

BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL.
(Formerly the West Indies Federation Journal.)

Club News of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group.

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Whole Number 6.

Robert Topaz, President.

R. H. Lant, Secretary-Treasurer.

A.N. Johnson, Editor, 2610 Virginia St., Baytown, Texas.

With this issue of the Journal, the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group has been selected by a majority of the membership as the new name for our Group. The canvass that was made indicated that this name was by far, the most popular one presented, and was much more descriptive of our philatelic interests, than the old one.

The principal stamp magazines have been notified and should carry the announcements of the change at an early date. We hope that this will be a forward step in our efforts to make the organization the best and most well informed in the history of Caribbean philately. With the help of our many knowledgeable members, this can be done.

A proposed constitution and by-laws is going out with this issue of the Journal. It is the result of a lot of hard work on the part of Milt Erickson and his committee. Each member should carefully study this constitution and bylaws and follow the course of balloting on it, as outlined in the President's message in this issue. It is better to be sure that it is suitable from the first, than to have to amend it later.

We now have 96 members in the Group, all of whom indicate a serious interest in the philately of the West Indies, many of whom have submitted excellent articles to the Journal, giving information that has been useful to many of us. All of our members are invited to send in any material that they have which would be of interest to the Group. This is the only way that our Journal can grow and prosper.

Reg Lant advises that of the 96 members, 39 have sent in their dues for 1962. In order that we may continue to exist, it is necessary that we have sufficient funds to purchase the necessary paper, stencils, stamps, etc. to get the Journal out to all of you. This is the only official link with each other. So, please stop right now and sit down and write out a check for \$3.00 and mail it to Reg today.

A. N. Johnson, Editor.

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J. G. Raymond reports that in connection with the issuance of the recent new "Nelson's Dockyard Restoration" set of stamps from Antigua, that a new sub-p.o. was established at that site on 14 Nov. 1961, primarily to service First Day Covers. It's double-line "star" circular datestamp is inscribed "NELSON'S DOCKYARD, ANTIGUA". The sub-p.o., located at English Harbour now has permanent status, with Mr. Duncan Dayd as Sub-Postmaster. In recent years English Harbour has been served by nearby Falmouth sub-p.o., but most mail has been cancelled by the St. John's GPO.

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During the recent cold spell, we were the first to realize the curse of miniature sheets.

LEEWARD ISLANDS: CANCELLATIONS.

by Stanley C. Durnin.

1. ANTIGUA

a. Queen Victoria.

The stamps inscribed Leeward Islands are unique, in that they were valid for postage from 31 October, 1890 to 30 June, 1956, in conjunction with the stamps issued for the individual islands of the Colony, i.e., Antigua, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St Kitts, Anguilla and the British Virgin Islands. One can readily imagine the wide scope available in collecting and studying the cancellations utilized by these different islands on the stamps so inscribed.

I will commence this series of articles by enumerating the various postmarks and cancellations of Antigua on the Queen Victoria issues of the Leeward Islands, as found in my collection.

My first Antiguan postmark appears on the first 1/- issue and is a straight-line ANTIGUA, followed by a stop. (Fig 1.) The entire cancellation measures 21½ mm wide including the stop; 20½ mm wide without the stop. The letters ANTIGUA. are 3½ mm high, and sans-serif. I am completely in the dark as to this postmark. Could it possibly be a hold-over from several years prior?

Fig. 1.

My second type, which is basically common to all of the islands, during that era, is the AO2 obliterator. This postmark is oval in appearance and measures 18½-19 mm wide and 25½ mm high. Three solid, colored lines of varying widths are found above and below the AO2, and it is inclosed on either side by double line arcs. The AO2 itself, measures 8 mm high. (Fig.2).



Fig. 2.

We now get into the circular date stamps of Antigua. My first examples of this type depict ANTIGUA curved around the inside of the top half of the ring. The ring measures 23½ mm in diameter; the sans-serif letters measure 3½ mm high. The letter "N" measures 3 mm wide across it's base. The date format is found in two lines - month designation followed by the day on the top line, and the two digit year designation beneath. Nothing appears between the island name and the date. Below the year designator can be found, for lack of a better name, an ornament. This ornament we will designate as the large type.

The letter "G" in Antigua is formed thusly "G", and seven times out of ten appear as "G", (with a leading edge tail). The month-day designators are on a line with the first and last "A" of Antigua. All of my numerous examples show the month-day combination; however I do have one example that shows the reverse and reads "9 JU 91". The earliest date that I have of this type of Circular Datestamp is NO 19 90; the latest on QV issues is JA 2 01. (Fig 3).



Fig. 3.

In conjunction with the aforementioned postmark, I have a strike of LATE FEE on piece franked with a strip of three of the first 1d issue. The entire length of LATE FEE measures 21½ mm. The "L" is 5½ mm high, the "f" is 6 mm high the "t" 4½ mm high, the "a" 3½ mm high and the "e"s 3 mm high. All letters are lower case script except for the "L". (Fig. 4).

Late fee

Fig. 4

A second type of C.D.S. is now encountered. It measures 23-23½ mm in diameter and has ANTIGUA curved within the top half of the ring. Nothing appears between Antigua and the month-day designator combination. the date format is as in the previous C.D.S. and all of my examples show month, preceeding day designator. The letters are again 3½ mm high, (the "U" is 3 mm high) and here the base of the "N" measures 4 mm wide and tapers wider toward the top. The letter "G" appears as the previous C.D.S. Again the large ornament is present beneath the date. With this postmark, the month day designators are on a line with the "A" and "N" of Antigua on the left, and the "U" and "A" on the right. (Fig. 5). My earliest date os this one is JY 3 91 and the latest is SP 5 00.



Fig. 5

A third type of ANTIGUA C.D.S. measures 23-23½ mm in diameter. The lettering here measures only 3 mm high, still sans-serif and the base of the "N" is 2½ mm wide. Again nothing appears above the date, which is still in the two line format previously encountered. In this type our "ornament" has been made smaller but still appears beneath the year. The letter "G" takes on a different shape, i.e., " ". The month-day combination is on a line with the lower legs of the first and last "A" of Antigua. (Fig. 6). All of my dates show month preceding day and my earliest is JU 6 99, with SP 25 02 being my latest on Queen Victoria issues. (This one continues on with the KEVII issues.)



FIG. 6

Yet another ANTIGUA C.D.S., is encountered on QV issues. This time the ring measures 20½ mm in diameter. The date format is the same as the previous C.D.S. and still nothing appears between island name and date. The sans-serif letters measure 2½ mm high and the base of the "N" is 2 mm wide. The "G" is shaped " ". With this type we lose our "ornament" and nothing appears beneath the year designator. Apparently to compensate for this latter fact, our date format is lowered and is now well below the line of the two "a"s of Antigua. I do not have many examples of this one, but on QV my earliest is OC 16 01 and latest is MY 5 03 on Queen Victoria issues. (Fig. 7). This one also continues on with the KEVII issues.

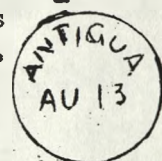


FIG. 7

The next C.D.S. is the one for ALL-SAINTS (no apostrophe) and measures 23mm in diameter. The date format here is again in two lines - months followed by day and year beneath. The letter "C" appears above the date. The sans-serif letters measure 3 mm high. All-Saints is curved around the top section of the ring while ANTIGUA is curved around the lower section. My dates run from MY 2 99 to NO 20 01 on the Queen Victoria issues, (Fig. 8)

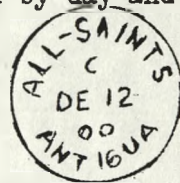


FIG. 8

A very similar C.D.S. existed for St. Peter's, (with an apostrophe). St. Peter's is curved around the top and Antigua curved around the bottom of the ring which measures 22½ mm in diameter. The letter "C" appears above the date, and is still in the familiar format. The letters are sans-serif, measure 3 mm high, with the exception of the "t" in St., which measures 2 mm high and is underlined. (Fig. 9). On QV issues, my earliest example is DE 7 98, my latest, SP 9 01.



FIG. 9

Getting into the Sexagenary issues, I find my first example of ST. JOHN'S, (with an apostrophe), which is curved around the top half of the ring, and ANTIGUA, B.W.I. is curved around the bottom section. This is my first acquaintance with B.W.I. showing in the C.D.S. The letters, sans-serif, are 2½ mm high, with the exception of the "t" in St., which is 1½ mm high and underlined. The C.D.S. measures 23 mm in diameter and nothing appears between town name and date, which is again in the two line format, month first. (Fig 10.) This type continues also, into the KEVII issues.



Fig. 10

I have a copy of the 2d Sexagenary issue which bears an ANTIGUA C.D.S. measuring 21 mm in diameter. The month-day designators are on a line just below the lower legs of the "A"s of Antigua, and the letters measure 3 mm high. The base of the "N" is 2 mm wide. In this type I find the letter "A" above the date format. The date reads AP 14, year not visible. This is the only example of this postmark that I have on L.I., Q.V. items, but I find it on the earlier Antiguan definitive issues with dates between 1888 and 1890. This immediately brings a question to mind. Was this cancellation retired for a number of years and brought out of retirement, or was it used continually throughout the 1890's? (Fig. 11).

I have a few Registration Ovals on L.I., Q.V. covers and it measures 23mm, major diameter, and 21 mm for the minor diameter. The "R" within the oval is 16 mm high and 11 mm wide across it's base. It appears that around 1902 or so, this strike was damaged, because it started showing up with an indentation on its right side, just below the crossbar of the "R". I find this indentation still evident in 1924. (Fig. 12)

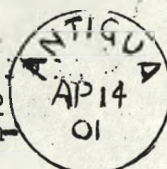


Fig. 11



All of my examples of the foregoing cancellations are struck in black ink with the exception of one copy of Figure 5, which appears to be violet-black in color. Any comments on this?

This concludes what I have, thus far, found on the Leeward Islands, Queen Victoria issues as far as Antiguan cancellations are concerned. Anyone who has ever measured a postmark woefully knows the trouble encountered with "ink spread", so please correct any measurements that you are certain are in error, and let me know of your results. The only easy way that we have to concretely establish these postmarks is by putting our findings together and coming up with a semblance of order. What does your collection show in the way of these postmarks? In my next article, I will continue with Antigua and take us through the three KEVII sets. In the meanwhile, why don't you measure your own examples of these strikes? For an hours enjoyment, study the various widths of the "N" in the ANTIGUA CDSs and see how they vary from base to top and from strike to strike.

Fig. 12.

I would like to have it understood that these findings are based on my own studies and have not been compared with any other collection; therefore, are subject to open criticism and comment, which I would greatly appreciate.

(Note: The illustrations are not exact as to measurements.)

(To be Continued).

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NEW ISSUES, REISSUES AND WITHDRAWALS.

BAHAMAS: The Crown Agent's announce a special issue to commemorate the CENTENARY OF THE CITY OF NASSAU, printed by Messrs Enschede en Zonen of Holland by the photo-gravure process on unwatermarked paper. The stamps are in horizontal format, size 33.352 mm x 56 mm. perforation to perforation. The design includes the Annigoni portrait of the Queen with the St. Edward's crown, and

- 8d. Christ Church Cathedral, Nassau. Color, Green.
- 10d. The Nassau Public Library, Color, Purple.

These stamps are in sheets of 30 stamps, and were released on January 30, 1962, and will remain on sale for a period of six months, or until stocks are exhausted.

BRITISH HONDURAS: HURRICANE RELIEF ISSUE. A special issue has been prepared by Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., consisting of the 1, 10, 25 and 50 cents values of the current definitive issue overprinted in black with the words "HURRICANE HATTIE". The stamps were produced on C.A. Script W.M. paper, and were released for sale on January 15, 1962. The proceeds are to be used for Hurricane Relief in and around Belize and the areas which suffered from the disastrous hurricane of October 31, 1961. The Red Cross has estimated that 60,000 persons out of a total population of 90,000 were rendered homeless by this disaster.

The following current commemoratives with release date and period of sale, is given as information:

Antigua. Restoration of Nelson's Dockyard, 20 and 30 cents	Nov. 14, 1961.	3 mos.
Barbados. Deep Water Harbour, 4, 8 and 24 cents.	May, 6, 1961.	12 mos.
St. Kitts - Postal Centenary, 8, 12 and 24 cents	July 15, 1961	9 mos.

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Stan Durnin reports a new postoffice in Grenada - Florida, Grenada.

FORGED OBLITERATOR CANCELLATIONS ON JAMAICAN STAMPS.

by Russell A. Gibson.

For many years I have collected the obliterator cancellations on the early stamps of Jamaica, and until a few years ago, I had never had a forged cancellation offered to me in any selection of this material received from anyone. I had seen a few which collectors in Britain had sent to me from time to time, which these collectors knew were bogus, and I returned them after agreeing with them. Mostly, these were very carefully done and in fact were entirely too clear, particularly on the later issues and bearing the last numbers that were sent out. As every serious collector of this material knows, all obliterators broke down in some respect from usage, some more rapidly than others. If you will take most any obliterator in the Pineapples, CCs CAs and Key Plates, you will find a deterioration in the cancellation of any particular number, which is constant on the later issues. The party or parties in England, who forged many of these items, overlooked this important point. In my opinion they soaked the gum off cheaper mint stamps and then placed a very clear, clean, full obliteration on each and every stamp and did a beautiful job. However, they overlooked several points. First, in every case there is a slight difference in some respect in the forged obliterator when compared with the genuine cancellation, either in size or construction of the various parts of that particular number. Secondly, they are too clear as they are placed on the stamp most carefully and always show the full obliteration with no smudging. Lastly, and perhaps most important, they make no allowance for the gradual breaking down that occurred on the later issues and most of this work was done on the later issues.

A few years ago, for the first time, I had many forged obliterators offered to me for purchase by a man in this country. These are entirely different from those from Britain, in that most of them were on stamps that had previously been lightly cancelled, stamps that were soiled and many that were damaged. The bogus cancellation that was made on these stamps was very crude, indeed, and should fool no one who knows anything about the obliterators. However, quite a few were sold in this country. Due to the courtesy and kindness of Lt.Col. Fred F. Seifert, who is a member of our group, I have obtained quite a number of these bogus items, which are now mounted and so described in my obliterator collection, and are as follows: A39 on #9, A40 on #9 and 19, A41 on #21, A47 on #12, and O2, A59 on #13, A60M on #5, A63 on #25, A77 on #13, A79H on #7, 8 and 18, A79 on #10 and #12, A83 on #17, E30 on #11 and 25, E58 on #25 and #27, F81 on #8, F95 on #31 and O2, G16 on 13, 196 on #17, 199 on #25, 201 on #16, #31 and O2, 598 on #13, 615 on #10, 11, 13, 21, 31 and 32, 617 on #8 and #12, 622 on #13, 631 on #7, #13, #25 and #26 and 642 on #12.

The only method that I know of determining whether an obliteration is forged, is by comparison with genuine cancellations, unless it is one of the cruder jobs, which should be easily detected by any collector who has handled any number of cancellations. If now, or at any future time, any member of this group has any obliterator cancellations of which he is dubious and cares to send them to me, I will check each and every one carefully and give you my opinion as to whether it is genuine or phony. Also if any of you are offered any questionable items from any source, I would like very much to see them. I will gladly trade or buy any bogus obliterations that you may have or come across, so as to get them out of circulation and for the benefit of all obliterator collectors.

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When you are getting kicked from the rear, it means that you are in front.

MAP STAMPS OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

by Robert W. Grimble.

In recent years many of the British West Indies have issued stamps showing accurate and detailed maps of the islands. Even though many members of the Study Group are primarily interested in the Postal History of the British West Indies, a check list of these map stamps might be of interest to them. Most philatelists have more than a passing interest in geography and most of the following listed stamps are fine examples of the cartographer's art.

The definition of what constitutes a map stamp is a controversial matter and each collector usually develops his own definition. To the author, a map stamp must show a recognizable part of the earth and preferably have lines of latitude and longitude indicated. In the check list, comments on the designs are given as a further guide, to any who might wish to assemble a collection of these very interesting stamps. British West Indies colonies not included in the list have not issued map stamps. After each colony the Scott's Catalogue type is given followed by the Scott 1962 Catalogue numbers.

GENERAL: Antigua A25 - 122, 123, 124, the West Indies Federation Issue of 1958. A similar set of three stamps was issued by all the other members of the short-lived Federation - Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago. This design is an excellent general map of the British West Indies.

Canada, A33 85 and 86, the Imperial Penny Postage Issue of 1898 depicts the entire British Empire in red on a Mercator projection of the world. While a stamp is a small place on which to present a map of the world, and therefore, the West Indies are not too clear, this is nevertheless an outstanding stamp.

BARBADOS: A24 - 226, 246 - Map somewhat cluttered by radio tower, but does outline parishes except for border between St. Michael and St. George. Location of Bridgetown confusing - appears to be in Christchurch parish rather than St. Michael.

CAYMAN ISLANDS: A8 - 85, 91; A15 - 102, 106, 115; A18 - 127, 140. These are all similar and show the location of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac. A15 and A18 are more pleasing maps since portraits are to left, whereas on A8 the portrait is in the center of the map.

JAMAICA: A54 - 150 and A55 - 151 - These are poor maps, but A54 does show a relief map of Jamaica and A55 is a recognizable indication of the Caribbean Area.

MONTSERRAT: A11 - 116, 128, 131 146, 147 - All the same map - first four titled "Map of Presidency", last two "Map of the Colony". An excellent map of the island.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS: A9 - 91, 92. Excellent map of Anguilla and the Dependencies, Dog Island, Seal Islands, Scrub Island and Anguillita Island. A11 - 109, 123 general map of St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla - also indicates St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Saba and St. Eustatius, the French and Netherlands islands between St. Christopher and Anguilla. A11 - 133 Similar, but on smaller scale and therefore with less detail.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO: A28 - 102 - Fair map of the islands without much detail. Lines of latitude and longitude indicated but not labeled. A29 - 103, 104 - Poor outline maps of the islands.

TURKS & CAICOS: A19 - 97 and A21 - 111 - Slightly different maps of the islands with excellent detail although the size relationships of the several islands is questionable. A25 - 135, 136 - Good map with proper size relationship between the various islands although the background detracts somewhat from the map.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS: A12 - 98, 99, 100, 101 - Good map of islands which also indicates St. John in the U. S. Virgins. A14 - 103, 105, 107, 108, 113 - An excellent series of maps of the individual islands - 103 showing Jost Van Dyke, 105 Anegada, 107 Virgin Gorda, 108 Tortola, and 113 a general map of the islands. A15 - 115 - Map of Tortola - the same as 108.

In addition to the above some members may be interested in the map stamps of Bermuda and other British colonies in Central and South America.

BERMUDA: A27 - 148, 149, 156, 157, 164, 165, 167 - These are all the same excellent map except that 149 and 157 have Sandy's Parish spelled without the apostrophe. 164, 165, 167 are overprinted, detracting from the map.

BRITISH GUIANA: A54 - 232 - General map of South America showing the location of the colony. A60 - 257 - A more detailed map of northern South America showing the location of British Guiana. The West Indies are also indicated, but not identified.

BRITISH HONDURAS: A27 - 131, 132, 133 - A poor map depicting St. George's Cay. (Presumably off the coast of British Honduras, but the author has not been able to locate this Cay on any large maps.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS: A14 - 69 and A35 - 110 - Very good similar maps - 68 being larger and showing more detail. Dependencies: A1 - 111 through 118 and 113, Very detailed polar projection showing the British claim to Antarctica.

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BRITISH GUIANA PRINTINGS BY DE LA RUE.

"A more leisurely examination of the Sept. 19th, DeLa Rue printings of the 8¢, 48¢ and \$5 proved worthwhile. The 48¢ and \$5 are both perforated 13, by single row comb and this time are top fed, giving imperf. top sheet margins and perforated-through bottom margins. All Waterloo printings of these varieties (there were four of the 48¢ and only one of the \$5), were bottom fed, perf. top margins, imperf. bottom. Also, the comb has never been a very good fit for these stamps, being scarcely long enough on the vertical sides. This results in a pair of noticeably wide teeth which show in the top side corners of Waterloo stamps, and in the bottom for De La Rue. Even ignoring shade and impression differences, singles can therefore be identified without trouble.

"The De La Rue 8¢ is top fed for the first time and top or bottom marginal copies will therefore be sought as particularly desirable, but the 12 x 13 comb used for the horizontal designs in this issue has no idiosyncrasies and gives no help in the identification of marginless singles. Of the six horizontal values which have been printed by De La Rue, this 8¢ is the only one in which the feed has been reversed."

Reprinted from Trinidad Philatelic Society's Bulletin, Dec. 1961.)

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A commemorative issue of stamps means that history is repeating itself - quite unnecessarily.

Gale Raymond writes: A Houston, Texas businessman with wide interests in British Honduras has given me the covers from his almost daily B.H. correspondence of recent months. Chronologically, the covers up to and including postmarks dated 30 Oct. 1961, machine and hand cancels of Belize were normal. Postal facilities ceased upon arrival of "HURRICANE HATTIE" on Oct. 31, and was not resumed again until Saturday, November 4, when the G.P.O. opened for an hour or so to accept first-class mail and airmail letters only. At that time the water was still standing on the G.P.O. floors; the hurricane having flooded it some six feet deep. The business cover posted that day bears a current QEII B.H. 15¢ & 5¢ stamp (air-rate to the USA), each stamp cancelled solely by a large "R" (or "N") scrawled across each stamp with indelible pencil. On Nov. 10, 1961, use of the Belize double-ring steel die hand cancel re-commenced and has continued in use, the machine canceller apparently being still out of commission. The Sand Hill TRD survived the hurricane and is still in use.

Late word (Jan 1962), from Mullins River is that a limited postal service has been resumed pending departure in about 4-5 weeks of the last remaining residents. For lack of a date stamp, all mail is being pen-cancelled. An airmail letter just in has the B.H. stamps pen-cancelled in large letters "MULLINS RIVER/POST OFFICE/ 1-1-62." arriving in Houston, Texas on Jan 6, 1962, with no other cancel.

A note from the GPO, Belize, says "No P.O.s have yet closed; all hurricane hit P.O.s are now again in operation. New TRDs have not been issued yet, they are using emergency-type (pen) cancels if the old one is no longer available. No new P.O.s have opened in B.H. subsequent to that of Sand Hill; however by the time this appears in print, a new P.O. will have been established at HATTIESVILLE, some 16 miles inland from Belize. Hattiesville is the hastily erected evacuation camp for those Belize residents whose homes are gone. Other former coastal residents are being resettled at the inland towns. No decision has been made yet on the name for the new B.H. Capitol to be built inland.

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The labels found on the outside of this month's Journal were supplied by the Seattle Collector's Club, who will have their "CENTEX", Twenty Second Annual Pacific International Philatelic Exhibition and Convention at Seattle, Wash. during the Seattle World's Fair. The dates for this Exhibition are May 28 - 29 - 30, 1962, and anyone planning on attending the Fair, should make arrangements to include these days, and see the Stamp Exhibition. Get double your money's worth.

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SWAP COLUMN

Wanted, Leeward Islands issues, all reigns, with readable cancellations, used in all of the islands. Offering mint and used B.W.I., covers from the smaller islands, or cash. Stanley C. Durnin.

Will swap B.W.I. stamps, covers, etc., for stamps of Venezuela. Harold E. Box.

Wanted, stamps of St. Vincent and British Virgin Islands. Will trade Jamaica mint or used. A. N. Johnson.

Wanted Thompson Town cancels of Jamaica and used King Edward VII, Jamaica Scott's No. 60, 2d Gray, any quantity. Tommy Thompson.

Wanted, Alston, Jamaica town cancels, any type. J. Alston Clapp.

PERSONAL MENTION

EARL P. L. APFELBAUM, our newest member, and Mrs. Apfelbaum are making a trip through Texas in February, with a view of purchasing philatelic material for sale in his famous auctions. After this trip, he plans on going to England during the month of April, and can be contacted at Harris Publications, Ltd., 27, Maiden Lane, London, W. C. 2. Hope that you have a wonderful trip, Earl.

HAROLD E. BOX has been down with the "rheumatiz" but is now better, and able to get along with his collecting. Hope that you have "killed the jinx" and have no more trouble, Harold.

DR. J ALSTON CLAPP, ROBERT HALL, GALE RAYMOND, O.K. EDEN and your Editor spent an enjoyable afternoon in Houston at Gale's home, looking over each others stamps and covers. Gale showed us some covers from B. Honduras that were sent after the hurricane and hand and pen cancelled. These should be vary desirable material.

STANLEY C. DURNIN has just returned from another four day trip, and has sent in a fine article on the cancellations of the Leewards, which appears in this Journal. He expects to send further articles on the Leewards, and we look forward to them, Stan.

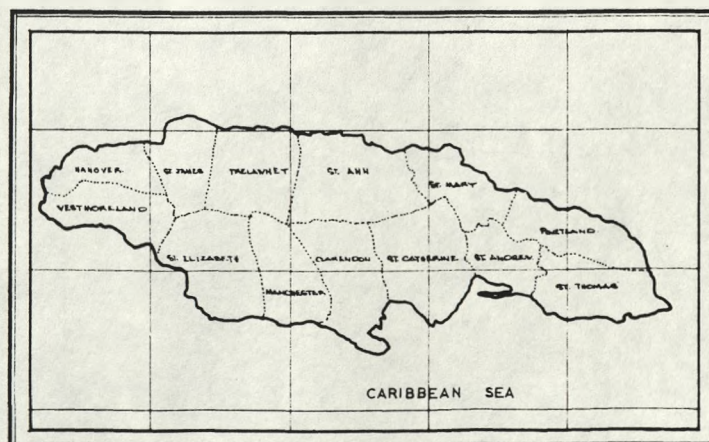
Capt. W A EVANS has been transferred to Norfolk, Virginia and his new address is in the membership listing that accompanied this Journal. Hope that you enjoy the change, Captain.

FRED G. FREEMAN is now on a round the world trip, and expects to be abroad the better part of this year.

MRS LEONARD KIRBY, of Pebble Beach, Calif, writes from Hobe Sound, Florida, that she is planning a trip by yacht throughout the B.W.I. starting around the middle of March. Have fun and pick up lots of stamps, Betty.

REG H. LANT, our hard working Secretary-Treasurer, has sent me some examples of the new Canadian stamps inclosed in cellophane "pouchettes". Also some of the new "tagged" definitive stamps. These latter have phosphor lines on the back, similar to the British issue. Thanks, Reg.

HOOTEN MITCHELL has sent Bob Tppaz some map stickers of Jamaica, which can be used to paste in albums and identify areas or towns. These are especially good in cancellati on collections. Anyone wanting a supply of these labels can write Hooten. They cost about \$1.00 a hundred.



THOMAS E MOSELEY, why dont you write us and give us an article on the Seattle Fair?
A progress report, so to speak.

FRANK R. SAUNDERS has put out another fine Bulletin that will be of interest to
Great Britain collectors, giving a listing of G.B. Altered Controls,
by John Chapman.

HENRY M. SPELMAN has moved to Boston and is now affiliated with the New England
Stamp Co. All the best to you in your new venture, Henry.

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Reg Lant reports that he has received a number of orders for Everard Aguilar's
new Book, "The PHILATELIC HANDBOOK OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS. Reg states that there
is still time to order on the club plan, which will save \$1.50 on the price, or
\$4.50 for the book, plus .50 shipping charges. For details on the volume, see
the previous issue of the Journal.

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DUES MUST BE IN BY THE FIRST OF APRIL, in order to insure maintenance of your
membership, and receipt of the May Journal. Please send a check to Reg Lant today.

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The following article by V. N. F. Surtees, is a continuation of his his first one
in the January issue of the Journal:

ANTIGUA - FIRST TYPE.

Antigua was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492 and named after the Church
of Santa Maria La Antigua in Seville. The first English settlers arrived in 1632.

When Antigua assumed control of her postal services on May 1, 1860, she had no
stamps to replace those of Great Britain, then in use, so that for the next two
years letters had to be prepaid in cash and that was denoted in the cover by a "Paid"
mark. A supply of stamps was ordered through the Crown Agents in London and in the
first instance was for 6d value only, this being the then rate for a letter to the
United Kingdom. The printing was done by Perkins Bacon and Co., London, recess
printing, from a steel die by Charles Henry Jeens, made from a water color by F.H.
Corbould.

Scott 1'Al, SG 1 to 3. The plate contained 120 stamps in ten rows of twelve, with
a green line down the center and the first consignment of 8000 stamps in Blue Green,
and was despatched from London July 1, 1862. Rough perforation, 14-16, with no
watermark. Of these, 459 were postally used, the remainder being sold unused, or
used fiscally. Mint blocks are known, but rare. Trial perfs. exist, but are not
known used, as they were not sent to the colony.

Perf. 11-12 all round (only 2 recorded)

Perf. 14-16 by 11-13

Perf. 11-13 by 14-16 (not catalogued, but exists).

Perf. 11-12 by Perf. 15 at left and Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ at right,

(One pair known).

Scott's 2 to 4, SG. 5 to 10. The next consignment was dispatched from London on
November 14, 1862, again the 6d value only and still in blue-green shade and rough
Perf. 14 to 16, but on paper watermarked "Star". Later consignments came in shades
of Green, Dark Green and Yellow Green. Imperf. pairs of the Green and Yellow Green

are known used, but only in vertical pairs. It therefore appears that at least one sheet was sent out that had missed being perforated, or that one sheet had either the top or bottom two rows without perfs. Perhaps horizontal pairs or blocks may turn up yet. The watermark was supposed to be upright, (one point up), but on the 6d yellow green, it almost always comes sideways and this shade also comes generally on very thin paper.

The 1d value was added later, Sept. 1862, to prepay Colonial letters and there were several consignments. First rosy mauve, then in 1864 dull rose and in 1867, vermillion. These color changes were intentional. The plate was for the 6d and made from the same die with value tablets altered. Die proofs are known, but no Plate Proofs, or color trials. Single stamps on cover are rare, the stamps being used generally in strips of four or five. The rosy mauve shade is known imperforate, but as with the 6d, only in vertical pairs and used, and in trial perf. 11 to 12 by 14 to 16, which was never sent to the Colony. Mint blocks are very rare and even mint strips are rare and used blocks very rare. The 1d vermillion is also known imperf. between in pair, exceptionally rare.

Scott's 5-7, SG. 13-15. In 1871 Perkins Bacon contract ended and the printing was given to De La Rue and Co. to whom Perkins Bacon handed their plates. De La Rue used paper watermarked CC (Crown Colonies), and the paper was fed to the machine in any manner, so that the watermarks come inverted, reversed and inverted and reversed. Stamps were perforated 12½ and values were 1d lake, 1d scarlet and 6d blue green.

Scott's 8 - 11, SG. 16 to 18. In 1876 a new perforation was introduced and used to produce perf. 14 values of the 1d lake, 1d lake rose and 6d blue green. The 1d was bisected and used as ½d, collectable only on cover or large dated piece.

Scott's 20, SG 24. In 1884 a new paper was introduced, watermarked CA (Crown Agents) and used to produce 1d carmine red with perforation 12 for a change. The 1d scarlet is a color changeling.

Scott's 18-19, SG. 25, 26, 29. Finally, in 1884/6 still with watermark CA, the perf. reverted to 14-perforation and 1d carmine red, 1d rose and 6d deep green were produced. These stamps were perf. 14 line, but are known comb perf. and are rare thus, blocks being the best to collect.

REENTRIES.

I list these under the heading of "Re-entries" as being the generally accepted term, be they what they may. Since all of the 1d and the 6d values were printed from plates made from the original die, these re-entries appear on all stamps of the values, no matter by whom printed or with what perf. or watermark from the first issue to the last

6d Value. Much fun has been had over the years trying to fix the position of the re-entries, efforts having even been made to fix these by the position of the wmk. The two numbers, 26 and 87 on the left half sheet have been known for years from blocks. Some on the right hand sheet were known and the rest were positioned a few years back from a right hand sheet (proof sheet) found and purchased by Mr. W. E. Lea (the well known Manchester dealer), in Canada. The accepted and constant re-entries, (there may well be more) are:

No. 24 on sheet - Scratch on Queens nose.

No. 26 on sheet, the "Morton Evans", doubling scratches at top of letters "IX" and "ENCE"

No. 58 on sheet, the "McGowan" slight doubling scratches in letters "NIUA", found by me and called "McGowan", because it came from his collection and positioned by Mr. Lea from his half proof sheet.

No. 59 on sheet, the "Sefi No. 1", dot in lower loop of S of "SIX and in lower end of the vertical downstroke of P in "PENCE".

No. 70 on sheet, the "Iremonger", doubling in background under A in "ANTIGUA". Distorted background behind Queen's head doubling of lower and right frameline. Malburin mark on lower margin under S of "SIX".

No 87 on sheet, Malburin mark over top margin over N of "ANTIGUA".

No. 91 on sheet, the "Sefi No. 2", dash in top end of C of "PENCE".

There are also reported to be reentries on No. 118 which I have not seen and on No. 120, which consists of a doubling of the background markings below "SIX". This No. 120 is accepted by the experts, but I find that depending upon the sharpness of the print and on the state of my imagination, I can find it or not on any 6d.

All these re-entries are in green color and the Malburin marks are green dots. As will be seen, a block of four of Nos. 58, 59, 70 and 71 would show three together and would really be something. I was delighted to get a block marginal of 59, 60, 71 and 72, showing the Sefi No. 1, but when Mr. Lea's half sheet came along, I wished my block had been one further left!

1d Value. There are only two re-entries on the sheet Nos 8 and 20, so that they may be had se-tenant. In No 8 the red scratches in "ONE PENNY" are in nearly all letters and in the center of these. In No. 20 they are to the right of the letters and not quite so clear. Complete sheets of the 1d, 1884/6, CA, Perf 14 exist and sometimes come up for auction. Guidelines exist of the sheet, but are not constant.

SPECIMENS

These exist, as far as I know:

6d blue green 1872 CC, Perf. 12½, serifed in black.

1d lake rose 1876 CC, Perf. 14, in red and in blue.

all are very rare and the 1d value possibly unique.

DIE PROOFS.

The following are known to me, and possibly others exist:

<u>1d value</u>	Original die proof in black on India paper on embossed card. Die proof in black struck direct on thick card.
<u>6d value</u>	Original die proof in black on India paper on embossed card. Die proof in black on thick card struck direct. Die proofs of head only in four colors, grey, black, orange and carmine made around 1903. Die proofs of head only reprinted from master die c 1920, in three colors, grey/black, blue and I think red. Used on menu cards at a Philatelic meeting and made for that purpose.

PLATE PROOFS.

1d Value. None known.

6d Value. 6d in black on greyish paper.
6d in black on yellowish paper
6d in yellow green on wove paper
6d in green (shades) on wove paper.
6d in green on thin hard paper.
6d in blue green on wove paper .

These are known with and without vertical or diagonal black lines across them. Blocks can be found and all show the same-re-entries as on the issued stamps.

ANTIGUA SECOND TYPE.

- 1879 Watermark CC, Perf. 14. SG. 19, Scott 9-10.
2^{ad} red brown.
4^d blue.
- Varieties. 2^{ad}. Large "2" with sloping foot.
2^{ad}. Duty plate badly misplaced.
- Die proofs. Die proof of the unissued 1^{ad} in black on glazed card dated 1 SEPT 1879.
Die proof of the De La Rue Keyplate type Die I, with duty plate tablets blacked out, in black on glazed card July 23, 1879.
- Imprimatur proofs. 2^{ad} red brown imperf. overprinted "Specimen" in black, ditto without "Specimen".
- 1882 Watermark CA, Perf 14. SG. 21, 22, 23, Scott's 12, 13, 15.
1^{ad} dull green.
2^{ad} red brown.
4^d blue.
- Varieties. 2^{ad}. Large "2" with sloping foot.
2^{ad} with duty plate badly misplaced.
- Imprimatur proofs. 2^{ad} red brown, imperf. without "Specimen"
- Color Trials. 1^{ad} in maroon (Royal Collection).
1^{ad} in chestnut and olive.
1^{ad} in yellow and mauve (Royal Collection).
1^{ad} in pale brown.
1^{ad} in red brown
1^d in sepia.

All these in experimental perf. 12.

- 1884/86 Wmk. CA, Perf 14. SG. 27, 28, 30. Scott's 14, 16, 17.
2^{ad} ultramarine
4^d chestnut.
1/- mauve.
- Varieties 2^{ad} with large "2" with sloping foot.
2^{ad} first "A" of "Antigua" with long leg, No. 25 right pane.
- Imprimatur proofs. 1^{ad}, 2^{ad}, 4^d, 1/- and 1^d first type imperf. CA paper, (Very rare).
- Color trials. 1^{ad} head plate in dull mauve.
Head plate in ultramarine (2^{ad}), with name and value tablets blank.
- Plate numbers. All of the second type that I have or have seen, have Plate No. 2 and I don't know if others exist.

ANTIGUA SECOND TYPE.

The large "2" with sloping foot.
This comes on all of the 2^{ad} in all colors or watermarks. The sheet was in two panes of sixty divided by gutter and each pane was six across by ten down. As far as the blue shade is concerned, I have a complete right pane and a friend of mine has both panes complete. The variety comes on the first stamp of the third and seventh rows on the right pane and on the first stamp of the seventh row only, on the left pane. Each of these differ and are easily identified.

1st stamp, 7th row, left pane.

Large "2", a slice has been cut away from the left half of the foot.

"NNY", these letters are shorter than the other letters in "PENNY" and the left

upright of the first "N" is longer than the right, as long as the other letters.

1st stamp, 7th row, right pane.

Large "2", a slice is cut away from the whole foot.

"NNY" is as in 1st stamp, 7th row, left pane.

1st stamp, 3rd row, right pane.

Large "2" a slice is cut away from the left half of the foot at a sharper angle than in 1st row, 7 left pane.

"NNY" these letters are of the same length as the others in "PENNY".

I imagine that these come in the same places on the red brown shade, but that is a rare stamp and I know of no positional blocks to prove this or otherwise. I do not think that any complete panes exist in that shade.

Whether these flaws exist due to merely damage, or to damage that has been repaired, I do not know. The Duty Plate, (Name of Colony and value) was printed at a different time to the keyplate and was made up of an unknown number of stereotypes. I should have thought that if any had been found damaged, they would have removed it and inserted a new one, before going ahead with making the sheet, rather than trying to repair the damage.

If anyone has positional blocks of the red brown, I should be very interested to hear if these flaws appear in the same places on that shade.

Some time ago Robson Lowe published the following suggestion re. this flaw, which is a clever solution, but I cannot say if it is correct.

"I assume that the original setting of the value was from type and that this was set up in 4 horizontal rows of 6. The type upon the the first stamp in 3rd row was damaged and this was noticed after stereotypes were made. Repairs were then made to the four stereotypes, all slightly differently. The plate was then made up of the 4 stereotypes all with damage more or less repaired and with two half stereotypes that did not include the damage. Stamp 1, Row 3, left pane shows no var. the repairs having been good, probably new figures and letters inserted. Row 7 left and right panes, probably letters were repaired (short NNY), Row 3 right pane probably new letters inserted."

I will be very glad to hear of any additions or corrections, of which there almost certainly must be some.

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SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

It was my intention to thank you and present our 1961 financial statement in the January Journal. Unfortunately, however, my report to Al Johnson was delayed in the Christmas mails and was received too late for the purpose intended. May I ask you, therefore, to accept my belated many thanks for your vote of confidence in the recent Group elections. Such confidence is most gratifying and you may be assured that nothing will be left undone to further the interests of the Group. Furthermore, if you have any individual problems, please do not hesitate to write.

Speaking of problems, I would be remiss if I didn't mention that the Group has had its share of responsibilities and the first item to consider is the matter of finances. To illustrate this point you will find below our financial Report for 1961 -

RECEIPTS.

Admission dues, exchange, bank interest, etc.,

\$ 96.05

(over)

Secy-Treas. Report, continues.

EXPENSES.

Secretary-Treasurer - Postage	\$16.55	
Editor - Postage.	49.95	
" - Crown Agent's subscription.	3.50	
" - Address Labels.	2.00	
" - Mimeograph paper, one brochure only.	<u>3.26</u>	
		86.06

RECAPITULATION

Receipts	\$96.05	
Expenditures	<u>86.06</u>	
		\$9.99
Balance		

A mere glance at this statement will reveal many legitimate items of expense, including publications and stationery that have been excluded. Your Founding Committee, during the organization period have willingly contributed not only time and effort, but financial aid, in order to keep the Group solvent. Am sure, however, that you will not wish such a situation to continue and we now come to my second item.

As of today - February 10th, we have a total of 94 members of whom 47 have remitted their 1962 dues, or 50%. We are naturally elated to hear that these 47 members appreciate our efforts, but 100% would be more reassuring. In this connection I might mention that one USA member has sufficient confidence in the Group to mail me a cheque to cover his dues for the next three years and a GB member did likewise for two years. While we are not advocating such action should be the general practice, we would like to think that all the outstanding members have derived sufficient philatelic knowledge and assistance from the journals and brochures to warrant a continued association with the Group. Your immediate cheque for \$3.00 will maintain this association. My address is -

R. H. Lant,
164 Highbourne Road,
Toronto 7, Ont., Canada.

Another item of importance is the Group membership. Granted we have come a long way in less than one year, but a little extra publicity on the part of each and every member would enable us to double our present membership. There are potentially thousands of collectors who are interested in our field of study, and judging from the remarks expressed to me by a goodly number of our members, am confident others would be just as receptive to our coverage. Why not give it some thought and contact your BWI collector acquaintances. Am sure they will in turn thank you!

Finally as regards The Philatelic Handbook of the Cayman Islands, by Messrs. E. F. Aguilar and P. T. Saunders. A total of 16 copies have been ordered to date, viz:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Norman Brassler | John Gavelek | Gale Raymond |
| Byron Cameron | Bob Grimble | Larry Resnick (2) |
| Bob Devaux | Al Johnson | Fred Seifert |
| O. K. Eden | Tom Moseley | Bob Topaz (2) |
| Milt Erickson | Clint von Pohle | |

Check to cover has been mailed to Everard Aguilar with request that the handbooks be mailed direct to the members mentioned.

While Seasonal Greetings are a little late, may I wish you one and all a Peaceful and Prosperous 1962, and Good Stamp Hunting.

Reg Lant, Secretary, Treasurer.

JAMAICA SQUARED CIRCLES - RECENT ADDITIONS.

Reg Lant reports that he has received a number of new dates in response to our recent paper. For those who wish to keep their listing up to date, the particulars are as follows

Page #6 - Post Towns.

<u>Town</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Earliest Date</u>	<u>Latest Date</u>
Bath	2	None	MY 5 90	
Black River	1	C	OC 13 84	

Page #8

Ulster Spring	1	A	JA 22 86	
		C		MR 4 85
		None	OC 30 96	DE 28 16

Page #9 - Kingston - Type #1 - Three Arcs, Roman Numerals.

<u>Index Letter</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>
A		MY 2 85			
D					JU 2 82
E	JU 23 86	AU 6 85			
H			FE 3 85		
K	MR 17 85	AP 7 85			DE 3 91
L	SP 18 85				
M			JA 27 85		
N	AP 8 85				
O			JY 27 86		
P	DE 21 89				
Q	JU 3 89				MR 10 85
R	MR 10 88				
T	MR 25 85				
V		NO 11 85			OC 29 91
Z					JY 15 85

Latest mark now - VD - JU 29 92

Page 10 - Kingston Type 2 - Two Arcs, Arabic Numerals

I		SP 15 90
S	MY 30 93	

Page 11 - Kingston - Type 1A - Three Arcs, Arabic Numerals.

C	MY 21 90	
F	JU 23 86	AP 24 90
I		AU 30 90 (added date)
O		FE 25 90

We appreciate this cooperation and trust you will continue to mail me all new data you run across, as we are still short many stray pieces of information. In this connection, we have learned through Arthur Courtney that the late Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson made a study of the Kingston indices on the squared circle and double ring marks for a period from 1885 through 1900. Arthur was fortunate enough to purchase

Mr. Nicholson's manuscripts from his estate some years ago, and he has kindly consented to mail the papers to us for further study. A further report will appear later as we are hopeful Mr. Nicholson's study will enable us to clear up some of the missing data in our squared circle paper.

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THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT:

Now that we are all supposed to have recovered from the year end problems, and before we really have to suffer from the April tax bite, I hope that we can all find time to give serious consideration to the proposed Constitution and By Laws. Milt Erickson and his committee have given a lot of time and effort to make our ground rules sound and fair, and I believe that they have done a great job. In the May Journal there will be a ballot to vote for or against the proposed rules. But before we vote on this matter, we believe it best that any member have the opportunity to change, add, delete or substitute any part of these rules. We therefore, have decided that the following procedure should be followed. Any member wishing to change any section, by adding, deleting, substituting or changing should submit the section in question in writing to Reg Lant with the changes outlined clearly. To get your change voted on, it must be accompanied by the signatures of two other members. All changes must reach Reg before April 10th, 1962. If you cannot get two other members to sign the change, send it along anyway and Reg will try to see if two other members also write in and wish the same or similar change. In these circumstances, we will have to depend on Reg to change the wording to catch the sense of the changes desired. In any event, it is certainly good to see that we are at least close to having a set of rules.

In the last issue of the Journal, we asked for volunteers for "Leaders" for each country. Perhaps another name can be suggested but basically we still need volunteers. Mr. Robert Daux has kindly offered to lead St. Lucia, Russ Gibson has offered the same for Jamaica. Ralph Group some time ago, offered to fill the job for Br. Honduras. Anyone else please. The function of these country "Leaders" would be to channel and collate all the information about that country into one source and so be in a position to keep the members of the Group informed. They should be ready to publish at least a short article each month about that country - postal or otherwise - and to drum up one good sized article a year in the same light. Please give us all a hand - We need volunteers for all of the other islands.

I hope that most of you are pleased with the new name that our Board of Governors arrived at, The British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group. I am equally sure that it won't please everybody, but it certainly carries most of the implications that we are looking for. Now let's make it as impressive as it's name.

Robert Topaz.

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