter from London to Madeira, missent to Barbados, with BARBA / DOES (type A2) double line, two strikes, DEAL SHIP LRE, London Bishop Mark "14.DE", and manuscript "received 7th January 1773"



RATE: First charged "4"d. but this was deleted and altered to "In all 1N4" (1s.4d.). Endorsed "Per the Rebecca, Capt'n Birch". The letter was sent from London to Barbados and then back to London again before being sent to Madeira. It was in transit for more than six months!

1772 - Letter from London to Madeira, missent to Barbados.

1774 - BRITISH SHIP LETTER MARKINGS

From about 1765 ship letters addressed to or routed through Great Britain normally received a ship letter marking, to distinguish them as ship letters and to explain the charges. A large number of British ship letter markings have been recorded since every port has had a number of markings. These markings make it much more easy to separate ship letters from packet letters.

1774 (29 August) Double ship letter to London via Deal, with BARBA / DOES (type A2) double line, DEAL SHIP LRE, and London Bishop Mark "5.IA"



RATE: Charged "7"d. (1d. Master's Gratuity 1711-1795 + 6d. (2x3d.) double rate from Deal to London 1765-1783)

1774 -Ship letter to London with DEAL SHIP LRE marking.

1774 AND 1794 - EARLY INWARD MAIL

Pre 1800 mail to Barbados is quite scarce; most of it has not survived the tropical climate and only items that were removed from the tropics soon after they arrived there, have survived.

1774 (24 March) Paid packet letter from Ireland to Barbados, with ATHLONE straight line, large Dublin Bishop Mark "MR.28", and red circular POST PAID



1774 - Paid packet letter from Ireland to Barbados.

RATE: Marked "Post Paid 1s/10d" (4d. rate from Athlone to Dublin 1711-1784 + 6d. from Dublin to London 1711-1797 + 1/- packet rate 1765-1797)

1794 (1 January) Military letter from London to Lieut Watkins, 15th (Brigade), Barbadoes

1794 - Military letter from London to Barbados.



RATE: None, probably carried by a Naval vessel.

1775 AND 1788 - HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT FREE MAIL

For many years members of both Houses of Parliament were able to send and receive letters without charge, using the "FREE" Frank system. This system ceased upon the adoption of the Uniform Penny Post in 1840.

1775 (April 25) Free ship letter from Barbados to London, with BARNARDCASTLE, FREE and "7JY" Bishop mark

**1775 & 1788 -
Houses of Parlia-
ment Free Mail.**

RATE: Zero rate, letters addressed to a member of the House of Lords, Sir James Lowther Bart Earl of Lonsdale, a Barbados plantation owner whose father Robert was a former Governor of Barbados.



1788 Free packet letter from Barbados to London, with BARBA/DOES double line (A2), FREE S, and London AU.18.88 datestamp



1778 AND 1796 - EARLY MAIL TO MADEIRA AND BRITISH GUIANA

Trade was not only carried out with England and North America - there were regular opportunities to buy from and sell goods to other places as well, and Madeira and British Guiana were two of those places.

1778 (9 June) Packet letter from Barbados to Madeira via London, with London Bishop mark "7.OC" and manuscript "Recd the 31 Octob". It contains an order for "3 hogsheads of your best Madeira wine"



RATE: Charged "1N" (1s.) (1s. packet rate to England 1765-1797). There is no indication of a charge between London and Madeira.

1778 -Packet letter to Madeira.

1796 (2 August) Letter to Demerara, British Guiana, "per Sloop Flyer", concerning the sale of a cargo of Catfish, and if there is interest in more fish



RATE: None, privately carried by a small vessel sailing for British Guiana. Endorsed "per Sloop Flyer".

1796 -Letter to British Guiana.

1783 - FORWARDING AGENTS - ENGLAND

A Forwarding Agent is a person or firm who undertakes to see that the goods or correspondence of another are transported without himself acting as the carrier. The official Postal system prior to 1874 for the transport of mail from one country to another was unreliable, expensive and slow, and the public, and particularly business houses, frequently preferred to use private means of communication rather than the Mail Packets. The Forwarding Agent would hand a letter directly to the captain of a ship for transmission either to its destination or to another forwarding agent en route.

1783 (30 July) Letter from Barbados to Ireland, handled by Forwarding Agent in Bristol endorsed "Bristol 9th September 1783. Forwarded by Sir your very humble Serv.t John Morgan", with BRISTOL straight line, and Dublin Bishop Mark "SE.14"



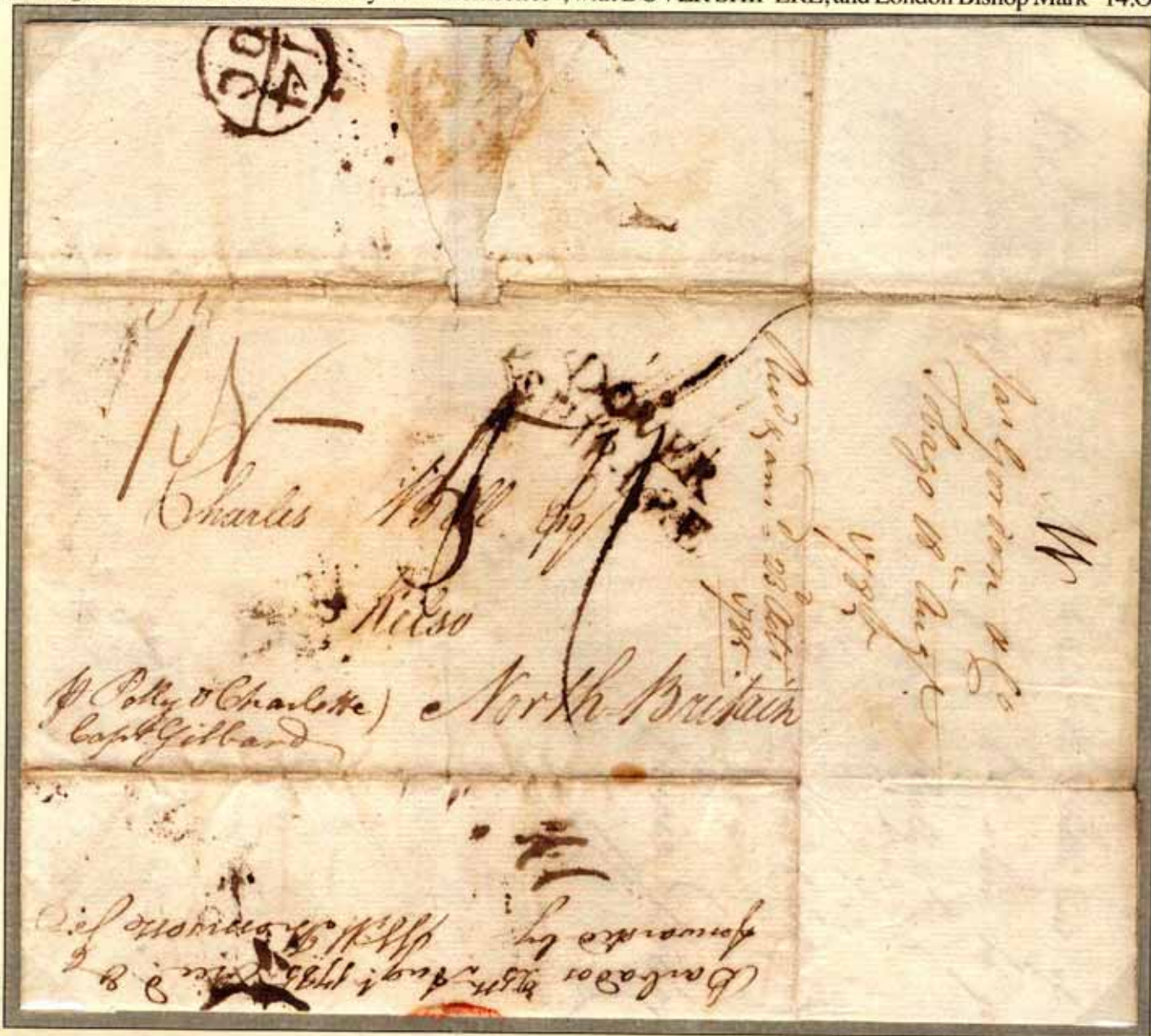
RATE: Carried privately from Barbados to Bristol where it entered the General Post. First charged "10"d., then "1/-", both being deleted and altered to "1/2" (1s.2d.) (4d. rate from Bristol to London 1711-1784 + 6d. rate from London to Dublin 1711-1797 + 4d. rate from Dublin to Cork 1711-1784)

1783 - Letter from Barbados to Ireland, handled by Forwarding Agent in England.

1785 - FORWARDING AGENTS - BARBADOS

A Forwarding Agent is a person or firm who undertakes to see that the goods or correspondence of another are transported without himself acting as the carrier. The official Postal system prior to 1874 for the transport of mail from one country to another was unreliable, expensive and slow, and the public, and particularly business houses, frequently preferred to use private means of communication rather than the Mail Packets. The Forwarding Agent would hand a letter directly to the captain of a ship for transmission either to its destination or to another forwarding agent en route.

1785 (18 August) Ship letter from Tobago to Scotland, handled by Forwarding Agent in Barbados endorsed "Barbados 25th Aug. 1785, Rec.d & forwarded by Will Thomson Jr", with DOVER SHIP LRE, and London Bishop Mark "14.OC"



RATE: First charged "5"d., then "7"d. was added, both being deleted and altered to "1N-" (1s.) (1d. Master's Gratuity 1711-1795 + 4d. rate from Dover to London 1784-1795 + 7d. rate from London to Kelso 1784-1795). Endorsed "per Polly & Charlotte, Capt. Gilbard".

1785 -Ship letter from Tobago to Scotland, handled by Forwarding Agent in Barbados.

1794 AND 1797 - EARLY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES

After the War of Independence in 1776, the United States of America was formed. Trade with the islands in the West Indies continued as before, and many vessels sailed between the American east coast and islands in the West Indies.

1794 (20 February) Ship letter to New York via Boston, with BOSTON straight line, and Boston Bishop Mark "2.AP"



1794 -Ship letter to New York.

RATE: Charged "24" cents (4 cents Ship rate 1792-1799 + 20 cents inland rate between 250 and 350 miles 1792-1799)

1797 (4 July) Ship letter to Alexandria, VA, via Boston, handled by Forwarding Agent in Barbados endorsed "Barbados July 22 1797, Forwarded by Gent.n your mo(st) ob(edient) Serv.t David Martin", with Boston Bishop Mark "4.SE"

1797 -Ship letter to Alexandria, Virginia, handled by Forwarding Agent in Barbados.



RATE: Charged "30" cents (4 cents Ship rate 1792-1799 + 25 cents inland rate over 450 miles 1792-1799 + 1 cent drop rate?)

1C. The Prestamp period - The 19th Century, Pre-stamp & Unpaid mail (1800-1879)

During the 19th century a number of new postmarks were introduced and the postal rates became less complicated. And in 1852 stamps were introduced, and the old charge system was more and more replaced by a prepaid system.

1800 - THE "BARBADOES" DATED DOUBLE LINE POSTMARK (TYPE A3)

This mark was introduced in 1799 to avoid fraudulent insurance claims and it is the first dated postmark from Barbados. It was only in use in 1799 and 1800, probably because it was too impractical to change the date. Subsequently, it is the rarest of all Barbados postmarks, only four examples have been recorded.

BARBADOES**DEC 11800**

Dated Double Line
Type A3 (1799-1800)

A rare marking.

Four examples recorded.

1800 (20 November) Ship letter from Baltimore, USA, to British Guiana, via Barbados, handled by Forwarding Agent in Barbados endorsed "Barbados 22 Dec. 1800. Forwarded by yr friends Seed & McClare, with BARBADOES DEC.15 1800 (type A3) dated double line



RATE: Carried privately from Baltimore to Barbados where it was handed over to the Packet Office.
Charged "4d" (4d. inter-island rate from Barbados to the other islands and British Guiana 1711-1891)

PROVENANCE: Urwick.

1800 - BARBADOES dated double line (type A3), a rare marking!
Only 4 known, this being the latest recorded example.

1801 AND 1812 - THE "BARBADOES" SMALL STRAIGHT LINE POSTMARK (TYPE A4)

This marking was introduced in 1801 to replace all the earlier markings which were by now obsolete or worn out. This was to be the last undated postmark from Barbados and it was in use until being replaced by the Fleuron datestamp in 1812.

1801 (13 April) Packet letter to Bath, with BARBADOES (type A4) small straight line



1801 - BARBADOES
small straight line
(type A4). The earliest
recorded date.

RATE: Charged "1/9" (1s.9d.) (1/- packet rate to Falmouth 1797-1804 + 9d. rate from Falmouth to Bath 1801-1805). The rate was paid in Bath and the letter was re-directed to South Lincolnshire and first charged "7"d. but this was deleted and altered to "10"d.

1812 (January) Double packet letter to London, with BARBADOES (type A4) small straight line, and London double rimmed circle "B 20 FE 20 1812" in red

BARBADOES

Small Straight Line
Type A4 (1801-1812)

1812 - BARBADOES small
straight line (type A4).
The latest recorded date.

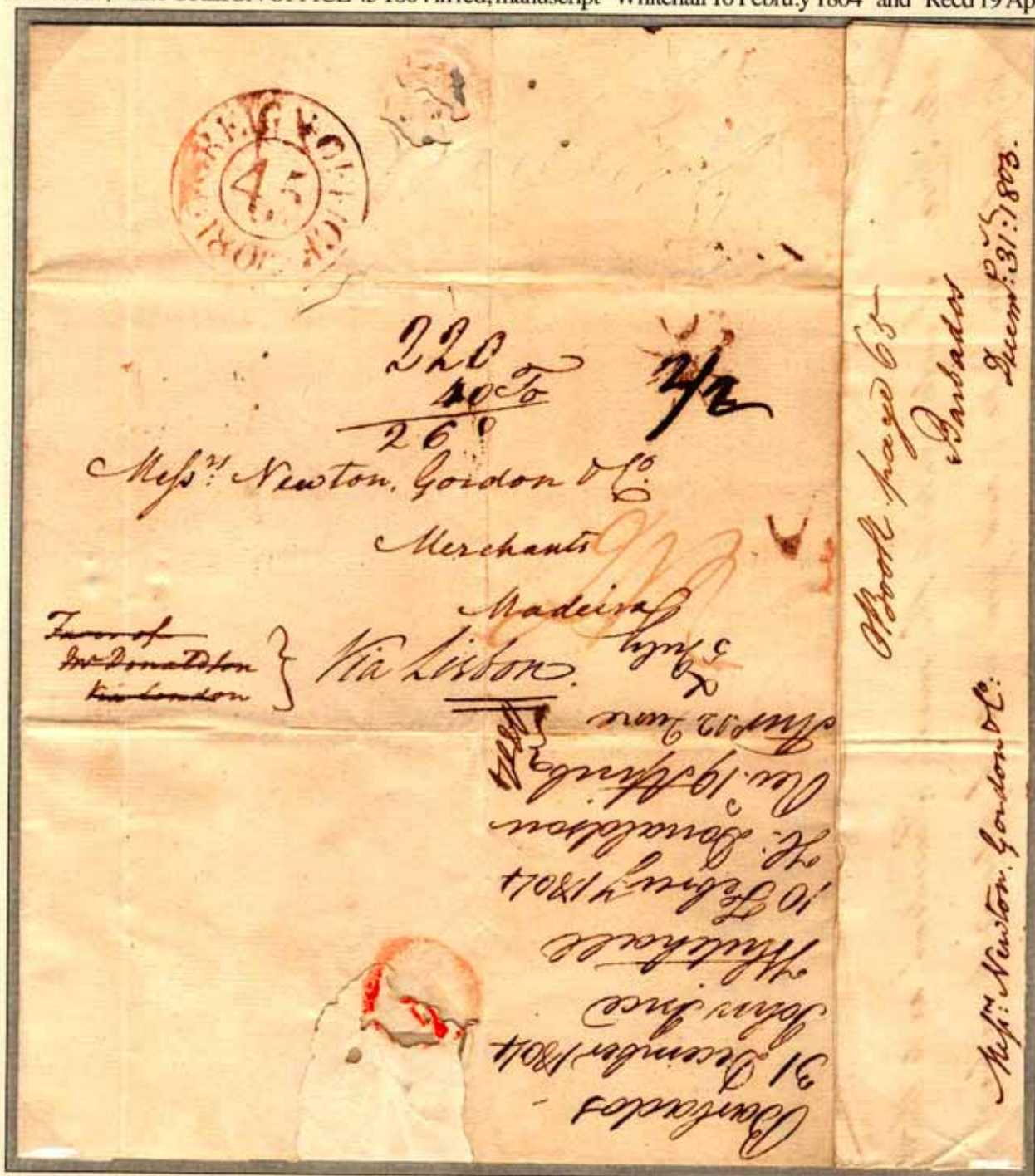


RATE: Charged "4/-" (4s. (2x2s.) double packet rate to London 1805-1812)

1803 - THE RED STAR MARK

Red ink was used for rate marks indicating that postage had been paid. If a rate mark had been written in black ink, which would indicate that postage was unpaid, but it should have been in red ink because the postage was paid, a red "Star" was occasionally used to cancel the black rate, and the rate was written in red instead.

1803 (31 December) Red Star on packet letter to Madeira via London, endorsed "Favor of Mr Donaldson, via London" and "Via Lisbon", with FOREIGN OFFICE 45 1804 in red, manuscript "Whitehall 10 February 1804" and "Recd 19 April 1804"



RATE: First charged "2/2" (2s.2d.) in black but this was deleted with a red Star and altered to "2/2" in red denoting that postage had been paid (1s.8d. packet rate to London 1797-1805 + 6d. GPO rate from London to Lisbon); charged "260" Reis (rate from Lisbon to Madeira)

1803 - Red Star on packet letter to Madeira via London.

1806 AND 1839 - BRITISH PACKET LETTER MARKINGS

In 1802 Packet Letter markings were introduced and they were used on vessels hired by the British Post Office to carry mail. The first types were simple straight lines "PACKET LETTER" but later types indicate either port of arrival, place of origin or both.

1806 (17 November) Packet letter to Scotland, with PACKET-LETTER applied on board the packet vessel to England, London circle DEC 29.1806, Edinburgh circle JAN.1807.1



1806 - PACKET-LETTER
marking applied on the
packet vessel to England.

RATE: First charged "2/-" (2s. packet rate to London 1805-1813) but this was deleted and altered to "2/4" (2s.4d.) (1s.1d. packet rate to Falmouth 1805-1813 + 1s.3d. rate from Falmouth to Edinburgh via Bristol 1805-1812)

1839 (5 July) Packet letter to London, re-directed to Bakewell, with PACKET-LETTER in red applied on board the packet, London circle 25 AU 25 1839, boxed POSTAGE NOT PAID TO LONDON

1839 - Boxed PACKET-LETTER
marking in red applied on
the packet vessel to England.



RATE: First charged "2/2" (2s.2d.) but this was deleted and altered to "3/-" (2s.2d. packet rate to London 1813-1840 + 10d. rate from London to Blakewell, Derbyshire 1812-1839)

1808 AND 1815 - MAIL ENTERING THE GENERAL POST ON OTHER ISLANDS

At times there were few direct mail packets to England, and in those cases it was sometimes quicker to let a friend or a small vessel going to one of the other islands in the West Indies, to carry mail to that island and post it there.

1808 (27 October) Packet letter from Barbados to London, posted on Antigua, with ANTIGUA NOV.4.1808 large Fleuron, and London single rimmed circle "JAN.15. 1809" with code letter "c", in red



RATE: Carried privately to Antigua where it was posted. Charged "4/-" (4s. (2x2s.) double packet rate to London 1805-1812)

1808 - Packet letter from Barbados to London, posted on Antigua.

1815 (24 February) Double packet letter from Barbados to Lancaster, posted on St Thomas, with ST THOMAS MAR.20.1815 large Fleuron, and endorsed "Per Charlotte Pkt"



RATE: Charged "4/8" (4s.8d. (2s.6d. (2x1s.3d.) double packet rate to Falmouth 1813-1840 + 2s.2d. (2x1s.1d.) double inland rate from Falmouth to Lancaster 1812-1839)

1815 - Double packet letter from Barbados to Lancaster, posted on St Thomas.

1812 AND 1814 - THE "BARBADOES" FLEURON DATED POSTMARK (TYPE A5)

In 1812 the Fleuron datestamp replaced type A4 and this is the first circular datestamp in the postal administration of Barbados. It was in continuous use up to 1836 by which time it had become very worn. Clear strikes of this postmark are very scarce. It is possible that there were two datestamps with slightly different size.

1812 (14 February) Double packet letter to London, with BARBADOES 14.FE.14 1812 (type A5) Fleuron, and London circle "A 3 AP 3 1812" in black



Fleuron
Type A5 (1812-1836)

**1812 - BARBADOES
Fleuron (type A5). The
earliest recorded date.**

RATE: Charged "4/-" (4s.
(2x2s.) double packet rate to
London 1805-1812)

1814 (1 February) Packet letter from "Havannah", Cuba to London, via Barbados, with BARBADOES 1.AP.1 1814 (type A5) Fleuron, and London "F 19 MY 19 1814" in red



**1814 - Packet letter
from Cuba to London
via Barbados, with
BARBADOES
Fleuron (type A5)**

RATE: Endorsed
"Havannah 1 Feby 1814".
It was carried privately
from Cuba to Barbados
where it was handed over to
the Packet Office. Charged
"2/2" (2s.2d. packet rate to
London 1813-1839)

1813 AND 1831 - TRANSIT MAIL

From time to time, and in particular during periods of war, the mail was sent safe but rather long ways, and Barbados was used as a transit island during some periods. Ten Packet vessels were lost in 1812-13 during the war with America.

1813 (24 May) Ship letter from Liverpool to St Lucia, via Barbados, with BARBADOES 10.AU.1813 (type A5) Fleuron



**1813 - Ship letter
from Liverpool to St
Lucia via Barbados,
with BARBADOES
Fleuron (type A5)**

RATE: Charged "1/6"
(1s.6d.) (1s. rate from
Liverpool to British port
of departure + 6d. ship
rate 1814-1819) + also
charged "4"d. (4d. inter-
island rate 1711-1891,
from Barbados to St
Lucia)

1831 (16 August) Letter from Jamaica to Grenada via St Thomas and Barbados, with BARBADOES 26.NO.1831 (type A5) Fleuron

**1831 - Letter from
Jamaica to Grenada
via St Thomas and
Barbados, with
BARBADOES
Fleuron (type A5)**



RATE: Marked KINGSTON
JAMAICA COMMERCIAL
ROOMS and FORWARDED
BY H N GAGE & Co. ST
THOMAS, and "Per Packet
Schooner E T Ellicott, Wm
Day". Charged "1/8"
(1s.8d.)

1814 - THE LEEWARD ISLAND FALMOUTH DATESTAMP

Between 1810 and 1843, the Falmouth Packet Office used a set of datestamps on incoming packet mail to indicate their origin. They show the country (or island) of origin, the letter F and a date, and they were always applied in green. Mail from Barbados would not normally receive this marking since the island was not one of the Leeward Islands.



LEEWARD ISLAND F

1814 (9 November) Packet letter to Scotland, with LEEWARD ISLAND F JA.3.1815 in green applied in Falmouth, Edinburgh octagonal JAN.8.1815 in red, boxed "Add ½" Scottish toll marking



RATE: Charged "2/5" (2s.5d.) + ½d. (1s.2d. packet rate to Falmouth 1813-1840 + 1s.3d. rate from Falmouth to Stirling 1812-1839 + ½d. Scottish Toll 1813-1839). CARRIED BY: Grace Packet, dep. Falmouth 1/10 1814, arr. Barbados 27/10. Dep. Barbados 10/11, arr. Falmouth 2/1 1815.

1814 - Packet letter from Barbados to Scotland, with LEEWARD ISLAND F in green.

1815 - THE "PAID TO ENGLAND" MARKING (TYPE PD1)

"PAID TO ENGLAND" markings were used in many of the islands in the West Indies, mostly on mail treated under the "Withdrawn Ship Letter" scheme of 1814-1815, which is one of the most obscure charges in the history of the British Postal system. A ship letter had to be taken to the Post or Packet Office, and a charge equal to one third of the packet rate (rounded down to the nearest halfpenny) had to be paid. The letter was marked with the "PAID TO ENGLAND" marking, and the sender could then send the letter by any ship he chose. The "PAID TO ENGLAND" marking used in Barbados is very rare, only one example is recorded!

1815 (29 APRIL) The Barbados "PAID TO ENGLAND" (type PD1) marking in red on double withdrawn ship letter to Lancaster, with BARBADOES AP.29.1815 (type A5) Fleuron, and SHIP LETTER LIVERPOOL Crown



PAID TO ENGLAND
Type PD1 (1815)

Very rare. One example recorded!



RATE: Marked "1/6" (1s.6d.) in red, underneath the Crown, indicating that the withdrawn ship letter rate had been paid (single packet rate to Falmouth 1s.3d. 1813-1839 + single inland rate Falmouth to Lancaster 1s.1d. 1813-1839 = total 2s.4d. divided by three rounded down to nearest halfpenny = 9d. Double rate = 2x9d. = 1s.6d.). Charged "1/4" in black (1s.4d.) (2x8d. double inland rate from Liverpool to Lancaster 1813-1839)

**1815 - The only known example of the Barbados
"PAID TO ENGLAND" marking (type PD1) - Unique!**

1818 - OUNCE LETTERS

Prior to 1840, most postal rates were based on the number of sheets. One sheet paid a single rate, two sheets a double rate and so on. A letter could also be calculated by the ounce; one ounce equalled four sheets and paid a quadruple rate.

1818 (17 October) 1¼ ounce packet letter to Scotland, with BARBADOES 17.OC.1818 (type A5) Fleuron, Edinburgh single rimmed circle "DE.5.1818" in red, and boxed "½" Scottish toll marking



RATE: Marked "1¼ oz", charged "12/1" (12s.1d.) + ½d. (6s.3d. (5x1s.3d.) 1¼ oz packet rate to Falmouth 1813-1840 + 5s.10d. (5x1s.2d.) 1¼ oz rate from Falmouth to Edinburgh 1812-1839 + ½d. Scottish Toll 1813-1839)

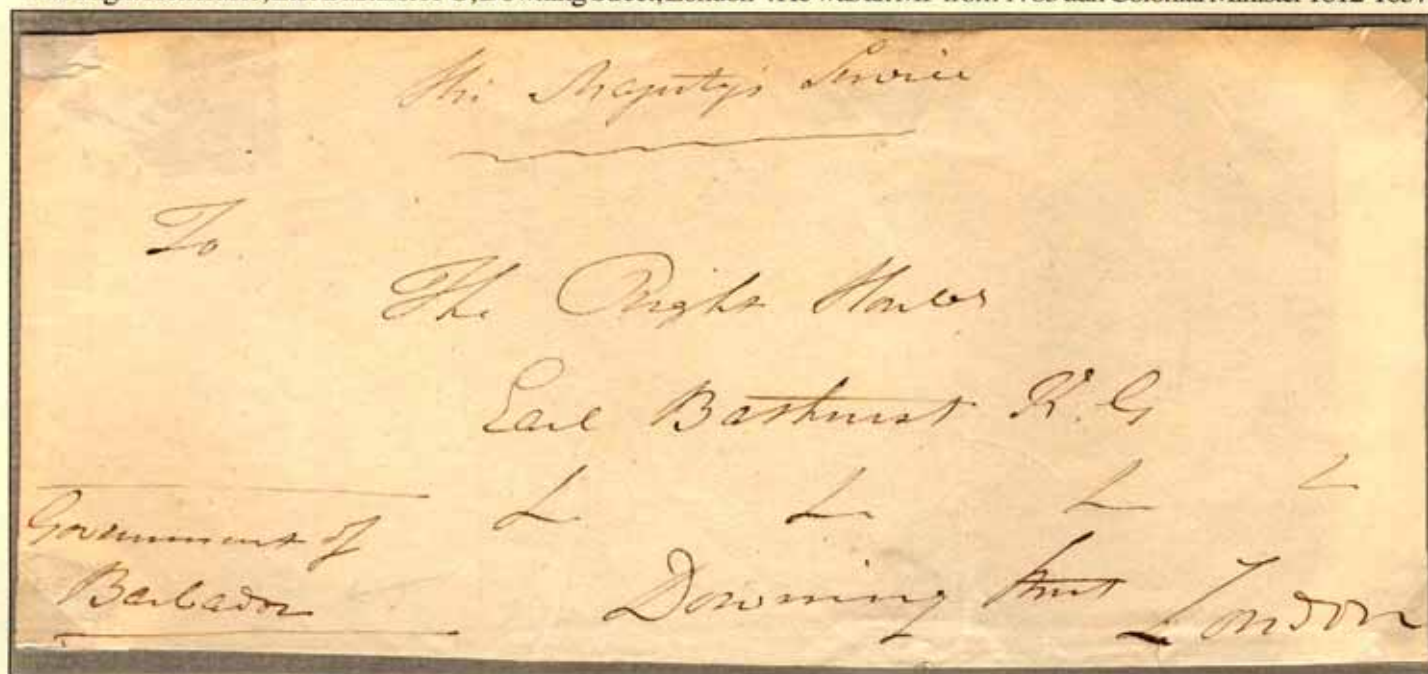
PROVENANCE: Benwell.

1818 - Ounce letter to Scotland, marked "1¼ oz". Most unusual.

1820 - O.H.M.S. MAIL

Official mail between Government Departments of the British Empire and the Colonial Government in England was forwarded without charges during most of the Colonial period. For this reason, very little has survived and the number of early O.H.M.S. items from Barbados is very small indeed.

1820(c) O.H.M.S. letter to London, endorsed "His Majesty's Service" and "Government of Barbados", addressed to "The Right Honorable, Earl Bathurst K G, Downing Street, London". He was an MP from 1783 and Colonial Minister 1812-1837



RATE: None, official mail marked "His Majesty's Service" and "Government of Barbados".

1820 - O.H.M.S. letter from Barbados to London.

1828 AND 1833 - THE RED CROWN MARK

When it was necessary to alter the amount charged on a letter, the alteration was occasionally accompanied by a "Crown" impressed in red, particularly during the early part of the 19th century. The Crown mark seems to have been used especially to re-charge letters, first charged as single letters but which were found to be double letters. 1828 (25 September) Re-charged double packet letter to Germany, with BARBADOES SP25.1828 (type A5) Fleuron



1828 - Red Crown on re-charged double packet letter to Germany.

RATE: First charged "2/2" (2s.2d.) but this was deleted in manuscript and with a red Crown and altered to "4/4" (4s.4d.) (2 x 2s.2d. double packet rate to London 1813-1840). The letter is addressed to Germany, care of an address in London. It was sent under cover from London to Germany.

1833 (8 January) Re-charged double ship letter to London, with COVE SHIP LETTER and London FE.21.33

1833 - Red Crown on re-charged double ship letter to London.

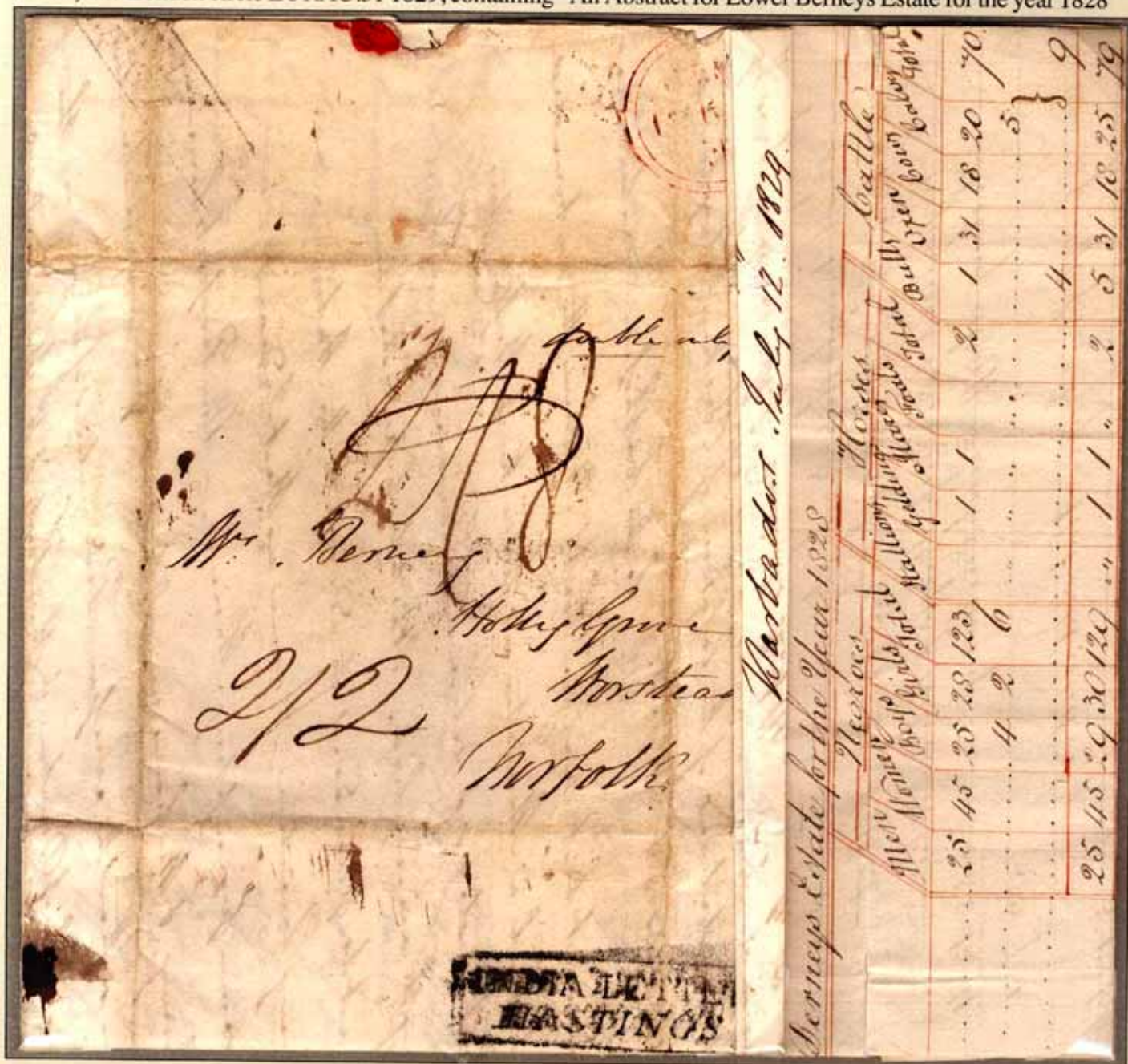


RATE: First charged "1/11" (1s.11d.) but this was deleted in manuscript and with a red Crown and altered to "3/10" (3s.10d.) (1s.4d. (2x8d.) double ship rate to England 1819-1854 + 2s.6d. (2x1s.3d.) double rate from Cove to London 1812-1839)

1829 - INDIA LETTER MARKINGS

India Letter markings were applied on mail from India, the Far East and Australia, but also on some mail from Africa and South America. Mail from the West Indies occasionally received India Letter markings by mistake.

1829 (12 July) Double ship letter to Norfolk, with INDIA LETTER HASTINGS, SHIP LETTER HASTINGS (rather faint) and London circle E 31.AU.31 1829, containing "An Abstract for Lower Berneys Estate for the year 1828"



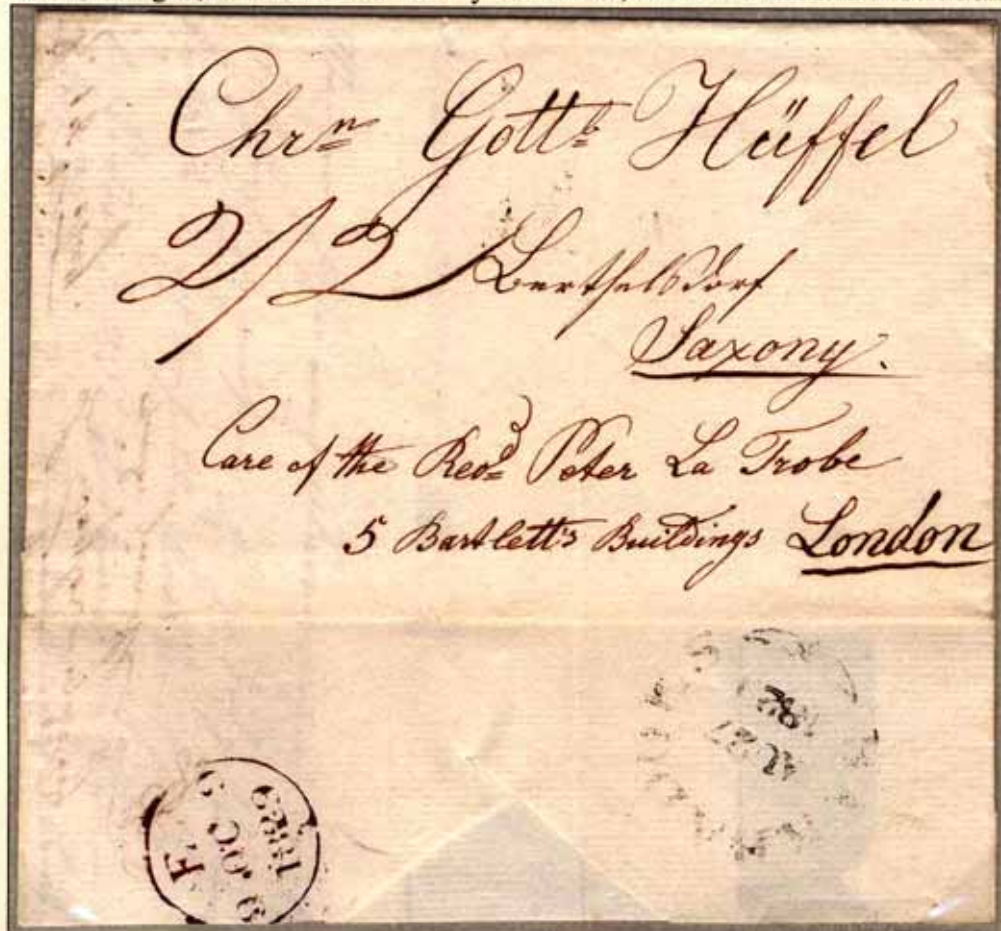
RATE: Endorsed "Double only". First charged "2/8" but this was deleted and altered to "2/2" (2s.2d.) (1s.4d. (2x8d.) double ship rate to England 1819-1840 + 10d. (2x5d.) double rate from Hastings to Norfolk). By mistake it received an India Letter marking and the initial postal rate charged was based on that. The mistake was discovered and a Ship Letter marking was applied and the postal rate re-calculated.

1829 - INDIA LETTER marking applied by mistake on ship letter from Barbados.

1829 AND 1845 - MAIL TO GERMANY

Mail to Germany from the British West Indies is uncommon pre 1850. There were no natural connections and very few German subjects had settled or established businesses there. But that changed dramatically during the second half of the 19th century.

1829 (27 August) Packet letter to Germany via London, with BARBADOES AU.27 1829 (type A5) Fleuron

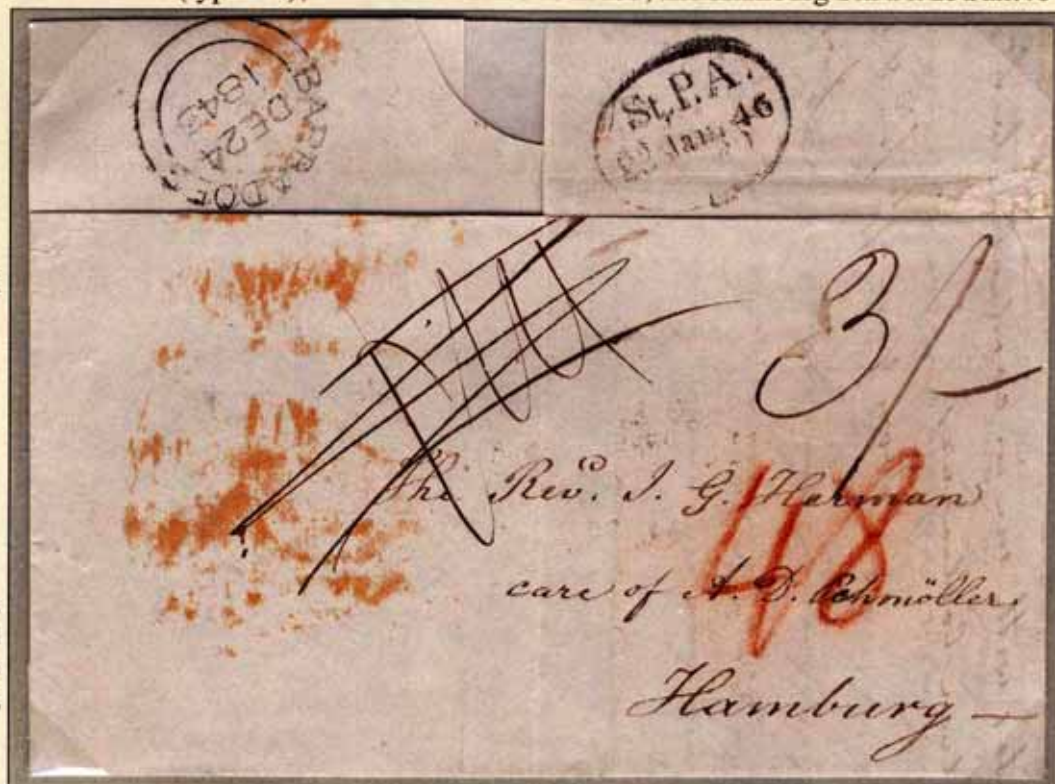


1829 - Packet letter to Germany.

RATE: Charged "2/2" (2s.2d. packet rate to London 1813-1840). The letter is addressed to Germany, care of an address in London. It was sent under cover from London to Germany.

1845 (24 December) Double packet letter to Hamburg, with BARBADOES DE.24.1845 (type A7), London 20.JA.1846 in red, and Hamburg St.P.A. 23 Jan.46

1845 - Double packet letter to Germany.



RATE: Charged "3/-" (3s.) (2x1s. double packet rate to England 1840-1854 + 2x6d. double rate England to Hamburg 1841-1846), converted to "48" Schillinge.

1829 AND 1847 - DISINFECTED MAIL

Right up to the 20th century there were constant outbreaks of yellow fever in the West Indies. The fear of diseases being spread through mail had been around for a long time and by disinfecting the mail with smoke through slits, it was believed that any such threats would be avoided.

1829 (31 July) Disinfected packet letter to London, with BARBADOES 31.JY. 1829 (type A5) Fleuron



1829 - Packet letter to London with disinfection slits through front and back to enable smoke disinfection.

RATE: Charged "2/2" (2s.2d. packet rate to London 1813-1839); marked "Single".

1847 (23 February) Disinfected packet letter to Edinburgh, with BARBADOES FE.23.1847 (type A7)

1847 - Packet letter to Edinburgh with disinfection slits through front and back to enable disinfection, written by an Army Officer on board a ship in quarantine in Barbados.



RATE: Charged "1/-" (1/- packet rate to Great Britain 1840-1854).

1833 AND 1849 - MAIL TO THE IONIAN ISLANDS AND INDIA

Mail to far-away countries from Barbados is very scarce and the postal rates are very complicated, especially prior to 1840 but in general until Barbados joined the UPU in 1881.

1833 (12 April) Paid letter from Barbados to the Ionian Islands, with A.T.F. Angletorre, Naples 13.6.1833 and Corfu 12.6.1833



1833 - Paid letter to the Ionian Islands.

RATE: Marked "Pd 1/11" (Paid 1s.11d) in red denoting that postage had been prepaid and "6" in red indicating ship rate to England (8d. ship letter rate to England 1819-1840 (including 2d. Master's Gratuity) + 1s.3d. GPO rate from England to the Ionian Islands)

1849 (29 July) Paid packet letter to India, with BARBADOES JY27.1849 (type A7) and London PAID 22.AU 22.1849 in red

1849 - Paid packet letter to India.



RATE: Endorsed "per mail Steamer via Southampton". Marked "2/- paid" in red denoting that postage had been prepaid (1/- packet rate to Great Britain 1840-1854 + 1/- packet rate from Great Britain to India 1840-1856)

1837 AND 1840 - MAIL TO BARBADOS FROM ST KITTS AND ITALY

Most of the mail addressed to Barbados was sent from Great Britain. Occasionally other countries of origin are found.

1837 (5 December) Unpaid letter from St Kitts to Barbados, with ST KITTS DE.11 1837 Fleuron



**1837 - Unpaid letter from
St Kitts to Barbados.**

RATE: Charged "4" d. (4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891)

1840 (24 May) Paid packet letter from Italy to Barbados, headed "Sorrento May 24, 1840", privately carried to London, with London Twopenny Post "T.P. Ebury St", London PAID 7 JY.7 1840 in red

**1840 - Paid packet letter
from Italy to Barbados.**



RATE: Privately carried to London and mailed there. Marked "P 1/-" (Paid 1/-) in red denoting that postage had been prepaid (1/- packet rate to Barbados 1840-1854)

1838 - MAIL SENT THROUGH THE LONDON TWOPENNY POST

Mail carried privately to England would normally be handed over to the Post Office upon arrival. If the person carrying the letter was going to the same city as the letter, it would be handed over to the Local Post Office.

1838 (7 June) Privately carried letter headed "Barbadoes 7 June 1838", handed over to the London Local Post, with BOW JY.23.1838 circle in red, and 8 NT 8 JY.23.1838 indented type in red



RATE: Handstamped charge mark "3"d. (3d. unpaid local London rate at the London Twopenny Post 1801-1839).

The letter mentions: "Not being in time for the packet, I intend to send this by a member who will sail to London tomorrow".

1838 - Letter from Barbados sent through the London Twopenny Post.

1838 AND 1843 - THE "BARBADOES" SERIFED DOUBLE ARC DATED POSTMARK (TYPE A6)

In 1838 this postmark replaced the by now very worn Fleuron (type A5) datestamp, and it remained in use until 1850 although it had been joined by type A7 in 1845. Clear strikes of this postmark are very scarce.

1838 (5 January) Packet letter to London, with BARBADOES JA.5.1838 (type A6), and London 27 FE 27 1838



**1838 -
BARBADOES
serifed double
arc (type A6).
The earliest
recorded date.**

RATE: Charged
"2/2" (2s.2d. packet
rate to London 1813-
1839)

1843 (10 December) Ship letter to Grenada, with BARBADOES DE.10.1843 (type A6)



Serifed Double Arc
Type A6 (1838-1850)

**1843 - Ship letter to
Grenada with
BARBADOES serifed
double arc (type A6).**

RATE: Endorsed per "Steamer
10th December". Charged "4"d.
(4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891)



1842 AND 1843 - PREPAID PACKET MAIL TO BARBADOS

With the Great Post Office Reform of 1839-1840, prepayment of mail from Great Britain became much more common, whether going inland or overseas. And this includes mail to the West Indies and Barbados.

1842 (30 January) Paid letter to Barbados, with boxed MIS-SENT TO LIVERPOOL, Keswick JA.31.1842, Liverpool JA.31.1842, and London PAID FE.1.1842 in red



1842 - Paid letter from England to Barbados, mis-sent to Liverpool.

RATE: Endorsed "Paid Jan.y 30 1842". Marked "P 1/-" (Paid 1/-) in red denoting that postage had been prepaid (1/- packet rate to Barbados 1840-1854). Letter addressed to Queen's House, Barbadoes which was the Headquarters of the Commander in Chief of the British troops from 1780.

1843 (15 February) Paid letter to the Governor of Barbados, with London PAID 15.FE.15 1843 in red, and m/s "Rcd March 16 1843"

1843 - Paid letter from England to the Governor of Barbados.

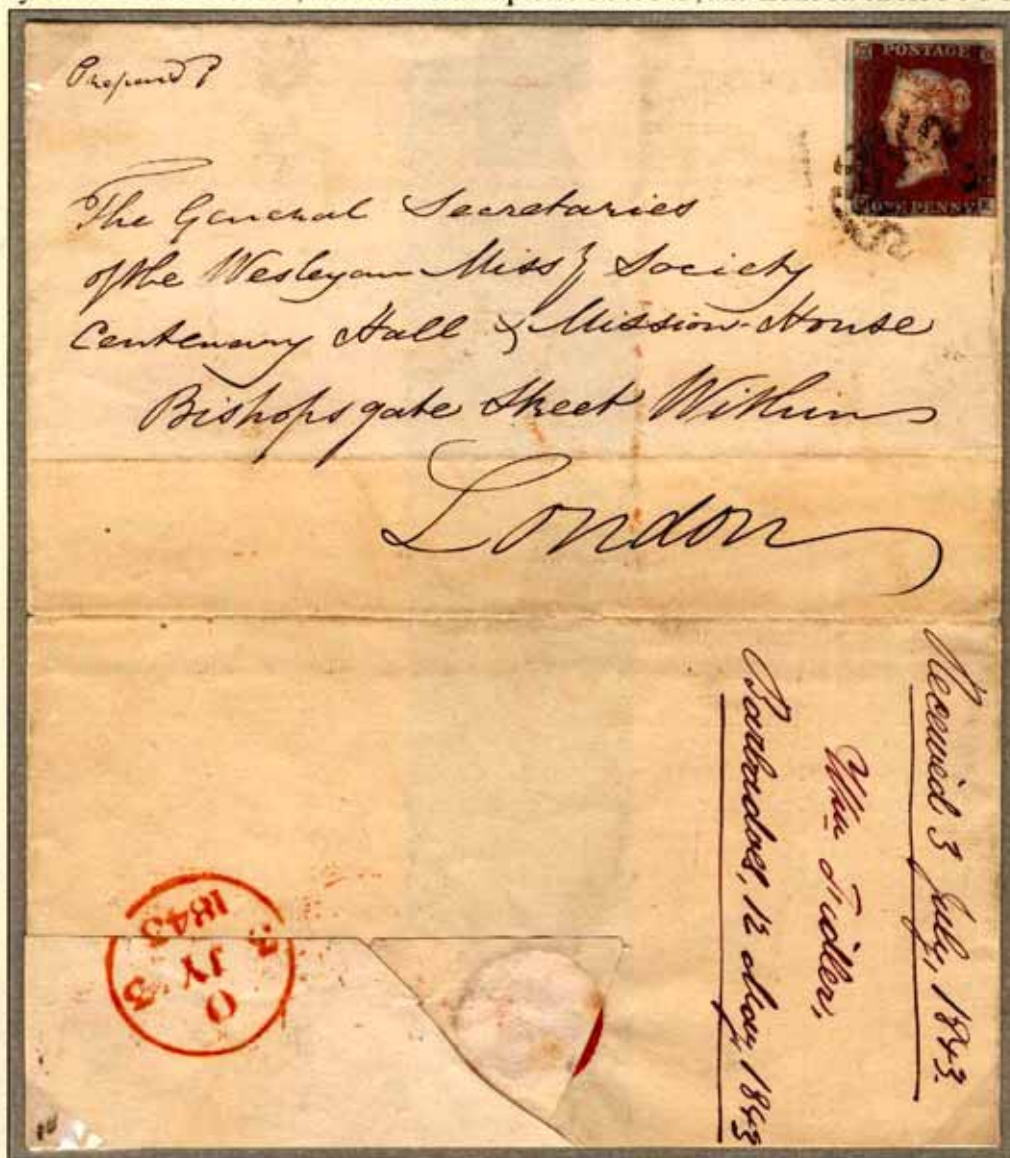


RATE: Endorsed "Paid 1/-". Marked "1/-" in red denoting that postage had been prepaid (1/- packet rate to Barbados 1840-1854). Letter addressed to His Excellency Sir Charles E Grey, Government House, Barbadoes.

1843 - PREPAID PRIVATELY CARRIED MAIL

With the introduction of the Uniform Penny Post in Great Britain in 1840, with the effect that the postal rate for a $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter was 1d. to anywhere in the country, it became very easy and much more economical to send a letter with a friend, relative or ship's captain who was going to England, and put a British 1d. stamp on the letter to pay the inland postage. This should be compared with the official Packet rate which had been reduced to 1/- in 1840.

1843 (12 May) Prepaid letter headed "Barbadoes 12 May 1843" to London, with a GB 1841 Queen Victoria 1d. stamp tied by black Maltese Cross, and Wolverhampton JY.3.1843, and London circle 3 JY 3 1843 in red



RATE: Endorsed "Prepaid 1d.". Privately carried from Barbados to England. 1d. (1d. British inland rate 1840-1918)

**1843 - Letter from Barbados to London prepaid with a GB 1d. stamp.
The earliest known letter from Barbados with a postage stamp!**

1845 AND 1851 - THE "BARBADOES" SANS-SERIEFED DOUBLE ARC DATED POSTMARK (TYPE A7)

This was the last postmark to be introduced by the British Mail Packet Agency. It was produced in 1845 and when the Mail Packet Office closed in 1858, it was handed over to the Colonial Post Office where it remained in use until 1887.

1845 (24 November) Packet letter to London, with BARBADOES NO.24.1845 (type A7)



Sans-serifed Double Arc
Type A7 (1845-1858 +
1858-1887 by Colonial P.O.)

1845 - BARBADOES sans-serifed double arc (type A7). One of the earliest recorded dates. It was delivered to the G.P.O. in London 8 August 1845.

RATE: Endorsed "per Packet".
Charged "1/-" (1/- packet rate to Great Britain 1840-1854)

1851 (13 June) Packet letter to England, with BARBADOES JU.13.1581 with year error (type A7), and West Farleigh and Maidstone JY.7.1851



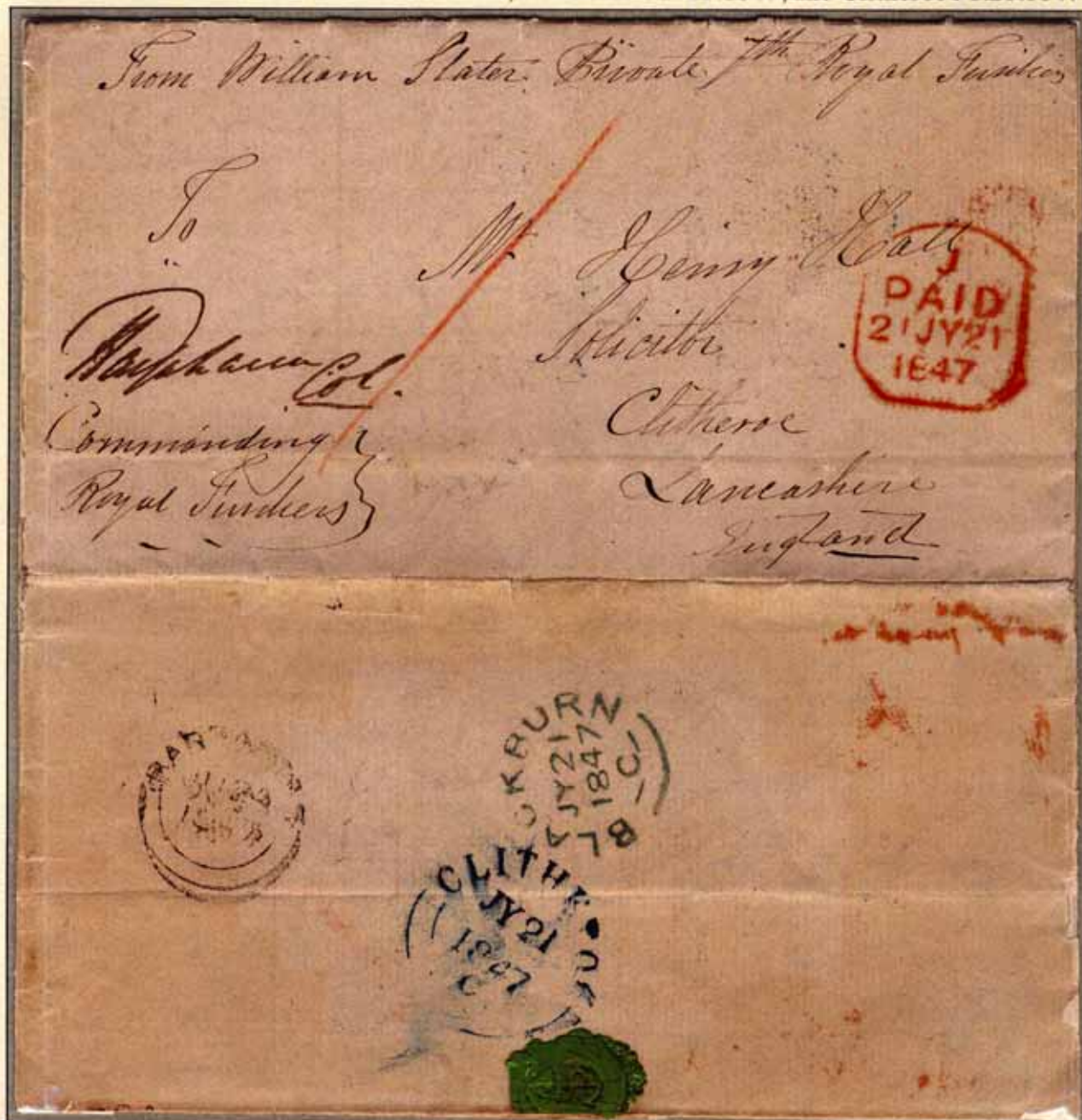
1851 - BARBADOES sans-serifed double arc (type A7) with year error "1581". The only known example!

RATE: Charged "1/-" (1/- packet rate to Great Britain 1840-1854)

1847 - SOLDIER'S CONCESSIONARY MAIL

From time to time, many Soldiers were stationed throughout the British Empire including the West Indies. The high rates of postage were a real hardship to serving personnel and their families and concessionary rates were introduced as early as 1795, the rate for prepaid mail being 1d. for Soldiers, Seamen and Non-commissioned Officers. All concessionary mail had to be counter-signed by the Commanding Officer and the sender had to write his name and rank on the address side of the letter.

1847 (24 June) Prepaid Soldier's letter to England, with BARBADOES JU.24. 1847 (type A7), and London PAID 21.JY.1847 tombstone in red, Blackburn JY. 21.1847, and Clitheroe JY.21.1847



RATE: Endorsed "From William Slater, Private, 7th Royal Fusiliers" and counter-signed "F Farquharson, Colonel, Commanding Royal Fusiliers". Marked "1" d. in red denoting that postage had been prepaid (1d. Concessionary Soldier's rate 1795-1898)

PROVENANCE: Sattin.

1847 - Prepaid Soldier's Concessionary letter from Barbados to England.

1847 AND 1850 - PACKET MAIL TO MADEIRA AND FRANCE VIA ENGLAND

Mail to countries in Europe and many other parts of the world was sent to England for onward transmission. Postal rates pre UPU were in many cases complicated and often a combination of the rate to England + the rate from England to the destination.

1847 (9 July) Packet letter from Barbados to Madeira via London, with BARBADOES JY.9.1847 (type A7), "Detained for Postage No.6378", and London PAID 31.AU.1847



**1847 - Packet letter
from Barbados to
Madeira via London.**

RATE: Charged "2/10" (2s. 10d.) (1/- packet rate to England 1840-1854 + 1s. 10d. packet rate from England to Madeira 1849-1859); charged "160" Reis in Madeira.

Boxed "Detained for Postage No.6378" in red; manuscript "Returned for Postage" in red; black charge mark "2/10" crossed out and replaced by red charge mark "2/10" after the postage had been paid.

1850 (16 March) Double packet letter to France via London, with BARBADOES MR.16.1852 (type A7) and COLONIES & c ART.13

**1850 - Packet letter from
Barbados to France via London.**



RATE: Endorsed "per Steamer". Charged "30" décimes (=3 Francs) for ½ oz. (1.50 Francs rate per ¼ oz. for mail from the British West Indies according to Article 13 of the British-French Postal Convention)

1848 AND 1849 - PREPAID MAIL

For most of the British Colonies letters could be sent either prepaid or unpaid until the latter half of the 19th century. When a letter was sent unpaid, it was the duty of the postal clerk to enter the amount of postage to be paid by the addressee in black ink on the letter, whereas if the postage was prepaid it was entered in red ink.

1848 (28 April) Paid double packet letter to London, with BARBADOES

AP.28.1848 (type A7), and London PAID 23 MY 23 1848 in red



**1848 - Prepaid double
packet letter to London.**

RATE: Endorsed "Prepaid" and "per Packet". Marked "2/-" in red denoting that postage had been prepaid (2/- (2x1/-) double packet rate to Great Britain 1840-1854)

1849 (27 August) Prepaid ship letter to USA, with BARBADOES

AU.27.1849 (type A7), and NEW YORK SHIP SEP.9 7cts



1849 - Prepaid ship letter to USA.

RATE: Endorsed "Prep:d" and "per Steamer". Marked "1/- paid" in red denoting that postage had been prepaid (1/- ship rate to the east coast of the United States) + charged 7 cents (2cents ship rate + 5cents US inland rate)

1848 AND 1877 - THE "BARBADOS SHIP-LETTER" MARKING (TYPE D2)

This marking was produced by the GPO in 1847 to be used on incoming ship letters to separate them from packet letters. It was never used much and is rare; only five examples are recorded.

1848 (28 June) Ship letter from England to St Vincent via Barbados, with "BARBADOS SHIP-LETTER" marking (type D2), BARBADOES SP.21.1848 (type A7), and manuscript arrival date "27 Sept 48"



RATE: Endorsed per "Brig Frances". Charged "8"d. (ship rate from England to the West Indies 1840-1854). PROVENANCE: Hackmey.

**1848 - "BARBADOS SHIP-LETTER" marking (type D2).
The earliest recorded example. A rare marking, only 5 known!**

1877 (7 May) Inland ship letter to Christ Church, with "BARBADOS SHIP-LETTER" (type D2), MY.7, 8 & 12.77 duplexes, and Barbados 2 MY.8.77 cds

BARBADOS SHIP-LETTER

SHIP-LETTER
Type D2 (1848-1877)
Rare. Five examples recorded



RATE: Cover arrived on a ship to Bridgetown and was sent unpaid to Christchurch. Charged "2"d. (because of being sent unpaid, double the inland rate was charged, 2x1d. inland rate 1852-1907)

**1877 - "BARBADOS SHIP-LETTER" marking (type D2).
The latest recorded example. A rare marking, only 5 known!**

1849 AND 1858 - FORWARDING AGENT'S MAIL

During the 19th century, up to the formation of the Universal Postal Union in 1874, the business for Forwarding Agents grew worldwide. The increasing amount of mail sent and the demands from senders and addressees, made it possible for many companies to specialise in this field. This was also the case in Barbados.

1849 (22 November) Ship letter from British Guiana to USA, forwarded on Barbados endorsed "Barbados 3rd December 1849 Received & forwarded by Your Obt Servants Innis & Walcott", with Plymouth N.C. JAN. 4



1849 - Ship letter from British Guiana to USA, forwarded on Barbados.

RATE: Endorsed "Per Peggy via Bdos". Charged "12 Ship", 12 cents (2 cents ship letter rate + 10 cents inland rate from Plymouth to Fairhaven, Conn)

1858 (11 December) Cover from White Park, Barbados to USA, with "FORWARDED Griffith & Jeffray Commission Merchants BARBADOS W.I.", N.Y. Ship Letter 5¢ DEC. 21



1858 - Ship letter from St Michael, Barbados to USA, forwarded on Barbados.

RATE: Charged 5 cents (2cents ship letter rate + 3cents inland rate from New York to Philadelphia)

1851 AND 1853 - THE "BARBADOES" POSTMARK (TYPE A7) IN RED, USED ON PREPAID MAIL

For a few years, the Barbadoes postmark (type A7) was used in red on prepaid incoming mail, to indicate that the postage had already been paid by the sender, and that no further charges were due. This procedure must have been impractical since very few items are known.



Sans-serifed Double Arc
Type A7 in RED
(early 1850's)

1851 (16 August) Paid packet letter from England to Barbados, with Southampton
AU.16.1851 in red, and BARBADOES SP.07.1851 (type A7) in RED



1851 - "BARBADOES" (type A7) in RED denoting that postage had been prepaid, on packet letter from England. Rare - very few examples are known of this marking in red.

RATE: Endorsed "p paid" and with "DUNLOP & SCHOALES ROYAL MAIL COMPANY, SOUTHAMPTON, SHIPPING AGENTS" cachet. Marked "1/-" in red, denoting that postage had been prepaid (1/- packet rate from Great Britain to the British West Indies 1840-54)

1853 (29 January) Letter from Longford to Jamaica, re-directed to Barbados, with GB QV 1/- 1847, and BARBADOES MR.07.1853 (type A7) in RED

1853 - "BARBADOES" (type A7) in RED denoting that postage had been prepaid, on packet letter from England to Jamaica, re-directed to Barbados. Rare - very few examples are known of this marking in red.



RATE: 1/- (1/- packet rate from Great Britain to the British West Indies 1840-1854), sent from Longford, England, to Jamaica, re-directed to Barbados via St Thomas.

1854 - THE BARBADOS "6" CHARGE MARKING

When the packet rate between England and Barbados was reduced to 6d. in 1854, a "6" charge marking was produced in Barbados, which was to be used on unpaid incoming mail to indicate the amount due. It does not appear to have been in use for very long since only two examples have been recorded, both from 1854.

6

The Barbados "6" Charge marking (1854)

1854 (16 September) the Barbados "6" Charge marking on packet letter from England to Barbados, with CLIFTON SP.16.1854, London Crown 16.SP.1854 in red, and BARBADOES OC.05.1854 (type A7)



RATE: First charged "5"d. but this was deleted and altered with the "6"d. CHARGE MARKING (6d. packet rate from Great Britain to the British West Indies 1854-1863, 5d. to the GPO and 1d. to the Colony)

**1854 - The Barbados "6" Charge marking.
Rare, only two examples recorded!**

1854 (1 December) Manuscript "6" on packet letter from England to Barbados, with CLIFTON DE.1.1854, London Crown 2 DE 2 1854, and BARBADOES DE.26.1854 (type A7)



RATE: First charged "5"d. but this was deleted and altered to "6"d. in manuscript. (6d. packet rate from Great Britain to the British West Indies 1854-1863, 5d. to the GPO and 1d. to the Colony)
The cover is addressed to the same person as the cover above, but this time the amount charged is in manuscript.

1854 (December) - The amount charged in manuscript.

1857 - UNPAID MAIL FROM THE SMALL PARISH POST OFFICES

With the introduction of stamps in 1852, the small Parish Post Offices were issued with postmarks, stamps and obliterations. Although it wasn't compulsory to prepay the postage until 1858, very few letters were sent unpaid from the Parish Post Offices, possibly because the staff wasn't aware that unpaid mail could be accepted. Only two unpaid covers from the Parish Post Offices have been recorded.



Parish marking "O"
for "10" St Peter.
Type M1

1857 (27 November) Unpaid packet letter from St Peter, Barbados, to London, with Parish marking "O" (for "10" St Peter) NO.27.1857 (type M1), "1" NO.27.1857 (type E1), BARBADOES NO.27.1857 (type A7), London Crown 18.DE.1857 in red



RATE: Charged "6"d. (6d. packet rate to Great Britain 1854-1863)

**1857 - Unpaid mail sent from a small Parish Post Office.
Rare, only two examples known!**

1858 - COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE

Compulsory prepayment of postage between Great Britain and Barbados was introduced on 1 October 1858.

No. 37, 1858.

145

COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT OF
POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR
BARBADOES, TRINIDAD, AND
ST. HELENA.

ON the 1st October next, and thenceforward, the compulsory prepayment of postage will be extended to all letters addressed to

BARBADOES,
TRINIDAD, and
ST. HELENA.

The postage also of letters posted in those Colonies, addressed to the United Kingdom, will be required to be prepaid by the senders.

ROWLAND HILL,
Secretary.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
10th September, 1858.



HP 9500 0 55 (5305)

1861 AND 1864 - SAILORS' CONCESSIONARY MAIL

From time to time, many Soldiers were stationed throughout the British Empire including the West Indies. The high rates of postage were a real hardship to serving personnel and their families and concessionary rates were introduced as early as 1795, the rate for prepaid mail being 1d. for Soldiers, Seamen and Non-commissioned Officers. All concessionary mail had to be counter-signed by the Commanding Officer and the sender had to write his name and rank on the address side of the letter.

1861 (February) Prepaid Sailor's cover endorsed "From Wm Venn, on board H.M.S. 'Nile' Barbados", and signed by Commanding Officer, to London, with GB QV 1d. red 1857 cancelled "89" and LONDON FE.28.61 duplex



RATE: Endorsed "From Wm Venn, on board H.M.S. 'Nile' Barbados", and counter-signed by "Commanding Officer" Edward Barnard. 1d. (Concessionary Soldier's and Sailor's rate 1795-1898)

PROVENANCE: Benwell, Hackney.

1861 - Sailor's Concessionary cover from Barbados to London.

1864 (April) Prepaid Sailor's cover endorsed "From John Fitzpatrick, Seaman H.M.S. Duncan Barbadoes", and signed by Commanding Officer, to London, with GB QV 1d. red 1857 cancelled "87" and LONDON MY.13.64



RATE: Endorsed "From John Fitzpatrick, Seaman H.M.S. Duncan Barbadoes", and counter-signed by "Commanding Officer" Robert Gibson. 1d. (Concessionary Soldier's and Sailor's rate 1795-1898)

PROVENANCE: Frank Deakin.

1864 - Sailor's Concessionary cover from Barbados to London.

1865 AND 1866 - CONSIGNEES MAIL

Letters addressed to certain categories of persons might be exempted from the normal charges made on incoming ship letters. The persons generally entitled to receive letters without paying the normal sea postage were the owners, charterers or consignees of any inward-bound vessel, and the owners, shippers or consignees of any goods on such vessels. Full inland postage had to be paid if the letters were sent on through the inland posts.

1865 (10 July) Consignees letter headed "Barbados 10 July 1865" to London, endorsed "Consignees Letter per 'Sylph'", with GB QV 1d. 1858-79 tied by obliterator "240", with Deal AU.13.65 and London 14 AU.65 cds

**1865 - Consignees letter
from Barbados to
London, sent paid
through the Post from
Deal to London.**



RATE: 1d. (1d. British inland rate 1840-1918). Endorsed "Consignees Letter per 'Sylph'."

1866 (24 August) Consignees letter headed "Barbados 24 August 1866" to London, endorsed "Consignees per 'Lady Hilda'", sent through the Post with Dover OC.25.66 and London OC.25.66



RATE: Endorsed "Consignees per 'Lady Hilda'". Charged "2"d. (1d. British inland rate 1840-1918, unpaid letters were charged the double)

1866 - Consignees letter from Barbados to London, sent unpaid through the Post from Dover to London.

1867 - BARBADOS, DANISH WEST INDIES, USA COMBINATION COVER

St Thomas in the Danish West Indies was a mail centre in the Caribbean, and most of the international shipping lines of the time had vessels going into St Thomas to drop off and collect mail. The US & Brazil Mail Steamship Company (USBMSC) was a company with ships going between Brazil and USA, with a transit stop in St Thomas. Mail going from the West Indies to USA was often carried by the vessels of this company, and to facilitate prepayment of postage for this service, the DWI Post Office in St Thomas also sold US stamps.

1867 (8 June) Ship letter from Barbados to New York, via St Thomas, with DWI 3c 1866 and USA 10c 1861, endorsed "Dummett & Co, Barbados 8/6/67", with ST THOMAS 13.6.1867, and N.YORK STEAMSHIP JUN.20



RATE: Carried privately from Barbados to St Thomas, posted there and charged 3 cents DWI local rate + 10 cents US ship rate including delivery within the USA. CARRIED BY: USBMSC SS "North America" dep. St Thomas 14/6 1867, arr. New York 20/6 1867.

PROVENANCE: Tows Pelander.

**1867 - Combination cover with DWI and US stamps,
sent from Barbados - Unique!**

1868 - MAIL TO MADEIRA

The Madeira Islands is a group of islands west of Africa, about 400 miles from Morocco. They are famous especially for the Madeira wine, first produced in the 15th century, but they were also used as an important point for sailing vessels in distress and in demand to re-supply their stores of water and food. A number of merchants were established on the islands and they made business worldwide.

1868 10 July) Letter headed "Barbados 10 July 1868" to Madeira via London, with GB QV 6d.+1/- 1867 tied by London L S (Lombard Street) 3 AU.8.68 duplex, and with PD in red, and arrival note "Recd 17 Augt"



RATE: Privately carried from Barbados to England; 1s.6d. from England to Madeira for 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 1866-1875.
The letter is headed "Barbados 10 July 1868" and contains an account for the sale of 8 casks of wine.

1868 - Letter from Barbados to Madeira via London.

1872 AND 1879 - UNPAID INLAND MAIL

From 1858 full prepayment of postage on mail was compulsory. Unpaid, or partly paid, mail was taxed and the addressee had to pay double the deficiency. Certain persons had free franking privileges and this meant that their mail would be sent free of charge.

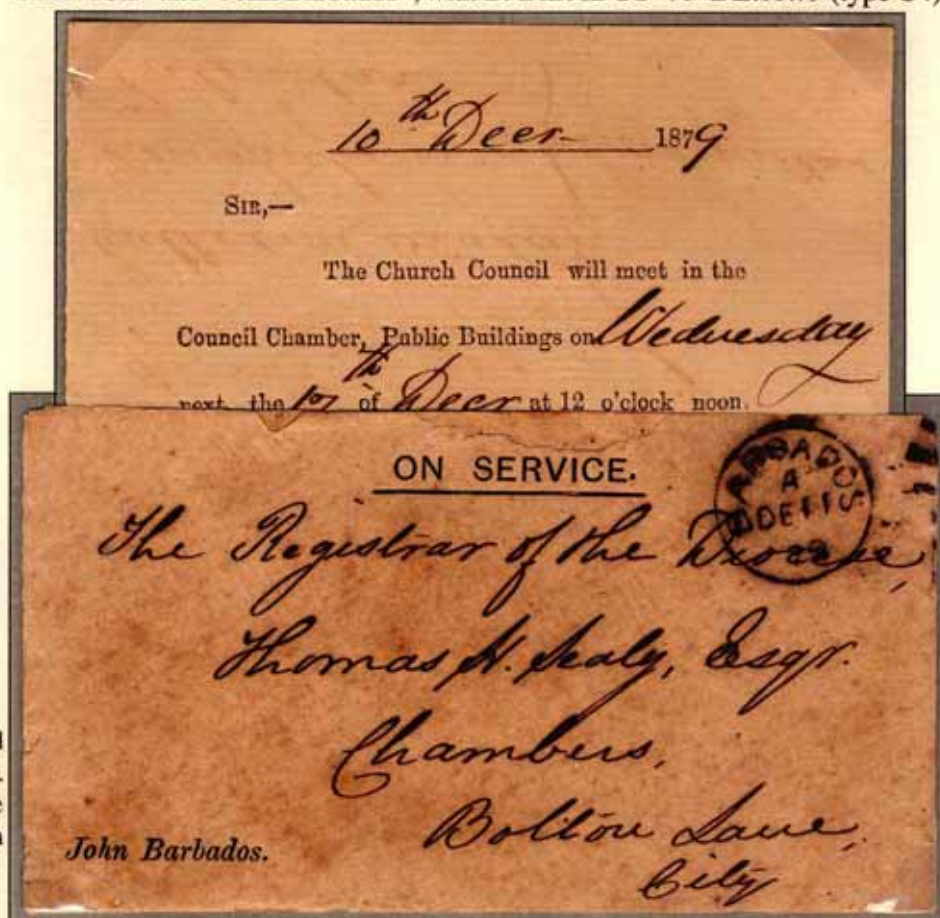
1872 (26 July) Unpaid taxed TOO LATE cover to St Lawrence, with BARBADOS "1" JY.25..72 (type E2) and TOO LATE (type G3a) mark, and BARBADOS "2" JY.26.72 (type M2) arrival mark



RATE: Endorsed "Per Anna". Charged "2"d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 1d. fine for an unpaid letter). Marked "TOO LATE" because it was posted too late to catch the outgoing mail transport of the day.

1872 - Unpaid taxed TOO LATE cover to St Lawrence.

1879 (11 December) Free cover sent by the Bishop of Barbados, printed "ON SERVICE" and "John Barbados", with BARBADOS "A" DE.11.79 (type C4)

**1879 - Free cover sent by the Bishop of Barbados.**

RATE: None. Printed "ON SERVICE" and "John Barbados" (the Bishop of Barbados). The Bishop had free franking privileges. The cover contains a printed invitation to a Church Council meeting in Bridgetown.

1D. The Prestamp period - The "PAID AT BARBADOES" Crowned Circle postmark (type B1) (1851-1858)

Prior to the issue of stamps, a Crowned Circle handstamp was introduced to be applied on letters with the postage prepaid. This postmark was sent out from the G.P.O. in London on 3 October 1849 and it remained in continuous use up to 1858. During this period it was always applied in red ink and the amount paid was written in red ink on the letter.

1851 (13 November) Paid packet letter to London with PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle, and Barbadoes NO.13.1851 (type A7)



Crowned Circle
Type B1 (1849-1858 in red,
re-used in 1893 and 1896)

**1851 - PAID AT BARBADOES
crowned circle to London.
Very few examples known before
stamps were introduced in 1852.**

RATE: Endorsed "Via Southampton" and
"P.Paid". Marked "1/-" in red denoting
that postage had been prepaid (1/- packet
rate to Great Britain 1840-1854)

1858 (12 October) Paid packet cover to England, with PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle, and Barbadoes OC.12.1858 (type A7)

**1858 - PAID AT BARBADOES
crowned circle to England.
One of the latest known examples.**

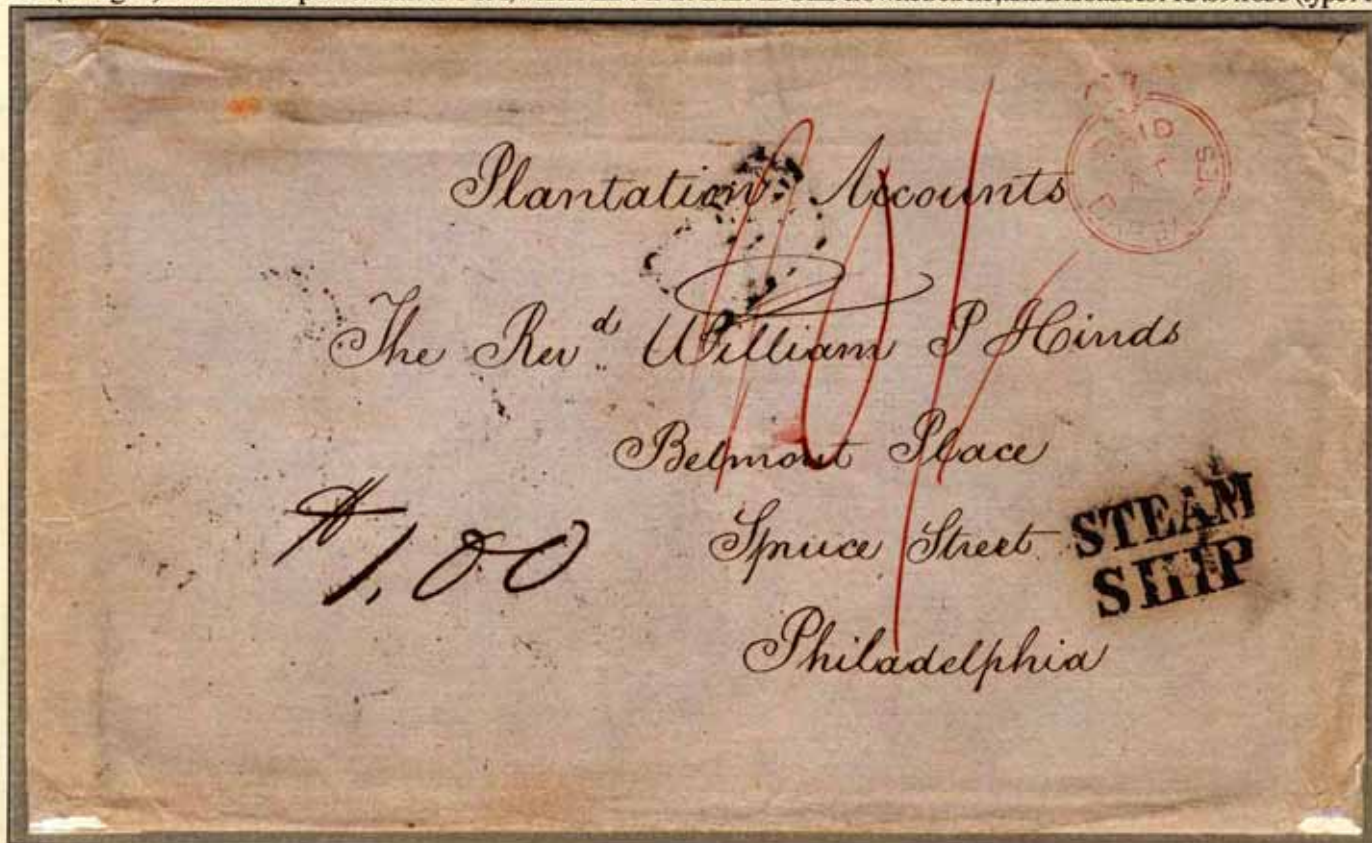
RATE: Endorsed "Paid". Marked
"6d." in red denoting that postage
had been prepaid (6d. packet rate to
Great Britain 1854-1863)



1853 AND 1854 - THE "PAID AT BARBADOES" CROWNED CIRCLE TO USA AND ST THOMAS

Most of the covers with this marking are addressed to Great Britain or the United States. Only a small number of items have been recorded addressed to other destinations.

1853 (9 August) Paid 5 ounce packet letter to USA, with PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle, and Barbadoes AU.09.1853 (type A7)



RATE: Marked "10/-" in red denoting that postage had been prepaid (10x1/- tenfold packet rate to the United States); charged "\$1.00" (10x 10cents tenfold ship rate).

1853-PAID AT BARBADOES
crowned circle to USA.

1854 (27 February) Paid prices current to St Thomas, with PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle



1854-PAID AT BARBADOES
crowned circle to St Thomas.
Only two known!

RATE: Marked "4d." in red denoting that postage had been prepaid (4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891)

PROVENANCE: Beaver Creek

1853 AND 1856 - THE "PAID AT BARBADOES" CROWNED CIRCLE, SOLDIER'S CONCESSIONARY MAIL

Soldier's concessionary mail with the Paid at Barbadoes crowned circle is rare - only four examples are recorded.

1853 (5 August) Paid Soldier's letter to Grenada, with PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle and Barbadoes AU.05.1853 (type A7), and arrival marking GRENADA AU.7.1853



RATE: Endorsed "Paid" and addressed to "Bombardier S J Haycock, 9th Battery, Royal Artillery, Grenada".
Marked "1" d. in red denoting that postage had been prepaid (1d. concessionary Soldier's rate 1795-1898)

1853 - PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle Soldier's Concessionary rate letter to Grenada.
The only known inter-island Soldier's letter within all of the British West Indies!

1856 (27 September) Paid Soldier's letter to London,, with PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle and Barbadoes SP.27.1856 (type A7)

1856 - PAID AT BARBADOES
crowned circle on Soldier's letter.
Only four known!



RATE: Endorsed "From Serjt Major R Milles Q.M.G. Office, Barbados" and counter-signed by the Commanding Officer. Marked "1" d. in red denoting that postage had been prepaid (1d. concessionary Soldiers rate to Great Britain 1850-1898)

PROVENANCE: Urwick.

1855 AND 1857 - THE "PAID AT BARBADOES" CROWNED CIRCLE TO SPAIN AND FRANCE

Very few covers with this marking to destinations other than Great Britain and USA are known. Only two to St Thomas, two to France, one to Spain and one to Madeira have been recorded.

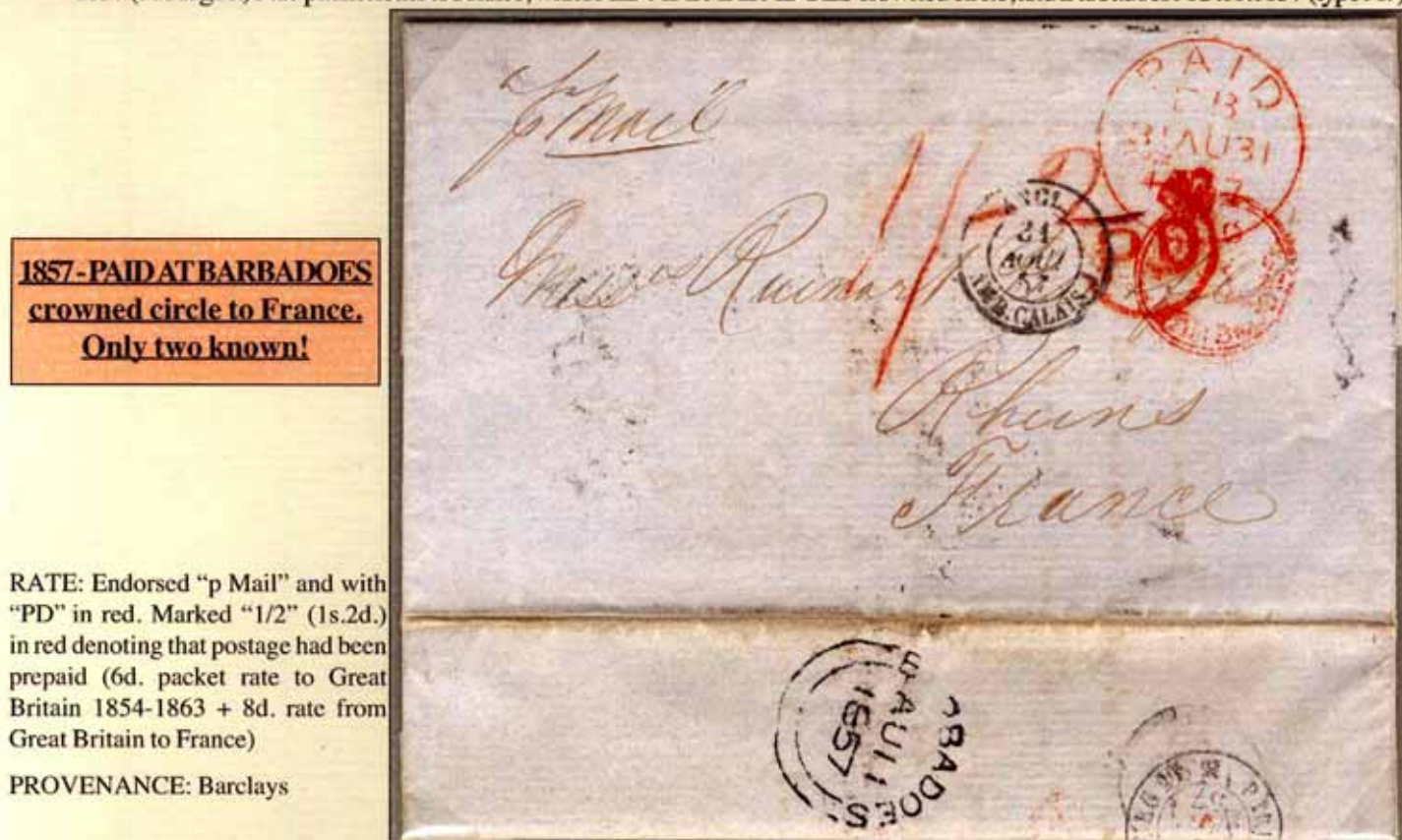
1855 (27 September) Paid double packet letter to Spain, with PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle, and Barbadoes SP27.1855 (type A7)



1855 - PAID AT BARBADOES
crowned circle to Spain.
The only known example!

RATE: Endorsed "via Southampton", "paid" and "per Mail 27th 7bre (September)", also sent via London and France. Marked "2/8" (2s.8d.) in red denoting that postage had been prepaid (1/- (2x6d.) double packet rate to Great Britain 1854-1863 + 1s.8d. (2x10d.) double packet rate from Great Britain to the Spanish border 1843-1857); charged "8R" (8 reales Spanish inland rate)

1857 (11 August) Paid packet letter to France, with PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle, and Barbadoes AU.11.1857 (type A7)



1857 - PAID AT BARBADOES
crowned circle to France.
Only two known!

RATE: Endorsed "p Mail" and with "PD" in red. Marked "1/2" (1s.2d.) in red denoting that postage had been prepaid (6d. packet rate to Great Britain 1854-1863 + 8d. rate from Great Britain to France)

PROVENANCE: Barclays

2A. The Imperforate Stamp period - Inland and Inter-island mail (1852-1860)

The Colonial Post Office was set up on 1 August 1851 and the first stamps were ordered on 11 December 1851. However, the first shipment of stamps from England was lost when the RMSP "Amazon" foundered in the Bay of Biscay on 4 January 1852. But finally, on 15 April 1852, the first stamps were put on sale at all Post Offices.

1852 - THE FIRST STAMPS

1852 (1 May) The earliest known use of Barbados stamps, on cover from St Andrew to Bridgetown, with 1852-55 1d. tied by obliterator "9" (type C1) and Parish datestamp "9" MY.1.1852 (type M1)



1852 (1 May) - The earliest known use of Barbados stamps!

RATE: 1d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907)

PROVENANCE: Hurlock, Lickfold, Benwell, Hackmey.

1854 (5 August) Single rate letter to Demerara, with 1852-55 ½d. pair tied by obliterator "1" (type C1) and BARBADOES AU.5.1854 (type A7), with Demerara AU.7.1854 arrival marking

1854 - Pair of ½d. 1852-55 on blued paper, to Demerara. Rare, very few covers with the first ½d. stamp known!



RATE: 1d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907) + charged "4"d. (4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891)

PROVENANCE: Henry, Benwell, Hackmey.

1852 AND 1855 - EARLY INLAND MAIL

The Inland Post Office commenced its operations on 15 April 1852 and the inland postal rate was fixed at 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. The first stamps were issued on the same day. They were in the values ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.) green, (1d.) blue, and (2d.) grey, but they did not have any indication of denomination. The only way to separate them was by colour.

1852 (2 November) Double rate cover from Bridgetown to Speights Town, with 1852-55 1d. pair (one stamp repaired) tied by obliterator "1" (type C1) and Parish datestamp "1" NO 2.1852 (type E1), with arrival Parish datestamp (10) "0" NO 2.1852 (type M1)



RATE: 2d. (2d. (2x1d.) double inland rate 1852-1907). PROVENANCE: Bayley, Davis.

1852 - The earliest known double rate inland cover with Barbados stamps.

1855 (9 June) Single rate cover from Bridgetown to St Michael, with 1852-55 1d. tied by obliterator "1" (type C1) and Parish datestamp "1" JU 9.1855 (type E1)



RATE: 1d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907)

1855 - Single rate cover to St Michael.

1855 AND 1858 - EARLY MAIL FROM THE SMALL PARISH POST OFFICES

The inland Post Offices commenced to function on 15 April 1852. Besides the GPO in Bridgetown (Parish no.1) there were ten small District or Parish Post Offices (numbered 2 to 11). Each Post Office was issued with an Obliterator (numbered 2 to 11, type C1, in use between 1852 and 1863) and a Parish Datestamp (numbered 2 to 9, 0 and 11, type M1, in use between 1852 and 1867). Mail from the Parish Post Offices is very scarce. For a map showing the different Parishes, please scan this QR code:



1855 (16 May) Single rate cover from St Peter (Parish 10) to Bridgetown, with 1852-55 1d. tied by obliterator "10" (type C1) and Parish datestamp (10) "0" MY.16.1855 (type M1), with arrival Parish datestamp "1" MY.16.1855



RATE: 1d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907)

1855 - Single rate cover from St Peter, Parish number 10.

1858 (3 December) Single rate cover from St Philip (Parish 3) to Bridgetown, with 1855-58 1d. tied by obliterator "3" (type C1) and Parish datestamp "3" DE.3.1858 (type M1), with arrival marking Barbadoes DE.03.1858 (type A7)



RATE: 1d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907)

1858 - Single rate cover from St Philip, Parish number 3.

1856 AND 1858 - INTER-ISLAND MAIL

The inter-island rate of 4d. between British Colonies in the West Indies including British Guiana and British Honduras, was in force between 1711 and 1891, for 180 years! In Barbados (and in some other colonies) the inland charge of 1d., had to be paid on both incoming and outgoing letters in addition to the 4d., as from 1852.

1858 (21 December) 1d. inland rate on single rate letter to Trinidad, with 1855-58 ½d. pair tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES DE.21.1858, with Trinidad DE.25.1858 arrival



**1858 - Pair of ½d. 1855-58
paying 1d. inland rate
on letter to Trinidad.**

RATE: 1d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907) + charged "4"d. (4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891)

PROVENANCE: Olive Blossom, Lickfold, Caspary, Hackney, Jaffe.

1856 (27 November) 2x1d. inland rate on single rate letter to Dominica, with 1855-58 1d. (x2) tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES NO 27.1856, with Dominica NO 29.1856

**1856 - 2x1d. double inland rate
on single rate letter to Dominica.**



RATE: 2d. (1d. (Barbados) + 1d. (Dominica) inland rates 1852-1907) + charged "4"d. (4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891)

1858 AND 1860 - DOUBLE RATE INTER-ISLAND MAIL

The inter-island rate of 4d. per half ounce between British Colonies in the West Indies including British Guiana and British Honduras, was in force between 1711 and 1891. The rate for items weighing between half and one ounce subsequently was 8d., plus double inland rate (2 x 1d.).

1860 (27 February) 2d. double inland rate on double rate letter to St Lucia, with 1855-58 ½d. two pairs tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES 27.FE.1860 cds



**1860 - Two pairs of ½d. 1855-58
on letter to St Lucia.
Only two known covers
with four ½d. stamps!**

RATE: 2d. (2x1d. double inland rate 1852-1907) + charged "8"d. (2x4d. double inter-island rate 1711-1891)

PROVENANCE: Burrus, Bayley.

1858 (11 June) 2d. double inland rate on double rate letter to Antigua, with 1855-58 1d. (x2) tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES JU.11.1858, with Antigua JU.14.1858 arrival

**1858 - 2d. double
inland rate on
double rate letter
to Antigua.**

RATE: 2d. (2x1d. double inland rate 1852-1907) + charged "8"d. (2x4d. double inter-island rate 1711-1891)



1854 - THE BISECTED 2D. GREYISH SLATE

In 1854 there was a sudden shortage of 1d. stamps, the denomination mostly used. The General Post Office therefore authorised the bisecting of 2d. stamps, each half to do duty for 1d. This provisional was only used between 4 August and 21 September 1854 and very few examples have survived on cover.

1854 (5 September) Bisected 2d. 1852-55 used as 1d. on single rate letter to British Guiana, stamp bisected diagonally and tied by obliterator "1" with Parish datestamp "1" SP.5.1854 and BARBADOES SP.05.1854, with Demerara SP.7.1854 arrival



RATE: 1d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907) + charged "4"d. (4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891)

PROVENANCE: Charlton-Henry, Hart, Nathanson, Hackmey, Wood, Arnould.

1854 - Bisected 2d. used as 1d. on letter to British Guiana.
Rare, this being the only known diagonally bisected example!

1856 AND 1857 - FULLY PAID INTER-ISLAND MAIL

In the early years, a combination of stamps and the PAID AT BARBADOES Crowned circle marking (type B1) were used on fully pre-paid mail sent outside of the island, with the stamp(s) normally paying just the inland rate(s).

1856 (12 July) 5d. single rate to Jamaica, with 1855-58 1d. tied by obliterator "1" and with PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle and BARBADOES JY.12.1856 cds



1856 - 1d. 1855-58 and PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle on fully paid cover to Jamaica.

RATE: 5d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island rate had been prepaid. Endorsed "Paid".

1857 (5 January) 6d. single rate to Trinidad, with 1855-58 1d. (x2) tied by obliterator "1" and with PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle and BARBADOES JA.05.1857 cds

1857 - 1d. 1855-58 (x2) and PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle on paid cover to Trinidad.



RATE: 6d. (1d. (Barbados) + 1d. (Trinidad) inland rates 1852-1907 + 4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island rate had been prepaid.

2B. The Imperforate Stamp period - Mail to Great Britain (1852-1863)

In 1854 the packet rate to Great Britain was reduced from 1/- to 6d. per half ounce. However, this caused major losses for the G.P.O. and the rate went up to 1/- again in 1863.

1852 AND 1857 - PACKET MAIL TO GREAT BRITAIN

1852 (26 June) 1/- packet rate from St John to England, with 1852-55 1d. tied by obliterator "5" (type C1) and Parish datestamp "5" JU.26.1852 (type M1), with London 18.JY.52 and Cheadle 19.JY.1852 arrival cds



RATE: 1d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907) + charged "1/-" (1/- packet rate to England 1840-1854). The stamp has a repaired margin.

1852 - One of the earliest known stamped covers to England.

1857 (13 March) 6d. single packet rate to England, with 1855-58 1d. tied by obliterator "1" and with PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle and BARBADOES MR.13.1857 cds, with London PAID 1.AP.1857 in red



RATE: 6d. (6d. packet rate to Great Britain 1854-1863), endorsed "Prepaid", marked "6d." in red denoting that postage had been prepaid.

1857 - 1d. 1855-58 and PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle on fully paid cover to England.

1859 AND 1863 - PACKET MAIL TO GREAT BRITAIN FULLY PAID WITH STAMPS

With 6d. and 1/- stamps being issued in late 1858, letters to Great Britain could be fully prepaid using stamps.

1859 (27 September) 6d. single packet rate to London, with 1858 6d.

**1859 - 6d. 1858 on packet letter to England.**

RATE: 6d. (6d. packet rate to Great Britain 1854-1863)

1859 (27 August) Late Fee packet letter to London, with 1855-58 1d. + 6d.

1859 - Late fee packet letter to England.

RATE: 7d. (1d. late fee + 6d. packet rate to Great Britain 1854-1863)

PROVENANCE: Britannia.



1863 (9 November) 1/- single packet rate from St Peter to England, with 1858 1/- tied by Bootheel "10"

**1863 - 1/- 1858 on packet cover to England.**

RATE: 1/- (1/- packet rate to Great Britain 1863-1881). The bottom margin of the stamp is repaired.

PROVENANCE: Sheppard.

2C. The Imperforate Stamp period - Mail to other countries (1855-1861)

During this period, mail to the United States and the Canadian Provinces are the destinations most frequently seen, but there are some others as well including Germany and Australia. There were many different rates in use.

1856 AND 1857 - SHIP MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES

Mail to the United States could not be fully prepaid until separate agreements were signed between the Post Offices of Barbados and USA in the 1870's. Before then, mail could be prepaid to St Thomas only and the addressee had to pay the rest.

1856 (11 September) 5d. single ship rate to New York via St Thomas, with 1852-55 1d. tied by obliterator "1" and with PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle and BARBADOES SP.11.1856 cds, with STEAMSHIP 10 cents



RATE: 5d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 4d. inter-island rate to St Thomas 1711-1891); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island rate had been prepaid; charged STEAMSHIP "10" cents.

1856 - 1d. 1852-55 and PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle on ship rate cover to USA.

1857 (27 January) 10d. double ship rate to USA via St Thomas, with 1855-58 1d. (x2) tied by obliterator "1" and with PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle, and STEAMSHIP 20 cents

1857 - 1d. 1855-58 (x2) and PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle on double ship rate cover to USA.

RATE: 10d. (2x1d. double inland rate 1852-1907 + 2x4d. double inter-island rate to St Thomas 1711-1891); marked "8"d. in red denoting that the inter-island rate had been prepaid; charged STEAMSHIP "20" cents.

1855 AND 1859 - PACKET MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES VIA BRITISH PACKETS

During the first half of the 1850's, packet mail to the United States could be sent via St Thomas using the Cunard Packets. There was a special rate of 1/- per half ounce to the port of arrival. The US inland rate was added and had to be paid by the addressee. It was also possible to send packet mail via England, but this is very unusual.

1855 (13 August) 1/- packet rate to USA via St Thomas, with 1852-55 1d. tied by obliterator "1" and with PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle and BARBADOES AU.13.1855, with BOSTON BR PKT AU.29 5 cents



**1855 - 1d. 1852-55 and
PAID AT BARBADOES
crowned circle on
packet letter to USA.**

RATE: 1/- (1/- packet rate to the US via St Thomas); marked "1/-" in red denoting that the packet rate had been prepaid; charged "5" cents. Endorsed "Per Mail via St Thomas". The stamp has a repaired margin.

1859 (12 March) 1s.2d. packet rate to USA via England, with 1855-58 1d.(x2) + 1/- tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES MR.12.1859 cds, with London Paid AU.5.59 and PHILADELPHIA BR PKT APR.22 5 cents



PROVENANCE: Lick-fold, Brassler, Hurlock.

RATE: 1s.2d. (6d. packet rate to Great Britain 1854-1863 + 8d. GPO rate from England to USA); charged "5" cents. Endorsed "Via Southampton",

**1859 - The earliest known use of the 1858 1/- imperforate,
and the only known use in combination with other imperf stamps!**

1858 AND 1861 - FRANKED MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES

By the end of the 1850's, stamps were being used more frequently for the payment of the postage. This was the case both for ship mail and packet mail. The PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle was discontinued in 1858.

1858 (12 July) 5d. single ship rate to USA via St Thomas, with 1855-58 1d. + 4d. tied by obliterator "1" and with PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle, with STEAMSHIP 10 cents



1858 - 1d.+4d. 1855-58 and PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle on ship rate cover to USA.

RATE: 5d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 4d. inter-island rate to St Thomas 1711-1891); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island rate had been prepaid; charged STEAMSHIP "10" cents.

1861 (12 January) 6d. packet rate to USA via St Thomas, with 1858 6d. tied by obliterator "1"

1861 - 6d. 1858 on packet letter to USA.



RATE: 6d. (6d. packet rate to USA via St Thomas); charged STEAMSHIP "10" cents. Endorsed "per Packet"

1857 - FORWARDING AGENT'S MAIL

During the 19th century, up to the formation of the Universal Postal Union in 1874, the business for Forwarding Agents grew worldwide. The increasing amount of mail sent and the demands from senders and addressees, made it possible for many companies to specialise in this field.

1857 (12 June) Letter from Baltimore, USA, to Trinidad, mailed by Forwarding Agent on Barbados, with 1855-58 1d. tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES JY.21.1857, endorsed "via Barbados" and "Forwarded by Leon & Eve"



RATE: 1d. (1d. Barbados inland rate 1852-1907) + charged "4"d. (4d. inter-island rate from Barbados to Trinidad 1711-1891). Carried privately from USA to Barbados. Endorsed "via Barbados" (crossed out when the letter was handed over to the Post Office by the Forwarding Agent) and "Forwarded by Leon & Eve".

1857 - Letter from Baltimore, USA, to Trinidad, handled by Forwarding Agent and mailed on Barbados.

1855 AND 1860 - EARLY MAIL TO CANADA

Mail to Canada could be sent directly, via St Thomas, via the United States or via England, depending on availability of ships. Very little information has survived as far as the postal rates are concerned but many rates were in use.

1855 (13 August) Unpaid cover to Nova Scotia via St Thomas, with 1852-55 1d. tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES AU.13.1855, with St Thomas and Yarmouth SP.20.55 cds



1855 - early unpaid cover to Nova Scotia with 1852-55 1d.

RATE: 1d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907) + charged "4"d. (4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891) + charged "8d" in total postage due.

1860 (9 August) 5d. rate on partially paid cover to New Brunswick via St Thomas, with 1855 4d. + 1860 1d. pin-perforated tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES AU.9.1860, with St Thomas AU.13.1860 and Fredericton NB SP.14.1860 cds



RATE: 5d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the postage to St Thomas had been prepaid; in New Brunswick charged "MORE TO PAY" and "3"d. for provincial transit.

1860 - partially prepaid cover to New Brunswick, with 1855 4d. + 1860 1d.

1859 AND 1860 - EARLY MAIL TO CANADA

Mail to Canada could be sent directly, via St Thomas, via the United States or via England, depending on availability of ships. Very little information has survived as far as the postal rates are concerned but many rates were in use.

1859 (11 February) 6d. rate on partially paid cover to Canada West via St Thomas, with 1858 6d. tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES FE.11.1859, with St Thomas, Quebec, Windsor and Amherstburg MR.17.59 cds



RATE: 6d. (6d. rate to the Canadian border); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the postage to St Thomas had been prepaid; in Halifax charged "MORE TO PAY" and "3"d. for provincial transit; marked "per English Steamer paid". CARRIED BY: "RMS Solent" to St Thomas; "Cunard Alpha" to Halifax.

1859 - partially prepaid cover to Canada West, with 1858 6d.

1860 (10 August) 1/- rate on fully paid cover to New Brunswick via St Thomas, with 1858 1/- tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES AU.10.1860, with St Thomas AU.12.1860 and Fredericton SP.14.1860 cds



RATE: 1/-, (4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891 + 8d. rate from St Thomas to Canada); marked "8"d. in red denoting that postage had been prepaid.

PROVENANCE: Hart, Gallagher.

1860 - fully prepaid cover to New Brunswick. The only known cover to British North America with an imperforate 1/- stamp!

1857 AND 1860 - EARLY FOREIGN MAIL

The postal rates to other countries than the West Indian islands, Great Britain, British North America and USA were very complicated and were often a combination of the rate from Barbados to England, plus the GPO rate from England to the destination. Very few early covers exist to foreign countries.

1857 (11 August) 1d. inland rate on unpaid letter to Germany, with 1855-58 1d. tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES AU.11.1857, with London 31.AU.1857 and COELN 1.9 cds



1857 - Unpaid letter to Germany with 1855-58 1d. The earliest known letter to a foreign country with a Barbados stamp!

RATE: 1d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907) + charged "10"d. (5d. (6d. less 1d. paid) packet rate to Great Britain 1854-1863 + 5d. (6d. full rate less 1d. British inland rate) GPO rate between Great Britain and Prussia, Germany 1857-1870), converted to "12"Sgr.

PROVENANCE: Gallagher

1860 (11 January) Cover to Australia, with 1858 6d.(x2) tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES JA.11.1860, with London FE.1.60, Melbourne and Williamstown AP.14.1860 cds

1860 - Cover to Australia with 1858 6d.(x2). The only known pre UPU cover to Australia!

RATE: 1/- (6d. packet rate to Great Britain 1854-1863 + 6d. rate from Great Britain to Australia 1854-1864). One 6d. stamp has been replaced.

PROVENANCE: Jaffe.



3A. The Perforate Stamp period - Inland and Inter-island mail (1860-1879)

Between 1852 and 1875, all Barbados stamps were printed by Perkins Bacon, but in 1875 De La Rue took over, and they remained as the main stamp printer of Barbados stamps well into the 1920's.

1867 AND 1874 - INLAND MAIL

The inland postal rate of 1d. per half ounce remained unchanged from 1852 until 1907 when it was reduced to 1d. per ounce.

1867 (7 October) 1d. single rate to Plantation Edgecombe, posted TOO LATE, with 1861-70 1d. tied by Bootheel "1"



RATE: 1d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907), marked "TOO-LATE" (type G3a, the earliest recorded date) because the letter had missed the outgoing inland mail transport of the day. PROVENANCE: Hackmey, Wood.

1867 - TOO LATE marking on inland cover.

1874 (16 May) 1d. single rate to St Peter, with 1874-75 1d. tied by Bootheel "1", with BARBADOS "0" (10) MY.16.74 arrival



RATE: 1d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907). Endorsed "per Candidate".

1874 - inland cover with 1874-75 1d. to St Peter.

For a listing of postal rates, please scan this QR code:



1862 AND 1870 - THE ½D. INLAND NEWSPAPER RATE

Between 1852 and 1892 the inland newspaper rate was ½d. each. Very few examples have survived.

1870 Newspaper with 1870 ½d.



RATE: ½d. (½d. inland newspaper rate 1852-1892). The stamp is tied to a Nov 20 1870 issue of the West Indian.

1870 - Newspaper with 1870 ½d.

1862 Bisected 1861-70 1d. used as ½d. on newspaper to St Peter



RATE: ½d. (½d. inland newspaper rate 1852-1892). The stamp is tied to a November 2 1861 issue of Punch which has been sent locally. It is addressed to W L Jordan, Newstead, St Peters.

1862 - Newspaper with bisected 1861-70 1d. used as ½d. - Rare!

1875, 1877 AND 1878 - BISECTED 1d. STAMPS USED AS ½d.

Throughout the 1860's and 1870's, bisected 1d. stamps were used as ½d. on inland printed matters or newspapers. It is not entirely clear why bisected 1d. stamps were used instead of ½d. stamps, but it is believed that there were temporary shortages of ½d. stamps. Very few bisected 1d. stamps are known on covers.

1875 (c) Bisected 1874-75 1d. used as ½d. on printed matter within Bridgetown



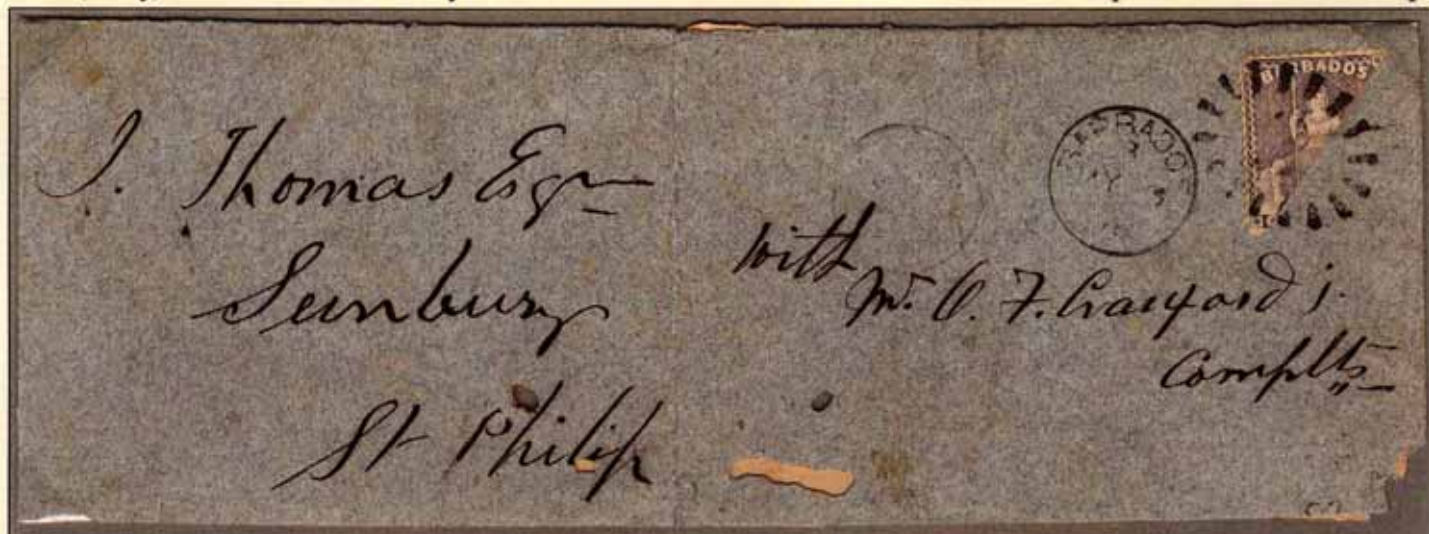
**1875 - Bisected 1874-75 1d.
used as ½d. - Rare!**

RATE: ½d. (½d. inland printed matter and newspaper rate 1852-1892). Stamp tied by open Bootheel (type C4)

PROVENANCE: Hurlock, Hackmey, Deakin.

E

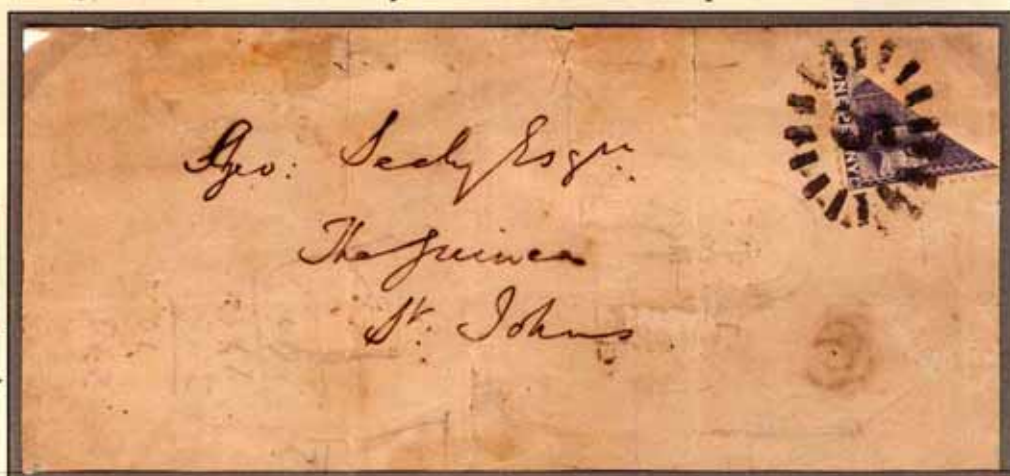
1878 (3 May) Bisected 1875-80 1d. tied by Bootheel "3" and BARBADOS "3" MY3.78 used as ½d. on printed matter within St Philip



**1878 - Bisected 1875-80 1d.
used as ½d. within
St Philip's Parish. Rare!**

PROVENANCE: Benwell, Hackmey.

1877 (c) Bisected 1875-80 1d. tied by Bootheel "5" used as ½d. on printed matter within St John



**1877 - Bisected 1875-80 1d.
used as ½d. within
St John's Parish. Rare!**

RATE: ½d. (½d. inland printed matter and newspaper rate 1852-1892)

PROVENANCE: Frank Deakin.

1861 AND 1874 - INTER-ISLAND MAIL

In Barbados (and in some other colonies) the inland charge of 1d., had to be paid on both incoming and outgoing letters in addition to the 4d., as from 1852. This extra charge was abolished when the colonies joined the UPU.

1861 (26 May) 5d. single rate to Antigua, with 1855 4d. + 1861-70 1d. tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES MY.26.1861, with Antigua MY.27.61 arrival



RATE: 5d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island rate had been prepaid.

PROVENANCE: Urwick, Benwell, Wood.

1861 - 5d. inter-island rate to Antigua, with 1855 4d. + 1861-70 1d.

1874 (10 April) 5d. single rate to St Thomas, with 1861-70 1d. + 4d. tied by BARBADOES AP.10.1874, and ST THOMAS AP.13.74 arrival



RATE: 5d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island rate had been prepaid.

1874 - 5d. inter-island rate to St Thomas, with 1861-70 1d. + 4d.

1860 AND 1861 - INTER-ISLAND MAIL WITH PIN-PERFORATED STAMPS

The first perforated stamps of Barbados were pin-perforated. They were issued in 1860 but were replaced with clean cut perforated stamps in 1861. The pin-perforated stamps were usually cut apart rather than separated in the perforation.

1860 (2 September) 1860 1d. pin-perforated to British Guiana, tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES SP.2.1860, with Demerara SP.5.60 arrival



**1860 - 1d. pin-perforated
to British Guiana.**

RATE: 1d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907) + first charged "4"d. but this was deleted and altered to "5"d. (4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891 + 1d. inland (British Guiana) rate).

PROVENANCE: Benwell.

1861 (9 November) 1860 ½d. pin-perforated (x2) + 1855 4d. to Martinique, tied by obliterator "1" and with BARBADOES NO.9.1861 cds

1861 - ½d. pin-perforated (x2) + 1855 4d. to Martinique. Only two known covers with this ½d. stamp!



RATE: 5d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891)

PROVENANCE: Hurlock, Hackmey.

1858, 1863 AND 1870 - MAIL FROM TRINIDAD TO BARBADOS

In the 19th century there was much trade between Barbados and Trinidad, and therefore also a lot of mail.

1858 (22 May) Unpaid cover from Trinidad to Barbados, with 1857 1d. tied by obliterator "1"

**1858 - Unpaid cover from Trinidad to Barbados.**

RATE: 1d. (1d. inland rate) + first charged "4"d. but this was deleted and altered to "5"d. (4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891+ 1d. inland (Barbados) rate). Arrival markings Barbadoes MY.27.58 and Parish datestamp "3" MY.27.58.

1863 (23 June) 5d. rate from Trinidad to Barbados, with 1862-63 1d. tied by obliterator "1" and PAID AT TRINIDAD crowned circle, with Barbados JU.25.63 arrival

1863 - 5d. rate from Trinidad to Barbados.

RATE: 5d. (1d. inland rate + 4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island rate had been pre-paid.

1870 (9 July) 6d. rate from Trinidad to Barbados, with 1863-80 6d. tied by TRINIDAD JY.9.70

**1870 - 6d. rate from Trinidad to Barbados.**

RATE: 6d. (1d. (Trinidad) + 1d. (Barbados) inland rates 1852-1907 + 4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island rate had been prepaid. Arrival marking Barbados "2" JY.17.70 (type M2)

1862 AND 1863 - INTER-ISLAND PRINTED MATTERS

The postal rates for newspapers, books and printed matters were not very clear and they seem to have been interpreted differently in some of the West Indian colonies. Basically the rate for printed newspapers and printed prices currents was 1d. per 2oz.

1863 (18 September) 1d. rate on printed "Barbados Prices Current" of 18 Sept 1863 to Trinidad, with 1861-70 1d. tied by Bootheel "1" and BARBADOS 1 SP.18.63



RATE: 1d. (1d. newspaper rate 1837-1931); marked "1"d. in red denoting that the postage had been prepaid.

1863 - Printed Prices Current with 1861-70 1d.

1862 (9 June) 2d. double rate on printed shipping time table to St Lucia, with 1861-70 1d. (x2) tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES JU.9.1862



RATE: 2d. (2d. (2x1d.) double newspaper rate 1837-1931); marked "2" for double rate but charged "8"d. (8d. (2x4d.) double inter-island letter rate 1711-1891). This is a printed shipping time table so it should have been charged the newspaper rate.

1862 - Double rate printed Shipping Timetable with 1861-70 1d.(x2).

1868 AND 1869 - THE 6D. INTER-ISLAND RATE

Between December 1862 and January 1864 most British colonies in the West Indies (including British Guiana) agreed on a uniform fully prepaid 6d. inter-island rate, including both sending and receiving inland rates.

1869 (1 November) 6d. single rate to St Lucia, with 1861-70 6d. tied by
Boothel "1" and BARBADOS 1 NO.1.69, with St Lucia NO.2.69 arrival



1869 - 6d. single inter-
island rate to St Lucia.

RATE: 6d. (6d. inter-island rate including local rates 1862-1891); but still marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island part of the rate had been prepaid.

1868 (18 April) 1/- double rate to British Guiana, with 1861-70 1/- tied by
Bootheel "1" and BARBADOS 1 AP.18.68, with Demerara 21 AP.68 arrival

**1868 - 1/- double
inter-island rate
to British Guiana.**

RATE: 1/- (2x6d. double inter-island rate including local rates 1862-1891); but still marked "8"d. in red denoting that the double inter-island part of the rate had been prepaid.



1864 AND 1872 - MAIL FROM BAHAMAS AND ST THOMAS

There was much communication and trade between the islands in the West Indies, and this of course generated mail between the islands as well. The rates were normally the 4d. inter-island rate + 1d. inland rate.

1864 (26 April) Unclaimed cover from Bahamas to Barbados, with 1863-77 4d. tied by "A05" obliterator and BAHAMAS AP.26.1864, with Barbados 1 MY.20.64 arrival and manuscript "Unclaimed" and "Can't be found. EWH"



RATE: 5d. (4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island rate had been prepaid; charged "1"d. (Barbados 1d. inland rate 1852-1907) crossed out since the letter could not be delivered.

1864 - Unclaimed cover from Bahamas to Barbados.

1872 (16 April) From St Thomas to Barbados, with GB QV 1870 4d. tied by "C51" ST THOMAS PAID AP.16.72 duplex, and with sender's cachet "LAMB & Co, ST THOMAS WI", with Barbadoes AP.19.1872 arrival



RATE: 5d. (4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891); charged "1"d. (Barbados 1d. inland rate 1852-1907)

1872 - Cover from St Thomas to Barbados.

1865 - MAIL TO PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico, at that time a Spanish Colony in the West Indies, had no mail agreement with Barbados. Mail to Puerto Rico was forwarded to St Thomas, and the postage could only be paid that far, and the addressee had to pay the postage from St Thomas to Puerto Rico. Only one combination cover, with Barbados and Puerto Rico stamps, is recorded.

1865 (9 June) Combination cover to Puerto Rico, with Barbados 1861-70 1d. + 4d. (both replaced) with Bootheel "1" and BARBADOS 1 JU.9.65, and Spanish West Indies 1864 1 Real Plata tied by "Parilla" obliterator, with St Thomas JU.15.65 cds, and octagonal boxed "S.THOMAS" used in Puerto Rico to indicate origin, and Puerto Rico 17 JUN.65 arrival cds



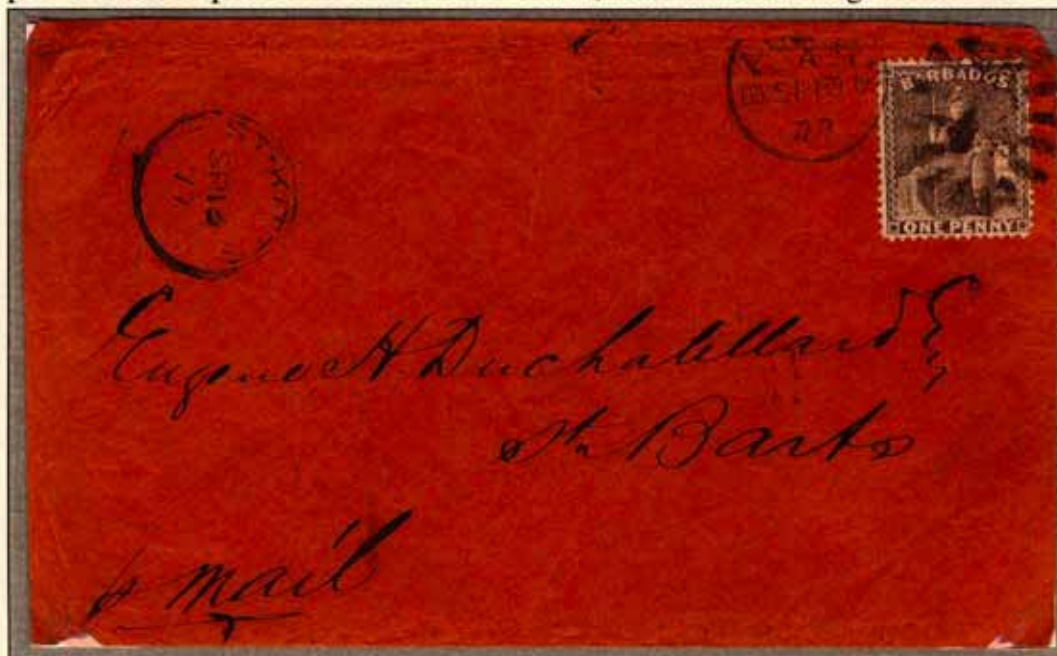
RATE: 5d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island rate to St Thomas had been prepaid; charged handstamped "1" Real Plata (Puerto Rico rate from St Thomas to Puerto Rico)

1865 - Barbados and Puerto Rico combination cover.
Rare, the only known example!

1877 AND 1879 - MAIL TO ST BARTHOLOMEW

St Bartholomew (St Barts), an island close to St Martin, was a Swedish Colony up to the 16 March 1878, when it was sold to France. Mail to and from St Barts, especially during the Swedish period, is very rare.

1877 (10 September) Printed matter to Swedish St Bartholomew, with 1875-80 1d. tied by open Bootheel duplex BARBADOS A SP.10.77, with transit marking St Kitts SP.13.77



RATE: 1d. (1d. newspaper rate 1837-1931)

**1877 - From Barbados to Swedish St Bartholomew.
Rare - The only known example!**

1879 (30 March) To French St Bartholomew, with 1875-80 6d. tied by open Bootheel duplex BARBADOS A MR.30.79, with transit marking St Kitts AP.2.79

**1879 - From
Barbados to French
St Bartholomew.
Rare - very few known!**



RATE: 6d. (6d. inter-island rate including local rates 1862-1891); but marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island part of the rate had been prepaid.

3B. The Perforate Stamp period - Mail to Great Britain (1862-1880)

In 1863 the packet rate to Great Britain reverted to 1/- per ½oz. after having been reduced to 6d. per ½oz. between 1854 and 1863. The 1/- rate remained unchanged until Barbados joined the Universal Postal Union in 1881, when the rate was reduced to 4d. per ½oz.

1862 - 6D. PACKET RATE TO GREAT BRITAIN

1862 (26 June) 6d. single packet rate to Dublin via the H&K Packet, with 1861-70 6d. tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES JU.26.1862, with London PAID JY.14.62 and H & K PACT JY.15.1862



RATE: 6d. (6d. packet rate to Great Britain 1854-1863). An improved packet service between Holyhead and Kingstown came into operation in 1860. Special Postal Train Services connected with these ships, and the final sorting of the mails took place on board.

1862 - 6d. single packet rate to Ireland via H & K Packet.

1862 (9 July) 1/- double packet rate from St Peter to England, with 1861-70 6d. (x2) tied by obliterator "10", Parish datestamp (10) "0" JY.9.62 and Barbadoes JY.9.1862, with London PAID JY.28.62 and Ashbourne JY.29.62 arrival



RATE: 1/- (2x6d. double packet rate to Great Britain 1854-1863). PROVENANCE: Urwick, Wheeler, Benwell, Hackmey.

1862 - 1/- double packet rate from St Peter to England.

1868 AND 1873 - 1/- PACKET RATE TO GREAT BRITAIN

In 1863 the packet rate to Great Britain reverted to 1/- per ½oz. after having been reduced to 6d. per ½oz. between 1854 and 1863. The 1/- rate remained unchanged until Barbados joined the Universal Postal Union in 1881, when the rate was reduced to 4d. per ½oz.

1868 (9 August) 1/- single packet rate to London, with 1861-70 6d. (x2) tied by Bootheel "1" and BARBADOS 1 AU.9.68, with London PAID AU.25.68 arrival



RATE: 1/- (1/- packet rate to Great Britain 1863-1881)

1868 - 1/- single packet rate to London.

1873 (10 November) 1/- single packet rate to London, with 1870 4d. (x3) tied by BARBADOES NO.10.1873 cds, with arrival markings London NO.28.73 and London SE missort quartered handstamp M/S/E/A



RATE: 1/- (1/- packet rate to Great Britain 1863-1881). One stamp has a repaired corner.

1873 - 1/- single packet rate to London.

1868 AND 1875 - MULTIPLE 1/- PACKET RATES TO GREAT BRITAIN

In 1863 the packet rate to Great Britain reverted to 1/- per ½oz. after having been reduced to 6d. per ½oz. between 1854 and 1863. Subsequently the rate for a 1oz letter was 2/- and the rate for a 1½oz letter was 3/-.

1875 (12 March) 2/- double packet rate to London, with 1870 1/- (x2) tied by BARBADOES MR.12.1875, with London PAID 31.MR.75 arrival



1875 - 2/- double packet rate to London.

RATE: 2/- (2x1/- double packet rate to Great Britain 1863-1881)

1868 (10 May) 3/- triple packet rate to Bath, with 1861-70 1/- (x3) tied by Bootheel "1" and BARBADOS 1 MY.10.68, with London PAID 28.MY.68 and Bath MY.28.68 arrival markings



RATE: 3/- (3/- (3x1/-) triple packet rate to Great Britain 1863-1881). PROVENANCE: Hurlock, Barclays.

1868 - 3/- triple packet rate to England.

1864, 1872 AND 1876 - SHIP MAIL TO ENGLAND

A special ship letter rate of 3d. per half ounce was in force to Great Britain between 1854 and 1881. It was introduced when the packet rate was reduced from 1/- to 6d. in 1854, but when the packet rate was increased to 1/- again in 1863, the ship rate remained unchanged. Very few examples of the 3d. ship rate are recorded.

1864 (19 November) 3d. ship rate to England, with the *BARBADOS SHIP LETTER* marking and 1861-70 1d. (x3) tied by Bootheel "1" and BARBADOS 1 NO.19.64 cds



1864 - Ship letter with the *BARBADOS SHIP LETTER* marking. Rare - five known of which two are with stamps.

RATE: 3d. (3d. ship letter rate to Great Britain 1854-1881); marked "Per Steam Ship Hayti"; marked "1½" (1½d.) in red denoting British share (ship rates were split 50/50 between the colony and GB). Transit marking: PAID Liverpool SHIP JA.12.1865.

PROVENANCE: Hart, Henry, Deakin.

1872 - 3d. ship rate to London. Rare, less than 5 known!



1872 (12 June) 3d. ship rate to London, with 1861-70 1d. (x3) with Barbados 1 JU.12.72 cds

RATE: 3d. (3d. ship letter rate to Great Britain 1854-1881); marked "Per Steamer Gamma"; marked "1½" (1½d.) in red denoting British share (ship rates were split 50/50 between the colony and GB). Arrival marking: SHIP LETTER LONDON PAID JY.8.72.

PROVENANCE: Hurlock, Deakin.

1876 (26 June) 3d. ship rate from London to Barbados, with GB QV 1875 3d. tied by "98" and London JU.26.76



1876 - 3d. ship rate from London to Barbados. Rare, very few known!

RATE: 3d. (3d. ship letter rate from Great Britain 1854-1881); marked "per private Steamer via Liverpool" and "per Arbitrator"; marked "1½" (1½d.) in red denoting Barbados share (ship rates were split 50/50 between the colony and GB). Transit & arrival markings: Liverpool 28 JU.76, Barbados JY.14.76.

1877 AND 1880 - THE COLOUR CHANGE OF THE 1/- STAMP

In 1875 the contract for printing Barbados stamps was transferred from Perkins Bacon to De La Rue using their well known Crown CC watermarked paper. With the change of printers the colour of the 1/- stamp was altered as well, from black to purple.

1877 (29 March) 3/- triple packet rate to London, with 1875 1/- (x3) tied by BARBADOS A MR.29.77 open Bootheel duplex



RATE: 3/- (3x1/- triple packet rate to Great Britain 1863-1881). Arrival marking: London PAID 12.AP.77.

1877 - 3/- triple packet rate to London.

1880 (10 May) 4/- quadruple packet rate to London, with 1875 1/- (x4) tied by BARBADOS A MY.10.80 open Bootheel duplex



RATE: 4/- (4x1/- quadruple packet rate to Great Britain 1863-1881)

1880 - 4/- quadruple packet rate to London.
The highest known rate pre UPU on any cover from Barbados!

1856 AND 1878 - PACKET MAIL FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO BARBADOS

On 1 August 1854 the packet rate from Great Britain to Barbados was reduced from 1s. to 6d. per half ounce. It reverted to 1s. in 1863, just as the packet rate from Barbados to Great Britain.

1856 (2 March) 6d. packet rate from England to Barbados, with GB QV 1854 6d. tied by "53" BATH MR.2.1856 duplex



RATE: 6d. (6d. packet rate to Barbados 1854-1863). Endorsed "By Royal W I Mail Packet via Southampton". Arrival marking: Barbadoes MR.21.1856.

1856 - 6d. packet rate from England to Barbados.

1878 (1 May) Underpaid triple rate from Scotland to Barbados, with GB QV 1876 1/- tied by "108" DUMFRIES MY.1.78 duplex, with DEFICIENT POSTAGE HALF FINE marking

**1878 - Underpaid triple
3/- packet rate from
Scotland to Barbados,
charged 3/-.**



RATE: 3/- (3x1/- triple packet rate to Barbados 1863-1881), underpaid by 2/- with "DEFICIENT POSTAGE, HALF FINE" marking, charged "3/-" (2/- deficient postage + 1/- half fine charge). Also marked "3" to indicate triple rate. Arrival marking: BARBADOES MY.16.1878.

1878 - THE 1D. ON BISECTED 5/- PROVISIONAL

In January 1878 the Post Office stock of 1d. stamps began to get very low and before a new shipment arrived, the stock of ½d. and 1d. stamps had run out by the end of March. Therefore 5/- stamps were overprinted "1D." locally and perforated in the middle, thus giving two 1d. stamps each. A total of 9 600 provisional 1d. stamps were produced like this and they were in use between 29 March and 11 April 1878. Very few are known on cover.

1878 (29 March) 1D. on bisected 5/- provisional on "Prices Current" to Jersey, tied by BARBADOS 1 MR.29.78 cds, and with embossing of the sender "Louis, Son & Co, Barbados"



RATE: 1d. (1d. printed paper rate to Great Britain 1851-1892)

PROVENANCE: Wheeler, Hart, Hurlock, Britannia.

1878 - 1D. on bisected 5/- provisional on prices current to Jersey.
Rare, only 7 covers known with this provisional stamp,
this example postmarked on the first day of use!

1880 - THE LARGEST RECORDED MULTIPLE FRANKING

This multiple franking is an example of a young boy's sense of humour. The cover is addressed to The Editor of the "Boys' Own Paper" in London. It shows the largest known number of Britannia stamps on a cover from Barbados.

1880 (26 May) 24 x 1d. 1875 double packet rate to London,
tied by open Bootheel duplex BARBADOS A MY.26.80



**1880 - 24 x 1d. 1875 to London.
The largest number of Britannia stamps
known on a cover from Barbados!**

RATE: 2/- (2x1/- double packet rate to Great Britain 1863-1881); by mistake marked "1/-" in red instead of 2/-, denoting that postage had been prepaid. Arrival marking London JU.14.80.

PROVENANCE: Messenger, Hackney.

3C. The Perforate Stamp period - Mail to other countries (1861-1881)

During this period, mail to the United States and the Canadian Provinces are the destinations most frequently seen, but there are some others as well including St Helena, France, Italy, and Holland. Many different rates were in force.

1868 AND 1870 - MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES

Before about 1878 the normal practice for mail to the United States was that the postage could be prepaid to St Thomas (or some other island in the West Indies) only and that the addressee had to pay the postage for the remaining route.

1868 (10 May) 5d. single rate to USA, with 1861-70 1d. (x5) tied by Bootheel
 "1" and BARBADOS 1 MY.10.68, with N.Y. STEAMSHIP 10 cents marking

**1868 - 5d. single rate to USA.**

RATE: 5d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891); charged "10" cents, re-directed within the US and altered to "13" cents (10cents ship rate + 3cents inland rate)

PROVENANCE: Sheppard, Hackmey.

1870 (24 January) 10d. double rate to New York, with 1861-70 4d. + 6d. tied by Bootheel
 "1" and BARBADOS 1 JA.24.70, with St Thomas JA.26.70 and STEAMSHIP 20 cents

1870 - 10d. double rate to USA.

RATE: 10d. (2d. (2x1d.) double inland rate 1852-1907 + 8d. (2x4d.) double inter-island rate 1711-1891); marked "8"d. in red denoting that the inter-island rate had been prepaid; charged "20" cents (2x10cents double ship letter rate)

PROVENANCE: Burrus.



1874 AND 1877 - MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES BY U.S. PACKET

In the 1870's U.S. Packets became more frequent in the West Indies, and mail to the United States could be directed to catch U.S. Packets at one of the ports that they frequented, including St Thomas and Colon, Panama.

1874 (10 September) 5d. single rate to USA "per U.S. Packet from St Thomas", with 1874 1d. + 1872 4d. (compound perf. 11x15) tied by BARBADOS 1 SP.10.74, with N.Y. SEP.20 DUE 10 cents



RATE: 5d. (1d. inland rate + 4d. inter-island rate); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island rate had been prepaid; charged "10" cents (10 cents steamship rate). Endorsed "per U.S. Packet from St Thomas"

1874 - 5d. single rate to USA per U.S. Packet from St Thomas.

1877 (10 November) 1d. printed matter to USA "per U.S. Packet via Colon", Panama, with 1875-78 1d. tied by open Bootheel duplex BARBADOS A NO.10.77, with "Due 2" cents marking



RATE: 1d. (1d. newspaper rate 1837-1931); taxed with a US marking "Due 2" cents. Endorsed "per US Pkt via Colon"

1877 - 1d. printed matter to USA per U.S. Packet via Colon, Panama.

1868 AND 1880 - THE BISECTED 6D. STAMP USED AS 3D.

Bisected stamps were used in Barbados during stamp shortages; bisected 1d. stamps used as ½d. are the ones most frequently seen but there are also bisected 2d. stamps used as 1d., bisected 4d. stamps used as 2d., bisected 1/- stamps used as 6d., and bisected 6d. stamps used as 3d. Only two examples of bisected 6d. stamps have been recorded, one on piece and one on cover.

1880 (10 January) Bisected 6d. 1875-78 used as 3d.,
tied by BARBADOES JA.10.1880 (type A7)



1880 - Bisected 6d. stamp used as 3d. The only known example on piece!

1868 (10 June) Bisected 6d. used as 3d. + 1861-70 1d. (x2) on single rate cover to USA, tied by Bootheel "1" and BARBADOS 1 JU.10.68, with St Thomas JU.13.68 and N.Y. STEAMSHIP JUN.20 10 cents arrival marking



E

RATE: 5d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island rate had been prepaid; charged "10"cents (10cents steamship rate)

1868 - Bisected 6d. stamp used as 3d. with 1d.(x2) to USA.
Unique - the only known bisected 6d. stamp on cover!

1861 AND 1874 - MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES VIA CUBA AND CANADA

There were very few direct ships from Barbados to USA before 1880 so therefore mail had to be routed to a transit port to catch a ship destined to a US port. The normal transit port was St Thomas in the Danish West Indies but other ports were used as well.

1861 (10 April) 5d. inter-island rate to USA "per Mail via Havana", Cuba, with 1855 4d. + 1861 1d. tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES AP.10.61, with STEAMSHIP 10 cents



**1861 - 5d. inter-island
rate to USA
via Havana, Cuba.**

RATE: 5d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island rate had been pre-paid; charged "10" cents. Endorsed "per Mail via Havana".

PROVENANCE: Brassler.

1874 (1 March) 5d. single rate to USA "per Mail via Halifax N.S.", with 1871 4d. + 1872 1d. tied by BARBADOES MR.1.1874 in red-brown, with New York MAR.20 DUE 10 cents

**1874 - 5d. single rate to USA
via Halifax, Nova Scotia.**

RATE: 5d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island rate had been prepaid; charged "10" cents (10cents ship letter rate). Endorsed "per Mail, Halifax N(ova) S(cotia)".



1873 AND 1879 - SHIP LETTERS TO THE UNITED STATES

In November 1865 a ship letter rate to North America was established at 2d. per half ounce. Post Office Notices were published in the newspaper "The West Indian" on 24.10.1872 and 21.8.1873 regarding mail carried by the SS Mandingo, SS Lagos and SS Trinidad, but the rate was valid on all non-contract steam ships.

1873 (8 April) 2d. ship rate to USA "per Mandingo", with 1872 1d. (x2) tied by BARBADOS 1 AP.8.73, with N.Y. STEAMSHIP APR.18 10 cents marking



RATE: 2d. (2d. ship rate to North America 1865-1881); charged "10" cents (10cents ship rate). Endorsed "per Mandingo".

1873 - 2d. ship rate to USA per S.S. Mandingo.

1879 (18 February) 2d. ship rate to USA "per Mail Bahama", with 1875-78 1d. (x2) tied by open Bootheel duplex BARBADOS A FE.18.79, with New York MAR.5.79 DUE 5 CENTS and St Louis MAR.7 Received markings



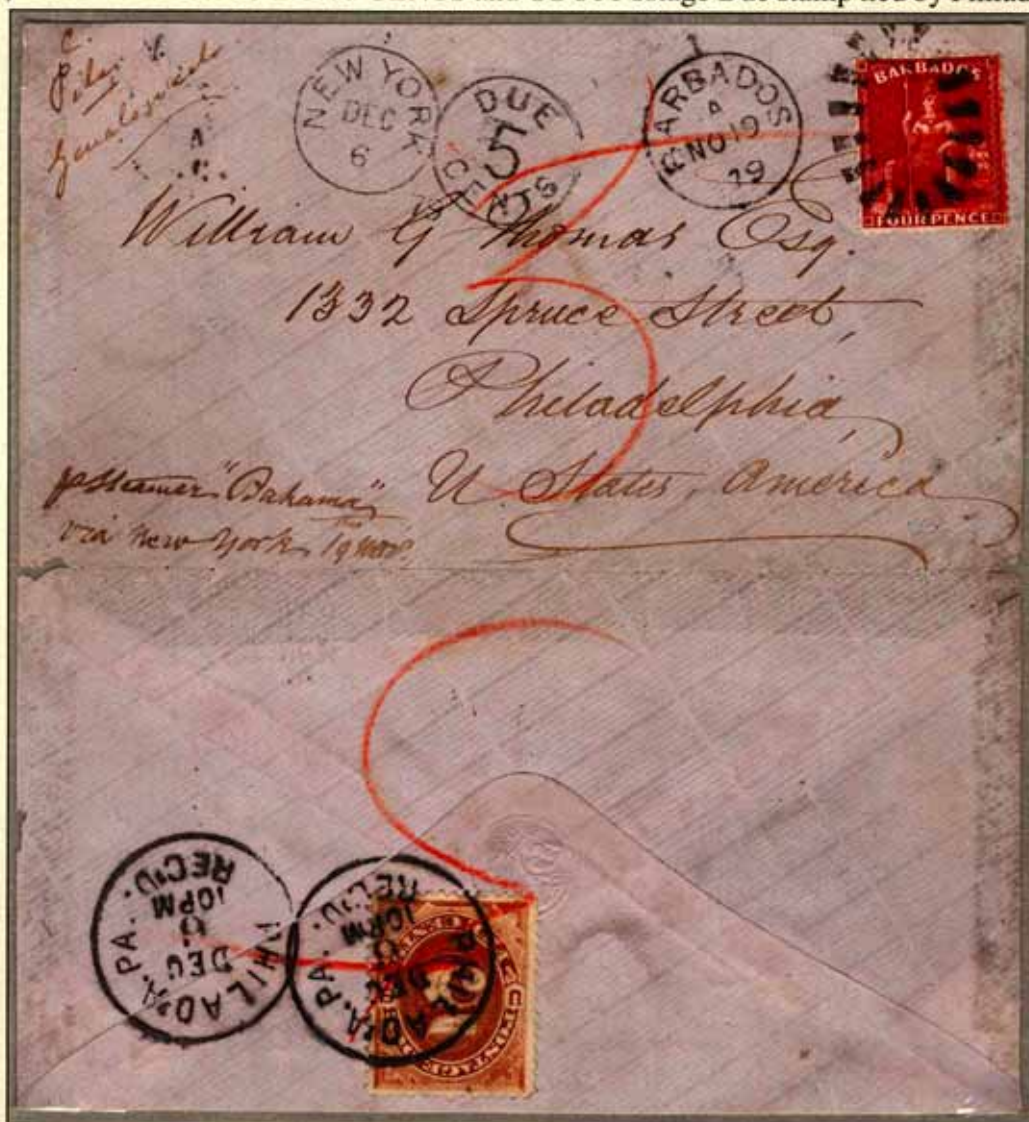
RATE: 2d. (2d. ship rate to North America 1865-1881); charged "5" cents US inland rate. Endorsed "per Mail Bahama".

1879 - 2d. ship rate to USA per S.S. Bahama.

1879 - TAXED MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES

Before about 1878 the normal practice for mail to the United States was that the postage could be prepaid to St Thomas only and that the addressee had to pay the postage for the remaining route. Around 1878 a 4d. rate was introduced with the effect that the postage was paid to the US border.

1879 (19 November) 4d. rate on taxed cover to USA, with 1875-78 4d. tied by open Bootheel duplex BARBADOS A NO.19.79, with N Y DEC.6.79 DUE 5 CENTS and US 5c Postage Due stamp tied by Philad'a DEC.6 cds



RATE: 4d. (4d. rate to USA and Canada 1878(c)-1881); charged "5" cents US inland rate. Endorsed "per Steamer 'Bahamas' via New York 19 Nov".

PROVENANCE: Bayley.

**1879 - 4d. rate to USA with U.S. Postage Due stamp.
Rare, very few pre UPU covers known with postage due stamps.**

1878 AND 1881 - THE 4D. RATE TO THE UNITED STATES

Before about 1878 the normal practice for mail to the United States was that the postage could be prepaid to St Thomas only and that the addressee had to pay the postage for the remaining route. Around 1878 a 4d. rate was introduced with the effect that the postage was paid to the US border, but some mail was paid all the way.

1878 (29 November) 4d. rate to USA endorsed "Mount Pleasant 1878" (in St Philip parish), with 1875-78 1d. + 4d. tied by open Bootheel duplex BARBADOS A NO.29.78, with New York DEC.16.78 DUE 5 CENTS and Philad'a DEC.16 arrival



RATE: 5d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 4d. rate to USA and Canada 1878(c)-1881); marked "4"d. in red denoting that rate had been prepaid; charged "5" cents US inland rate.

1878 - 4d. rate to USA, paid to the U.S. border.

1881 (28 April) 4d. rate to USA, with 1875-78 4d. tied by open Bootheel duplex BARBADOS A AP.28.81, with New York MAY.16.81 PAID ALL FD and Philadelphia MAY.16 arrival marking



RATE: 4d. (4d. rate to USA and Canada 1878(c)-1881)

1881 - 4d. rate to USA, paid all the way.

1862 AND 1864 - EARLY MAIL TO CANADA

Mail to Canada could be sent directly, via St Thomas, via the United States or via England, depending on availability of ships. Very little information has survived as far as the postal rates are concerned but there were many different rates in use.

1862 (24 December) 11d. fully paid rate to Canada East via England, with 1861-70 1d. + 4d. + 6d. tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES DE.24.1862, with London PAID JA.14.63, Montreal and West Farnham FE.3.1863 arrival



RATE: 11d. (6d. packet rate to Great Britain 1854-1863 + 5d. G.P.O. rate from England to Canada 1854-1870); marked "10"d. in red denoting that postage had been prepaid, 1d. being Barbados' share. Endorsed "via England".

1862 - 11d. fully paid cover to Canada via England.
The only known example of this rate!

1864 (9 September) 6d. partially paid rate to Canada East via St Thomas, with 1861-70 6d. tied by Bootheel "1" and BARBADOS 1 SP.9.64, with St Thomas SP.12.1864, Montreal OC.14.64 and UNPAID 5 markings



RATE: 6d. (6d. rate to the Canadian border); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the postage to St Thomas had been prepaid; charged "UNPAID 5" cents for provincial transit.

1864 - 6d. partially paid rate to Canada via St Thomas.

1875 AND 1878 - PAID MAIL TO CANADA

Mail to Canada was normally sent via St Thomas or directly, depending on the availability of ships. Mail sent directly via Halifax could be fully prepaid at the rate of 5d. per half ounce.

1878 (9 February) 5d. fully paid single rate to Canada via Halifax, with 1875-78 1d. + 4d. tied by open Bootheel duplex BARBADOS A FE.9.78, with Halifax N.S. MR.10.78 and Harvey N.B. MR.16.78 arrival marking



RATE: 5d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 4d. rate to Canada 1875(c)-1881); marked "4"d. in red denoting that postage had been prepaid.

1878 - 5d. fully prepaid single rate to Canada via Halifax.

1875 (1 May) 10d. fully paid double rate to Canada via Halifax, with 1871 4d. + 1873 6d. tied by BARBADOES MY.1.1875



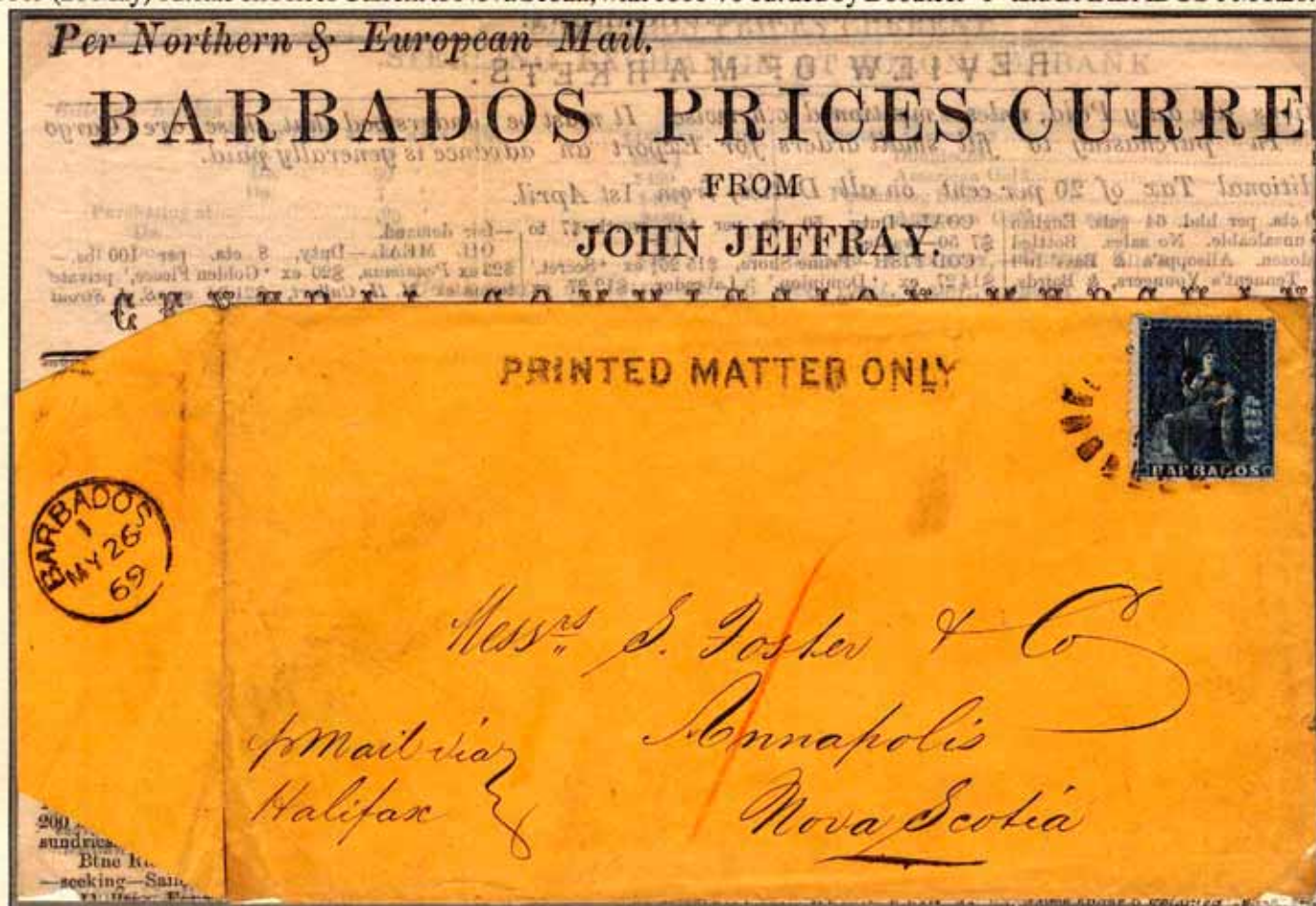
RATE: 10d. (2d. (2x1d.) double inland rate 1852-1907 + 8d. (2x4d.) double rate to Canada 1875(c)-1881); marked "8"d. in red denoting that postage had been prepaid. PROVENANCE: Hackmey.

1875 - 10d. fully prepaid double rate to Canada via Halifax.

1869 AND 1880 - PRINTED MATTERS TO CANADA

The postal rates for newspapers, books and printed matters were not very clear and they seem to have been interpreted differently in some of the West Indian colonies. Basically the rate for printed newspapers and printed prices currents was 1d. per 2oz.

1869 (26 May) 1d. rate on Prices Current to Nova Scotia, with 1861-70 1d. tied by Bootheel "1" and BARBADOS 1 MY.26.69



RATE: 1d. (1d. newspaper rate 1837-1931); marked "1" d. in red denoting that the rate had been prepaid. Cachet "PRINTED MATTER ONLY". Contains a printed copy of the "Barbados Prices Current from John Jeffray".

1869 - 1d. Printed Matter rate to Canada.

1880 (27 November) 1d. on taxed Prices Current to Canada, with 1875-78 1d. tied by Barbados duplex

1880 - Taxed 1d. Prices Current to Canada.

RATE: 1d. (1d. newspaper rate 1837-1931); taxed with New York "T" and charged "10" cents, but this was deleted and altered to "3" cents since it was a printed matter. Endorsed "Prices Current" and "per Bahama".

1879 AND 1880 - SHIP LETTERS TO CANADA

In November 1865 a ship letter rate to North America was established at 2d. per half ounce. Post Office Notices were published in the newspaper "The West Indian" on 24.10.1872 and 21.8.1873 regarding mail carried by the SS Mandingo, SS Lagos and SS Trinidad, but the rate was valid on all non-contract steam ships.

1880 (22 September) 2d. single ship rate to Canada via New York, with 1875-78 1d. (x2) tied by open Bootheel duplex
BARBADOS A SP.22.80, with New York "T", New York F.D. OCT.6 and Arichat N.S. OC.11.80 arrival



RATE: 2d. (2d. ship rate to North America 1865-1881); taxed in New York and charged "4" cents in blue. Endorsed "per S.S. Muriel".

1880 - 2d. single ship rate to Canada, taxed in New York.

1879 (17 September) 4d. double ship rate to Newfoundland via New York, with 1875-78 1d. (x4) tied by open Bootheel duplex BARBADOS A SP.17.79, with New York "T", New York F.D. SEP.29 and St Johns OC.16.79 arrival



RATE: 4d. (2x2d. double ship rate to North America 1865-1881); taxed in New York and charged "8" cents in blue. Endorsed "per S.S. Flamborough via New York". Also marked "2" for double rate.

1879 - 4d. double ship rate to Newfoundland, taxed in New York.

1869 AND 1876 - MAIL FROM SIERRA LEONE AND GERMANY TO BARBADOS

Very little pre-UPU mail into Barbados has survived, except mail from Great Britain. Even mail from the United States is very scarce, and from other countries it is quite rare.

1869 (25 January) From Sierra Leone to Barbados, with PAID AT SIERRA LEONE JA.25.1869 in red, London PAID 5.FE.69 and partial Barbados arrival cds

**1869 - From Sierra Leone to Barbados - probably unique!**

RATE: Marked "1/4" in red denoting postage paid, 1s.4d. (6d. packet rate from Sierra Leone to Great Britain 1855-1879 + 1/- packet rate from Great Britain to Barbados 1863-1881, less 2x1d. inland GB rate included in both rates); marked "1" (1d.) in red denoting Sierra Leone's share of the rate.

1876 (4 December) From Germany to Barbados via France and London, with 1875-79 20Pf(x2) + 50Pf tied by Hamburg 4.12.76, with Allemagne 6.DEC.76, London PAID 7.DE.76 and Barbados JA.2.77

1876 - From Germany to Barbados. Rare!

RATE: 90Pf pre-UPU rate to the British West Indies, marked "80" in red, which has been crossed out and replaced by "1.10"Fr in red, denoting that postage was prepaid. Also marked "1" in red denoting Barbados, share of the postage.

1872 AND 1875 - MAIL FROM USA AND DENMARK TO BARBADOS

Very little pre-UPU mail into Barbados has survived, except mail from Great Britain. Even mail from the United States is very scarce, and from other countries it is quite rare.

1872 (19 April) From Boston to Barbados, with 1870-71 2c (x2) + 3c (x2), arr. Barbados MY.19.72



1872 - From Boston to Barbados via New York and St Thomas.

RATE: 10 cents rate to St Thomas; charged "4"d. but this was deleted and altered to "5"d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891)

1875 (13 January) From Denmark to Barbados, with 1870 48sk (replaced) + 1875 8øre tied by "1" and Kjøbenhavn 13.1, with London PAID 16.JA.75 and Barbados FE.1.75 arrival

1875 - From Denmark to Barbados.

The only known pre-UPU cover from Denmark to Barbados!

RATE: 108 øre rate via England; marked "1sh" in red denoting that the packet rate from England had been prepaid. The Danish 48sk stamp counted as 100 øre. Endorsed "via Southampton".



1869 - MAIL TO ST HELENA

Mail from Barbados to St Helena is quite exceptional - only one cover is recorded, and the rate is a combination of the packet rate from Barbados to England and the packet rate from England to St Helena, in each case 1/- but the total reduced by 1d. since both these rates included 1d. for British inland postage and this was only required to be paid once, thus 1s11d.

1869 (25 April) 1s.11d. packet rate to St Helena via England, with 1861-70 ½d. (x4) + 1d. (x5) + 4d. + 6d. (x2) tied by Bootheel "1" and BARBADOS 1 AP.25.69, with London PAID 14.MY.69 transit in red



RATE: 1s.11d. (1/- packet rate to Great Britain 1863-1881 + 1/- packet rate from Great Britain to St Helena 1863-1876, less 1d. for British inland postage since this was already included in the rate from Barbados), marked "1/10" (1s.10d.) in red denoting the British share; Barbados' share was 1d. Although the cover is marked "Officer's Letter" and is countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the 4th West India Regiment, the full postal rate was paid. The Officers rate of 6d. per half ounce could only be used on mail to or from Great Britain. The cover is also marked "Per Cape mail via Plymouth".

PROVENANCE: Davy, Frank Deakin.

1869 - 1s11d. packet rate to St Helena - the most remarkable of all Barbados Britannia covers, with 12 stamps of four different denominations! One of the most spectacular covers from the entire British Empire!

1875, 1877 AND 1878 - MAIL TO FRANCE AND ITALY

The postal rates to other countries than the West Indian islands, England, Canada and USA were very complicated. A rate of 1s. was in force to France up to c.1875, and from c.1876 a rate of 1s.½d. for mail to Germany, Italy and France.

1875 (29 April) 1s.1d. rate to France, with 1873-74 1d. + 1/-, with London and Paris arrival



**1875 - 1s.1d. rate to France.
The only known example!**

RATE: 1s.1d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 1s. rate to France 1855-1875); marked "1/-" in red denoting that postage had been prepaid.

PROVENANCE: Hackmey.

1878 (20 November) 1s.1½d. rate to Italy, with 1875-78 ½d. + 1d. + 1/-, with London and Napoli arrival

**1878 - 1s.1½d.
rate to Italy.
Only one known!**

RATE: 1s.1½d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 1s.½d. rate to Italy, France and Germany 1876-1881); marked "1/0½d." in red denoting that postage had been prepaid.



1877 (29 June) 1s.1½d. rate to France, with 1875-78 ½d. + 1d. + 6d.(x2), with London and St Florence arrival



**1877 - 1s.1½d. rate to
France. Two known!**

RATE: 1s.1½d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 1s.½d. rate to Italy, France and Germany 1876-1881); marked "1/0½d." in red denoting that postage had been prepaid.

1876 AND 1877 - PRINTED MATTERS TO FRANCE AND HOLLAND

A special printed matter rate of 2d. per 2 ounces to France and other countries in Europe, was introduced in the 1860's. A newspaper rate of 1d. was also in force during this period.

1876 (30 August) 2d. printed matter rate to France, with 1875-78 1d. (x2) tied by open Bootheel duplex
 BARBADOS A AU.30.76, with Angl Amb Havre 23.SEPT.76 and Le Havre 24.SEPT.76 arrival markings



RATE: 2d. (2d. printed matter rate to France c.1865-1881)

1876 - 2d. printed matter rate to France. Rare, only two known!

1877 (29 January) 1d. Newspaper rate to Holland, with 1875-78 1d. tied by open Bootheel duplex BARBADOS A JA.29.77, with Groningen 13.FEB.77 12M-4A arrival and boxed "C.9" mailman's delivery marking



RATE: 1d. (1d. newspaper rate to Europe c.1860-1881)

**1877 - 1d. newspaper rate to Holland.
 Rare, only two known Britannia covers to Holland!**

3D. The Perforate Stamp period - Other mail services (1860-1882)

This section includes Officer's mail, Soldier's mail, Parish mail, Re-directed mail, Registered mail, Late Fee mail, Consignee's mail, and examples of postal rates introduced when Barbados joined the UPU in 1881.

1868 AND 1869 - OFFICER'S MAIL

From time to time, many Soldiers were stationed throughout the British Empire including the West Indies. The high rates of postage were a real hardship to serving personnel and their families and concessionary rates were introduced as early as 1795. In 1850 the rate of 1d. was introduced for Soldiers, Seamen and Non-commissioned Officers. Between 1867 and 1869 a rate of 6d. per ½ oz. was also in force for Commissioned Officers' letters. All concessionary mail had to be counter-signed by the Commanding Officer and the sender had to write his name and rank on the address side of the letter.

1869 (9 February) 6d. Officer's Concessionary rate to England, marked "Officers Letter" and signed by Commanding Officer, with 1861-70 6d. tied by Bootheel "1" and BARBADOS 1 FE.9.69, with Chatham MR.2.69 arrival marking



RATE: 6d. (6d. Concessionary Officer's rate to Great Britain 1867-1869). Endorsed "Officers Letter from WW Poole, Staff Surgeon Major" and counter-signed "J Fraser, Deputy Inspector General, Principal Medical Officer, Barbados".

1869 - 6d. Officer's Concessionary rate to England.

1868 (16 September) 6d. Officer's Concessionary rate from England to Barbados, marked "From Lieut Gibbons" and signed by Commanding Officer, with GB QV 1867 6d. tied by "560" Newport I of Wight SP.16.68 duplex, with Barbados "8" OC.5.68 arrival

RATE: 6d. (6d. Concessionary Officer's rate from Great Britain 1867-1869). Endorsed "From Lieut. Gibbons, 2/11th Regt" and counter-signed "Edmund Jeffrey, Com. ding 5th District Battalion". Also marked "Per RWI Mail 16th Sept".



1868 - 6d. Officer's Concessionary rate from England to Barbados. The only known Officer's letter to the West Indies!

1863, 1873 AND 1878 - SOLDIER'S CONCESSIONARY MAIL

From time to time, many Soldiers were stationed throughout the British Empire including the West Indies. The high rates of postage were a real hardship to serving personnel and their families and concessionary rates were introduced as early as 1795. In 1850 the rate of 1d. was introduced for Soldiers, Seamen and Non-commissioned Officers. All concessionary mail had to be counter-signed by the Commanding Officer and the sender had to write his name and rank on the address side of the letter.

1863 (25 May) 1d. Soldier's rate to England, with 1861-70 1d. tied by Bootheel "1"



**1863 - 1d. Soldier's
Concessionary rate to
England with 1861-70 1d.**

RATE: 1d. (1d. Soldier's concessionary rate to Great Britain 1850-1898); Marked "1" d. in red denoting that postage had been prepaid. Endorsed "3375 Private Joshua Oakley 21st Fusiliers" and counter-signed by the Commanding Officer "Colonel, Comdg 1st/21st Fusiliers, Barbados".

PROVENANCE: Hackmey.

1873 (28 July) 1d. Soldier's Concessionary rate to Ireland, with 1873 1d. tied by BARBADOS 1 JY.28.73, with Ballyconnell AU.16-1873 arrival

**1873 - 1d. Soldier's Concessionary
rate to Ireland with 1873 1d.**

RATE: 1d. (1d. Soldier's concessionary rate to Great Britain 1850-1898). Endorsed "From Sergt John O'Grady, AH Corps" and counter-signed by the Commanding Officer.



1878 (29 June) 1d. Soldier's Concessionary rate to England, with 1875-78 1d. tied by open Bootheel duplex BARBADOS JU.29.78



**1878 - 1d. Soldier's Concessionary
rate to England with 1875-78 1d.**

RATE: 1d. (1d. Soldier's concessionary rate to Great Britain 1850-1898). Endorsed "From No.2630 R Avery Sergt in 35th Regt" and counter-signed by the Commanding Officer "Major, Commanding 35th R.S. Regt at St Anns, Barbados, W.I.".

PROVENANCE: Sheppard.

1869 AND 1879 - MAIL FROM THE SMALL PARISH POST OFFICES

Besides the GPO in Bridgetown (Parish no.1) there were ten small District or Parish Post Offices (numbered 2 to 11). In 1863 each Post Office was issued with a new Obliterator (numbered 2 to 11, type C2, in use between 1863 and 1885) and a Barbados Parish Datestamp (numbered 2 to 11, type M2, in use between 1863 and 1901). Mail from the Parish Post Offices going abroad is particularly scarce.

1869 (10 May) 1/- single rate from St Peter (10) to England, with 1861-70 1/- tied by Bootheel "10" and BARBADOS 1 MY.10.69, with Ashbourne MY.27.69 arrival



**1869 - From St Peter (10)
to England.**

RATE: 1/- (1/- packet rate to Great Britain 1863-1881)

1869 (17 February) 1d. from St Thomas (8) to St Anns, with 1861-70 1d. tied by Bootheel "8"

**1869 - From St Thomas
(8) to St Anns.**

RATE: 1d. (1d. inland rate 1852-1907)



1879 (10 February) 6d. single rate from St George (4) to Antigua, with 1875-78 6d. tied by Bootheel "4" and BARBADOS "4" FE.10.79 cds



**1879 - From St George (4)
to Antigua.**

RATE: 6d. (6d. inter-island rate including local rates 1862-1891); but still marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island part of the rate had been prepaid.

1852 AND 1870 - RE-DIRECTED MAIL

In Great Britain Post Office regulations stated that re-directed letters would not be forwarded without an extra charge. Subsequently a full additional postage had to be paid, whether the letters were sent inland or abroad.

1852 (10 July) Re-directed cover to England, with PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle, and GB QV 1841 1d. tied by obliterator "28" paying re-direction



1852 - Re-directed cover to England with PAID AT BARBADOES crowned circle, and GB 1d. stamp paying for re-direction. Unique!

RATE: Marked "1/-" in red denoting that postage had been prepaid (1/- packet rate to Great Britain 1840-1854) + 1d. (1d. British inland rate 1840-1918) paying for re-direction from Ashbourne to Maidstone.

PROVENANCE: Hackmey.

1870 (26 September) Re-directed cover to England, with 1861-70 1/- tied by Bootheel "1", and GB QV 1858-79 1d. tied by "134" Bristol duplex paying re-direction

1870 - Re-directed cover to England with 1861-70 1/-, and GB 1d. stamp paying for re-direction. Only two known Britannia covers re-directed with British stamps!



RATE: 1/- (1/- packet rate to Great Britain 1863-1881) + 1d. (1d. British inland rate 1840-1918) paying for re-direction from Bristol to Clevedon.

PROVENANCE: Wood.

1865 AND 1872 - REGISTERED MAIL

In 1857 the Colonial Office suggested that the Barbados Post Office should introduce a registration service with a fee of 6d. per letter. Official sources in Barbados do not mention this suggestion but in 1863 a local Act was passed authorising the Governor to make orders from time to time for a system of registration. The first printed reference to registration appears in an Official Gazette of 1874 and registration markings had been sent out by the G.P.O. in London in 1873. In 1872 the registration fee was 4d. and it was reduced to 2d. in 1885.

1872 (11 July) 1s.4d. registered packet rate to England, with 1871 4d. + 1/- tied by BARBADOS 1 JY.11.72 and with manuscript "Registered" in red, with REGISTERED London 29 JY.72 and REGISTERED W.D.O. JY.29.72 in red

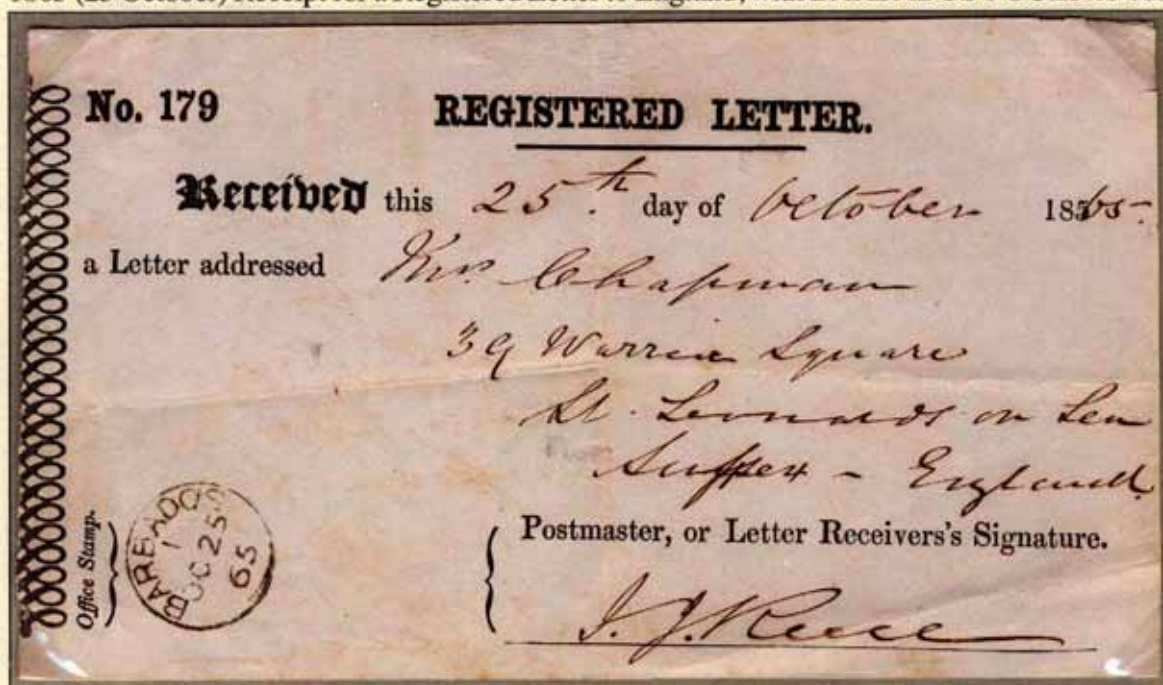


RATE: 1s. 4d. (1/- packet rate to Great Britain 1863-1881 + 4d. registration fee 1872(c)-1884); marked "16" in blue denoting the postage paid.

PROVENANCE: Burrus, Hart.

1872 - 1s.4d. Registered cover to England, with 1871 4d. + 1/-
One of the earliest registered covers from Barbados! Very few known pre-UPU!

1865 (25 October) Receipt for a Registered Letter to England, with BARBADOS 1 OC.25.65 cds



**1865 - Receipt for
a Registered Letter
from Barbados to
England. Rare!**

1879 - REGISTERED BOOK POST

Two REGISTERED handstamps were sent out by the GPO, a boxed example in May 1873 (type J1, not recorded on mail), and an un-boxed example in July 1873 (type J2a, only one example is recorded on mail).

1879 (29 May) Registered Book Post to England, with the "REGISTERED" handstamp in red and 1875-78 6d. tied by BARBADOES MY.29.1879, and manuscript "Book post registered", with REGISTERED London 11 JU.79 in red



RATE: 6d. (2x1d. double book post rate to Great Britain 1869-1881 + 4d. registration fee 1872(c)-1884)

PROVENANCE: Benwell, Barclays.

**1879 - "REGISTERED" handstamp on registered Book Post to England.
Unique, the only known example of the Registered handstamps!**

1860 AND 1868 - 1D. LATE FEES

A late fee had to be paid if a letter was posted after the official closing time for an outgoing mail. Very little information has survived about the late fees before October 1869 when a Post Office Notice stated the fees to be 4d. up to half an hour and 1/- for more than half an hour. However, a 1d. late fee was in use in the 1860's but it is unknown when it was introduced. Only a few 1d. late fee covers have been recorded from Barbados.

1860 (11 November) 1d. Late Fee on 6d. packet cover to England, with 1858 6d. + 1860 1d. tied by obliterator "1" and BARBADOES NO.11.1860, with Rugby DE.1.60 and Market Harborough DE.1.60 arrival markings



RATE: 7d. (1d. late fee c.1860-1869 + 6d. packet rate to Great Britain 1854-1863). Endorsed "Steamer 11th November 1860".

1860 - 1d. Late Fee on 6d. packet cover to England. Rare, three known!

1868 (26 February) 1d. Late Fee on 1/- packet cover to England, with 1861-70 1d. + 1/- tied by Bootheel "1" and BARBADOES FE.26.68, with London PAID 16.MR.68 arrival marking in red



RATE: 1s. 1d. (1d. late fee c.1860-1869 + 1/- packet rate to Great Britain 1863-1881). PROVENANCE: Wheeler, Sheppard.

1868 - 1d. Late Fee on 1/- packet cover to England.
Rare, only two examples known!

1872 AND 1881 - 4D. AND 3D. LATE FEES TO ENGLAND

A late fee had to be paid if a letter was posted after the official closing time for an outgoing mail. In October 1869 a Post Office Notice stated that the late fees are 4d. up to half an hour and 1/- for more than half an hour. From the late 1870's until November 1881, the late fee was 3d. which is confirmed by Post Office Notices. Only a few 4d. and 3d. late fee covers have been recorded from Barbados.

1872 (29 January) 4d. Late Fee on 1/- single rate to England, with 1871 4d. + 1/- tied by Bootheel "1" and BARBADOS 1 JA.29.72, with Ramsgate FE.12.72 arrival



RATE: 1s. 4d. (4d. late fee 1869-c.1879 + 1/- packet rate to Great Britain 1863-1881). PROVENANCE: Burrus, Hurlock.

1872 - 4d. Late Fee on 1/- single packet cover to England. Rare, two known!

1881 (March) 3d. Late Fee on 1/- single rate to London, with 1875-80 3d. + 1/- tied by open Bootheel duplex BARBADOS MR.1881, with London PAID 30.MR.81 arrival marking in red



RATE: 1s. 3d. (3d. late fee c.1879-1881 + 1/- packet rate to Great Britain 1863-1881). PROVENANCE: Britannia.

1881 - 3d. Late Fee on 1/- single packet cover to England. Rare, two known!

1878 - 4D. LATE FEES TO USA AND ST BARTHOLOMEW

A late fee had to be paid if a letter was posted after the official closing time for an outgoing mail. In October 1869 a Post Office Notice stated that the late fees are 4d. up to half an hour and 1/- for more than half an hour. Only a few 4d. late fee covers have been recorded from Barbados.

1878 (11 December) 4d. Late Fee on cover to USA, with 1878 3d. (x3) tied by open Bootheel duplex BARBADOS A DE.11.78, with New York DEC.24.78 DUE 5 CENTS and Philad'a PA DEC.24 arrival



RATE: 9d. (4d. late fee 1869-c.1879 + 1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 4d. rate to USA and Canada 1878(c)-1881); marked "4"d. in red denoting that rate had been prepaid; charged "5" cents US inland rate. PROVENANCE: Burrus.

1878 - 4d. Late Fee on cover to USA. The only one known!

1878 (10 September) 4d. Late Fee on cover to St Bartholomew, with 1875-80 1d. (x3) + 6d. tied by Bootheel "1" and BARBADOS A SP.10.78, with St Kitts SP.12.78 arrival marking



RATE: 9d. (4d. late fee 1869-c.1879 + 1d. inland rate 1852-1907 + 4d. inter-island rate 1711-1891); marked "4"d. in red denoting that the inter-island rate had been prepaid.

1878 - 4d. Late Fee on cover to St Bartholomew. The only one known!

1866 AND 1867 - CONSIGNEES MAIL FROM AND TO BARBADOS

Letters addressed to certain categories of persons might be exempted from the normal charges made on incoming ship letters. The persons generally entitled to receive letters without paying the normal sea postage were the owners, charterers or consignees of any inward-bound vessel, and the owners, shippers or consignees of any goods on such vessels. Full inland postage had to be paid if the letters were sent on through the inland posts.

1866 (25 May) Consignees letter from Barbados to London, with 1861-70 1d. tied by Bootheel "1" and BARBADOS 1 MY.25.66, with London PAID 12.JU.66



1866 - Consignee's letter from Barbados to London, with 1861-70 1d.

RATE: 1d. (1d. Consignee's rate = inland rate). Endorsed "Consignees per Judith".

1867 (18 January) Consignees letter from London to Barbados headed "London 18 January 1867", with 1861-70 1d. tied by Bootheel "1" and BARBADOS 1 AP.26.67, with arrival marking BARBADOS "10" (St Peter) AP.26.67



RATE: 1d. (1d. Barbados inland rate 1852-1907). Endorsed "Consignees Letter" and "per Islander". The stamp has been repaired.

1867 - Consignee's letter from London to Barbados, with 1861-70 1d.

1881 AND 1882 - POSTAL CARDS

On 1 September 1881 Barbados joined the UPU. This changed the postal rates dramatically and the letter rate to all other UPU members became 4d. per half ounce, including Great Britain. Post Cards were introduced and the rate was set at 1½d. to most UPU countries, but within 300 nautical miles the rate was set at 1d. Before definite postcards were delivered, Barbados produced UPU Formula Cards and these were sold with Britannia stamps affixed.

1881 (1 September) GB QV 1½d. 1879 UPU Postcard to Barbados, with "873" Weymouth SP.1.81 duplex, and with BARBADOES SP.20.1881 arrival marking



RATE: 1½d. (1½d. UPU postcard rate). Endorsed "Per R.M.S." (Royal Mail Steamer)

1881 - 1½d. UPU Postcard from England to Barbados. Sent on the day that Barbados joined the UPU!

1882 (4 July) Barbados UPU Formula Postcard sent to Prince Kofi Nti, Trinidad, with 1875-78 1d. tied by open Bootheel duplex BARBADOS A JY.4.82, with Trinidad JY.6.82 arrival marking



RATE: 1d. (1d. postcard rate within 300 nautical miles from 1881)

1882 - Barbados Formula Card with 1875-78 1d.. Only three known!

1881 - UPU MEMBERSHIP - WHAT HAPPENED THEN?

On 1 September 1881 Barbados joined the UPU. This changed the postal rates dramatically and the rate to all other UPU members became 4d. per half ounce, including Great Britain. This meant that the postal rate to GB became a third of what it had been previously! And in 1882 the Britannia stamps, a design which had been in use for 30 years, were replaced with a new design.

1881 (29 November) 4d. single UPU rate to London, with 1875-78 4d. tied by open Bootheel duplex BARBADOS A NO.29.81, with London PAID 13.DE.81 arrival marking in red



RATE: 4d. (4d. UPU rate 1881-1891)

1881 - 4d. single UPU rate to London.

1882 (25 September) 1/- triple UPU rate to USA, with 1875-78 1/- tied by open Bootheel duplex BARBADOS A SP.25.82, with New York PAID ALL OCT.10 arrival marking



RATE: 1/- (3x4d. triple UPU rate 1881-1891)

1882 - 1/- triple UPU rate to USA.