

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 8.

Robert Topaz, President,

R. H. Lant, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

We have just received our June issue of the American Philatelist and note that Mr. James Chemi, Editor, has made some very pertinent comments on the "St. Helena, Tristan Relief issue, which has been "Black Blotted" by the A.P.S. Advisory Board. We feel that this type of treatment of speculative issues is one of the most important steps taken recently by a leading philatelic organization, with a view of informing their membership of these super-merchandising schemes as well as tending to put a control on future issues of this sort through public opinion.

We have had assurances that the Jamaica Games issue Miniature Sheets, to be issued soon, is a valid postal issue. However the issuance of these stamps is controlled by the "Stadium Fund", and all proceeds will go to the building of the Stadium, etc., for the Ninth Caribbean Games. While this does not necessarily make this a speculative issue, per se, it does mean that to a great extent the funds to construct this edifice will come from the pockets of the Jamaican and British West Indies philatelists. We have always felt very secure in the fact that the British Colonies stamps were issued solely for the purpose of carrying the mails, and we hope that the issuance of Miniature Sheets and other like postal material will not become a common practice among the B. W. I. Colonies for the purpose of raising money for various local projects. We heartily congratulate the A.P.S. and Mr. Chemi, in their efforts to keep our hobby free of the "wallpaper" that has been prostituting it in recent years.

A. N. Johnson, Editor.

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Does anyone in our group have the following books on St. Vincent, that they would be willing to lend? Mr. John Medland, , 1361 McBride St., North Vancouver, B.C., Canada, has written that he would like to borrow or buy the following:

Saint Vincent, by Napier and Bacon.

St. Vincent, by Brown,

St. Vincent by Huber, (Mekeels 8/24/36)

Postage Stamps of the B.W.I., by Philatelic Society of London, 1891.

He vows and affirms that if these can be lent to him that he will return them in good order. He also states that he would appreciate any information from any of the members about St. Vincent, stamps, postage marks, postal rates, etc. Can anyone help him?

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Angus Parker reports that he has read Cameron's "Fiscal Stamps of Jamaica", recently sent out to the membership, and that he has a supplementary item:

"A Telegraph Form printed in blue on white exists with imprinted 6d Arms type (also in blue), inscribed Postage and Revenue, as Gibbons type 14 of 1903-4 of the regular stamp issue. The stamp appears in the top left hand corner of the form. The form itself is rather uncommon, and I have seen a cut square stamp used on a Registered Cover, with no other franking, that was accepted and passed through the post without surcharge. I hasten to add that I sold this about four years ago and it is no longer available."

New Members - Changes of Address.

GARFINKLE, Dr. MARTIN. 618 West Cobbs Creek Parkway Yeadon, Pennsylvania, occupation, Physician, Collects British Commonwealth, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II issues, Jamaica, Israel, Portugal and Colonies. Member of KGV Society, QEII Society, APS, International Society for Portugese Philately and Society of Israel Philatelists.

BARROW, THOMAS D. 7301 Hampson, New Orleans 18, La., Occupation, Geologist, Collects B.W.I., Member A.P.S.

BLACK, HAROLD MORETON, 1 Firdon Crescent, Drumchapel, Glasgow, W 5, Scotland, Occupation, Schoolmaster, Collects Bahamas, all reigns and sections, Chalons, Pre-Stamp, Postal Stationery, TRDs, Air Covers. Member BWI Study Circle.

Correct ROBERT J DEVAUX' address to read: 24 Stevenwood Road, Scarborough, Ontario, Can.

Mrs. LEONARD KIRBY is at Windward Island, Gatineau Fish and Game Club, Gracefield, Quebec, Canada, for the summer.

Dr. ARTHUR S GRISWOLD IS AT Center Conway, N. H. for the Summer.

HEYER, ERIC, 3644 Serra Road, Malibu, California, Occupation, Consulting Engineer, Collects British West Indies, British Oceania, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Newfoundland.

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NEW ISSUES, WITHDRAWALS, ETC.

From the Crown Agent's Bulletin: new issues on order: Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Jamaica independence issue, all definitive issues. New Commemoratives on order, Falkland Islands, 50th Anniversary of Radio Communication, Jamaica Caribbean Games.

Further printings of current issues: Cayman Islands, 1/2d; Montserrat, 1, 6, 8 and 12 cents; St Kitts, 2 and 3 cents; St Lucia, 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 15 cents, Grenada, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 12 cents.

Withdrawals: Barbados, Golden Jubilee of Barbados Boy Scouts and Deep Water Harbour.

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Stan Durnin reports a variety that he found in a sheet of the Antigua Dockyard issue as follows: "I ordered a sheet of each value direct from the Postmaster, St. John's, and upon their receipt I find that on the 30 cent value in the upper left hand stamp in the sheet, a very evident blank spot in the face of the stamp. It is circular in shape and has a diameter of 4mm. It appears below the "NT" of Antigua and partially blocks out the basses of these two letters. To me it appears that it was caused by the waste from a hole-puncher. Could such a small piece of paper be adhering to the paper as it went through the press and later fell off? The area affects only the blue colored area and not the green at all." Does anyone else have any record of this flaw, and does it appear to be constant?

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After the years have robbed a man of his teeth, his hair and his illusions, optimists provoke him to murder by telling him he should grow old gracefully.

THE DISCOVERY OF SAINT LUCIA.  
by Robert J. Devaux

Little philatelic value can be gained from the early history of St. Lucia. However it remains a fascinating search with so few existing records available anywhere for reference. I have not only cleared up some mysteries, but added a few.

Many centuries before the civilized world became aware of the existence of the island we now call St. Lucia, the Arawak Indians, a peaceful race, inhabited it. Evidence collected by the St. Lucia Archaeological and Historical Society and the existence of sites and artifacts of Amerindian origin along the east coast of the island bear out the probability that these aborigines of South America, evidently seeking new hunting grounds, migrated north along the chain of islands forming settlements as they went. This major upheaval presumably took place soon after civilization on the mainland reached it's peak and began to decline about the eighth century, A.D., or later. In any case, the decline would have been a good reason for tribes of a nation to take the drastic measure of mass migration. There is a strong possibility that Arawaks visited the island much earlier and perhaps even settled small isolated sections as early as the dawn of Christianity. However, evidence of an earlier race is non-existent.

Definite proof that the Arawak Indians were the earliest settlers of St. Lucia is in existence today. This would make them rightful "discoverers" of the island. The war-like "Carib" Indians predominant at the time of Christopher Columbus' epic voyages, came several hundred years after the Arawaks and most likely fought and killed them off until they were nearly extinct by 1500 A.D. By the time Columbus "discovered" the new world, at least two races had touched St. Lucia. This brings us to an interesting point of who discovered St. Lucia, in terms of modern day history.

Did Christopher Columbus discover St. Lucia? A debatable question. Most likely he did. Many historians agree that Columbus probably sighted the island on his fourth voyage. However he did not land and failed to make any record of his sighting, leaving us with a bit of guess-work.

By eliminating the dates on which he visited or sighted various places, we can narrow the fourth voyage down to the area of St. Lucia. This was in 1502. By further elimination, June 15, is the only logical date Columbus could have sighted this island, if he did so at all.

How then does this odd date explain the traditional public holiday of St Lucia's, (or St. Lucy's), Feast Day - December 13, which is recognized as discovery day? I may have an explanation.

About a decade after Columbus' fourth voyage, some French sailors survived a shipwreck near St. Lucia and landed safely. This occurred on December 13, the Feast Day of St. Lucy, to whom the sailors credited their survival. The sailors returned to "Martinico" (Martinique - 24 miles to the north), and later related the mishap, naming the island on which they landed after the Saint on whose feast day they were saved.

Columbus could be the discovered, since it seems incredible that he could have missed St. Lucia. However, the first mention of its existence was by a handful of shipwrecked sailors some years later.

I leave it to you to allot credit of discovery to the most deserving!

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Sign in a Florida cocktail lounge: "Please don't stand up while the room is in motion."

BAHAMAS NEWSLETTER - by J. G. Raymond.

Prominently featured in a recent issue of the daily NASSAU TRIBUNE, was a full-page article on the last "Centenary of City of Nassau" set of stamps and with a number of thought-provoking suggestions, such as the establishment of "philatelic windows" at the dock and airport. Most Bahamas visitors buy stamps for themselves or stamp-collector friends, or try to do so; expanded facilities, and perhaps a new, more eye-appèaling set of definitive stamps, would cause stamp sales to zoom! Letters can now be posted at the Nassau air terminal building, but must then be carried to the GPO for postmarking and back. Certainly at least a one clerk sub-p-o at the airport would seem a necessity. However, no new sub-p o,'s have opened anywhere in the Bahamas since July 1959, nor are any under consideration, despite the rapid resort and commercial expansion throughout the islands. Actually it is the responsibility of the District Commissioners to establish new p.o.'s in their own districts, but as they must pay sub-postmasters from an allotted district general fund always already straining at the seams, new sub-p.o.'s are of last place in priority.

Readers are perhaps aware that a new set of stamps has appeared for BHUTAN, a tiny nation in the Himalayas of Asia. Interestingly enough, news of these stamps is sent out by the Bhutan Trust Ltd., in Nassau, Bahamas!! Is this another "philatelic agency" a la Ghana?

The new large 30mm steeldie datestamps continue to appear. In answer to a recent query, the following places in the Bahamas are presently using this large datestamp, with dates first seen by me. Reports of others would be greatly appreciated.

Orange Creek	July 57	Bullocks Harbour	Jan 1960
Mackey Street, N.P.	Apr 58	Rock Sound	Jan 61
Moores Island	July 59	Industrious Hill	Feb 61
Deep Creek, Andros	May 59	High Rock	Feb 61
United Estates	July 57	Forbes Hill	Apr 61
Driggs Hill	Dec 59	Scrub Hill	Dec 60
Lowe Sound	Jan 60	Savannah Sound	Jun 61
Nassau	Jan 60	Mortimers	Jun 61
Freeport	Jan 60	Fox Town	Feb 62
West End	Jan 60	McKennons	Feb 62
Nassau, Airmail	Feb 60		

There are two varieties of the 30mm current NASSAU datestamp; the newest one has a much taller bottom loop of the second "S" in Nassau. Most of the above postmarks are in black ink, but a few appear in violet, purple or blue ink. Reports indicate new steel datestamps are in use at MARSH HARBOUR and HOPETOWN, BIMINI is again using their large (Type C-5), TRD, in blue ink and KEMPS BAY still utilizes a TRD, badly worn, now. The "Century of Nassau" stamps have cropped up on nonphilatelic covers from McKennons, Marsh Harbour, Freeport and Tarpum Bay, so apparently, the commemoratives have been distributed to the Out-Islands.

BRITISH HONDURAS postoffice lists should add "SANTANA", which was listed as a B.H. p.o. in the 1951 U.P.U. books, compiled from official GPC lists. It was located in Belize District, far north part. Can any reader report it's postmark?

J. G. Raymond.

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Keep your temper. Do not quarrel with an angry person, but give him a soft answer. It is commanded by Holy Writ and, furthermore, it makes him madder than anything you could say.

The below quoted article was taken from the May 1962 Newsletter of the King George VI Collectors Society, and was written by Frank R. Saunders, it's Editor. It holds much of interest for our members, and Mr. Saunders had generously given us permission to reprint it:

JAMAICA - The Twopenny Value.

This is quite an easy value to collect by the catalogue, for Gibbons lists it under the numbers 124, (Line perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ), 124a (Comb perf.  $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$  and 124b (Comb perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ ), while Commonwealth, in addition to listing the Line  $12\frac{1}{2}$  under Number 6, lists the distinctive shade of the same perforation issued on 26th February, 1947 as 6a (deep emerald green), the other two perforation varieties being listed No. 19 Comb  $12 \frac{3}{4} \times 13 \frac{3}{4}$  and No. 23 Comb  $12 \frac{3}{4} \times 13$ . But the history of the printings of this stamp, and the combination of plates used in printing it together present a very complicated picture and one that is by no means complete. In dealing with the issues of a country which uses a large number of stamps one usually encounters many plates and plate-combinations and the records are usually far from complete. Gibbons, in their house organ, supply much information, but this information is not always by any means complete, and often creates as many problems as it clears up.

This value was printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, whose imprint appears centrally in the bottom sheet margin. The postoffice sheets were made up of six horizontal rows of ten stamps; I can find no evidence to indicate that the printing-house sheet consisted of more than one pane; certainly the later numbered plates bear no indication, (lacking distinguishing letters), of the existence of more than one pane.

With the exception of the lowest values (3), the general issue of this series was made on Dec. 10th 1938. Potter & Shelton list this first issue as being "grey and green" and in the Feb. 1939 G.S.M., it was stated that there were no plate numbers. The paper was of the off-white variety and off-white gum and the sheets were perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by the line method.

The second recorded issue was made in May 1942. In spite of the fact that it was printed on a dead white paper and had the colourless white gum of war-time printings, and that it was of a deeper, bluer shade of green, and quite distinctive from the first printing, it has not been given catalogue status, though it is well worthy of inclusion in a shade-collection, contrasting nicely with the other line perforated issue of Feb. 1947. In Sept. 1942 Gibbons announced, (presumably taken from the Colonial Agency Bulletin), that latest despatches to the Colony included the 2d from Plates 3 and 4, though apparently Gibbons own supplies were all from Plate 3. This plate number occurred under stamp 59 (9th stamp of 6th row). From the fact that no center Plate number is quoted, it must be assumed that the un-numbered center plate (1) was still in use. My own plate block, Frame Plate (FP) 3 is from the May 1942 printing.

After this the picture becomes rather obscure. Potter & Shelton list a Colonial Release in 1943 as "grey and green" perforated comb  $13 \times 13 \frac{3}{4}$  identified as SG 124a/CW 19. Actually the green differs from both the preceding issues being a truer green. than the 1938 issue, which has a yellowish tinge. In July 1944, Gibbons noted this perforation variety in a single used copy, shown by F. E. Metcalfe (of Commonwealth Stamp Co.) and dated "Kingston NO 39". Potter and Shelton gave no indication as to when in 1943 their recorded Colonial Release was made, but in June 1943 Gibbons recorded that "recent supplies from the C.A. differed in no way from those of May 1942." It was not until November 1946 that Gibbons reported as among current plates in use, the 2d line perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  from FP 6, CP 2, and the 2d comb perf.  $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$  from FP 7, CP 2. By now the hunt was up. Exactly a year later Gibbons reported the acquisition of a supply of 2d perf  $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$  from the Colony, from FP 6, CP 3, and FP 7, CP 3. In Jan 1948 Gibbons recorded the stamp from FP 6, CP 2, and in April 1948 they had received a report from E. F. Aguilar of the stamp from FP 7, CP 2.

As early as Nov 1944 Gibbons had reported that the C. A. Bulletin had announced the introduction of Frame Plate 7 and Center Plates 2 and 3. It will be noted that there had been no report of Frame Plates 2, 5, or 6 being introduced, though FP 6 was used (see above), with CPs 2 and 3 for the perf.  $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$  stamp. I have never met with an example of FP 2, nor (to the best of my knowledge), has report of its existence been made. If the C. A. Bulletin is to be trusted the printing recorded by Potter & Shelton for 1944 consisted at least of stamps from FP 7, CPs 2 and 3, was not issued in London and was either issued in February or between July and September 1944. The C. A. Bulletin seems only to record the introduction of new plates, which, though it does not preclude printings from FP 6 in conjunction with CPs 2 and 3, would seem to indicate that the printings from FP 6 with CPs 2 and 3 may have originated earlier - i. e., for Potter & Shelton's recorded Colonial Release of 1943, though of course, this is the first mention of CPs 2 and 3. On the other hand, no official announcement seems to have been made for the introduction of Frame Plates 5 and 6, though I have examples of Frame Plate 5 used with both CPs 2 and 3. I have, however, never seen examples of FPs 5 or 6 used with the unnumbered CP (1) and am curious to know if these exist, for FP 7 was certainly used with the unnumbered CP (1). If they do not exist, it would seem to indicate that CP 2 (at least) was in use before the C. A. Bulletin reference to it in 1944.

The printing issued in February 1947 was perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by the line method. As previously mentioned the green is sufficiently different from other shades to cause Commonwealth to catalogue it as No. 6a. The green is of a distinctly emerald shade. Gibbons recorded that their supply was from plate 6. In view of the fact that FP 6 had already been used and indeed recorded by Gibbons as used with CP 2 for a line perf  $12\frac{1}{2}$  issue, two interesting problems present themselves. (A) When did the recorded FP 6 CP 2 line perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  issue get printed? And (B) did Gibbons make a mistake in recording? (A) indicates that either the printing from FP 6 CP 2 was made in May 1942, (and this could be established by shade), or that only part of the 1943 and/or 1944 Colonial Releases was perforated  $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ , or even that there was yet another (unrecorded) Colonial Release. As I have no examples of FP 6 CP 2 line perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in my collection, I can hazard no guess.

To (B) one's immediate reaction would be that Gibbons had not fully reported the facts were it not that FP 7 with Line Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  exists, and indeed used with the unnumbered Center Plate (1), for my example of this combination of plates is in the emerald green shade of the Feb. 1947 printing. As previously stated, I have seen no copy of Plates 5 or 6 used with the unnumbered Center Plate (1). Why was the old Center Plate resurrected for this printing? Or had it been in use all along? And was CP 2 introduced at an early date in the life of the issue? Gibbons reports of an earlier line perf  $12\frac{1}{2}$  from FP 6 CP 2 would seem to indicate this.

In September 1951 the 2d value was again released in the Colony, and proved to have been perforated by a new comb measuring  $12 \frac{3}{4} \times 13$ . Besides its difference of perforation it also revealed a deepening of the green shade and was catalogued as SG 121b and CW 23. For its new plates are recorded FP 8 and CP 4. When a few months later, in Jan. 1952, a London release was made, not only was the recent combination of plates used, but also, the introduction of FP 9 was recorded. The Jan. 1952 printing has much more blue in it, and must be, I feel, a separate printing. This raises an interesting problem. Was FP 9 used for the Colonial release? I have examples of FP 8 CP 4 from both Sept. 1951 and Jan. 1952. In addition I have two examples of FP 9 CP 4 and one of these is not perforated through the bottom margin (thus matching the two FP 8 CP 4 blocks), whereas the other is perforated through the bottom margin. Mr. J. Hall has a plate block from FP 10 CP 4 (of which later mention will be made) which also has an imperforate bottom margin, and it seems reasonable to suggest that even if only FP 8 was used for the Sept. 1951 printing, FPs 9 and 10 were used for the Jan. 1952 printing and possibly for the earlier one.

There were two printings subsequent to the Jan. 1952 printing (and thus subsequent to the publication of the Potter-Shelton Tables). The printers seemed round about this time to

be displaying inconsistency in their lavish introduction of new plates, and their trouble with old ones. In March 1953 Frame Plate 11 and Center Plate 5 were introduced for a printing which was slightly less blue than the deep green of the Jan. 1952 printing. My example of this printing shows the bottom margin perforated (as in one example of FP 9 CP 4). If this is to be taken as a guide to any particular printing, which has not yet been established with absolute certainty, it would indicate that in addition to FP 11, CP 5 was used at this time also with FP 10 (and FP 9 CP 4 also form part of this printing) for both Mr. Hall and I have blocks from this plate combination thus perforated. On the other hand I have an example of FP 10 CP 5 not perforated through the bottom, which may indicate that it belongs to an earlier (i.e. Jan 52) printing. This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that Mr. Hall has plate blocks from FP 10 CPs 4 and 5, the latter of which shows heavy duplication of the top right area of the frame plate, affecting particularly the fronds of the palm trees. Since the example of FP 10 CP 4 (and my own example of FP 10 CP 5 resembles this), does not show these duplications on Stamp No. 59, it is clearly a case of a true reentry, one of the few recorded among the issues of this reign. If the plate was not used for more than one printing (though I am convinced that it was), it would seem that repairs of the plate were undertaken during the actual printing by re-entering the transfer roller - a most unusual practice, and additionally peculiar, in view of the otherwise lavish use of new plates.

In November 1953 a special issue was made for the visit of the Queen. A special frame plate, incorporating the Queen's head instead of that of the King and the words "Royal Visit" / 1952, was used in conjunction with Center Plate 6, which I have not found used in combination with any of the K.G.6 Frame Plates.

A final printing of the 2d value was made in 1954 (April). Gibbons stated that the green was slightly bluer and the grey paler, and that new plates FP 12 and CP 7 were used. In my copies the green seems rather less blue than the March 1953 printing, and certainly the green on the example I have from FP 13 CP 7 (unrecorded by Gibbons), has a distinctly yellowish tinge. Again it will be noted, the printers seem to have at least two new frames with one new center plate.

Before concluding, I will note the few minor "varieties" that have come to my notice. Center Plate (1) (unnumbered), shows on stamp 60 a dot in the sea above the head of the man on the left. This is present when the plate was used in conjunction with FP 3, (May 1942 ?) and also in conjunction with FP 7 (Feb 1947 ?). These are the only two examples that I have from this Center Plate, but it may exist in conjunction with other frame plates. A Frame Plate variety which seems to come from the May 1948 printing (the perforations are somewhat coarser than those of the original, measuring 12.4 against 12.5) is shown on a used example dated "No. 17, 42" (originating on the Frame Plates 3 or 4 ?). F. B. Kettle suggests, (no reason given) that it might come from Frame Plate 2, but my example definitely looks like a May 1942 printing and there is no record of plate 2 having been used for the May 1942 printing - nor indeed, for any printing. The stamp shows extensive horizontal doubling affecting the whole of the bottom frame, especially toward the left, producing doubling of all of the letters of the vignette caption "Coco Palms at Columbus Cove", the bottom shading of the palm tree in the right hand panel, the green lines of shading of the sky under the head oval, and the horizontal lines of shading on the King's neck and in the vicinity of the mouth. Sheet position for this is not known. Another Frame Plate variety in which the second "C" of "COCO" is filled in to make "COOO" is also said to exist. I have a copy, (used single) which might be this variety, but if it is, it seems to me that it may arise through occasional over-inking and not be constant. H. Moreton Black in "Stamp Collecting" 1950, referred to this "variety" as "well-known" but he could give no details of plate or sheet position. I have already referred to the re-entry on Stamp 59 of Frame Plate 10, which, though not so pronounced as the other doubled example mentioned above, is by far the most interesting as it exists in both un-re-entered and re-entered state, is positioned, and is one of the few examples of true re-entry. It is to be hoped that more light can be thrown on the problems raised by this stamp.

THE OVAL POSTMARKS OF JAMAICA.

by Robert Topaz.

Sometime in mid-1950, a new series of postmarks were put into use in Jamaica and these marks have received remarkably little publicity or clarification. These are the oval registration marks. I have never seen any documentation of them and so I do not know when or why they were sent out. All the deductions and surmises set forth below are only from the study of the stamps and covers bearing these marks.

The marks were oval shaped, approximately 34mm across the width and about 25mm high at the center. They all had the word "REGISTERED" in non-serif letters across the top and the town name with the word "Jamaica" following across the bottom. The circle itself was a single line circle. They may be found in both violet and black inks. The violet strikes are usually found where the postoffice in question received the new mark while they were still using the violet stamp ink that they used with the TRD's. Violet ink was used on most TRD's because the black ink eroded the rubber stamps very quickly. Note that most TRD's in black ink are badly smudged or worn. When the violet ink was used up, the strikes began to appear in black. Those towns that were older postoffices and received these marks apparently never used violet ink. Examples of this are Buff Bay, Lucea, etc.

Out of the 23 postoffices that I have a record of that opened in 1949, 17 received this oval mark during 1950. All of the postoffices that opened in 1950 received a version of the Birmingham marks (B3 or B4), so this was apparently an interim mark, and was not meant for permanent use. I cannot satisfactorily explain why Johnson Mountain, Lookout, Mount Airy, Granville, Content Gap and UCWI never received these marks, but we do know that the Granville TRD spelled incorrectly and that UCWI was changed to Mona. The other eight postoffices that were supposed to have received this mark were older postoffices that apparently needed new or additional marking devices. I have never seen a Gordon Town mark although it was supposed to have been issued..

When these marks were sent out from London, they all apparently had the word "REGISTERED" across the top in error. They were not supposed to have been used or ordered as registration marks. To remedy this situation, lead, or a similar substance was put or hammered into the die across the word "REGISTERED" so as to obliterate it. Unfortunately, the lead tended to fall out or in some cases wear out, so that the lettering starts to appear in some of the later usages, where previously it did not show, except as a defacing blur. To further my conviction that the defacement was done at the start, I have never seen a violet ink (which would tend to be the earlier strike) cancel, where the Registered shows in the postmark. Some postoffices did this work better than others or had better luck with the lead staying in.

Regardless of whether the word "Registered" shows or not, this mark was used on both plain and Registered mail, indiscriminately. I have seen covers that were registered that had the word obliterated and I have seen ordinary covers where the word "Registered" shows very clearly. All in all a confusing picture.

These marks gradually were replaced by Birmingham or modern single ring marks, but some of them have lasted a long time. I note that Windsor Forest, for one, is still using this mark in April 1962, and I suspect that there are others. Do you know of any? A check list follows.

CHECK LIST OF THE OVAL POSTMARKS

(on following page)



CHECK LIST OF THE OVAL POSTMARKS OF  
JAMAICA - 1950-1962.

Town	Black Ink		Violet Ink	
	REGISTERED	REGISTERED DEFACED	REGISTERED	DEFACED
Aberdeen	x	x		
Aboukir		x	x	
Ashley			x	
Bailey's Vale		x	x	
Balcarres	x	x		
Broadleaf	x	x	x	
Buff Bay	x	x		
Caldwell	x		x	
Carisbrooke	x	x		
Colegate		x	x	
Essex Hall		x	x	
Flower Hill		x		
Gordon Town				
Hectors River	x			
Leeds	x	x		
Lorrimers		x		
Lucea	x	x		
Prickly Pole		x	x	
Sandy Bay	x		x	
Sandy River	x	x	x	
Tower Isle		x		
Tranquility	x	x	x	
Troy	x	x		
Tweedside	x	x		
Whithorn		x	x	
Williamsfield	x			
Windsor Forest	x	x	x	

Earliest Known Date of use - 4 July 1950/

It is claimed that Success used this mark but I can find no basis to think so. I would be happy to see a Gordon Town or any mark not listed here.

Robert Topaz.

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AUCTION SALE OF JAMAICAN MATERIAL.

Russell A. Gibson has written that Carl Pelander will auction his Jamaican Collection at Pelander's first fall sale in September. This is an opportunity to improve our Jamaican collections by obtaining material from Russell's fine collection. This does not include his collection of Jamaican Numeral Obliterators, which incidentally is one of the largest and finest in the world. He is attempting to improve this collection by the acquisition of blocks, strips and covers.

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Grievance. Near Winchester, Indiana, a bull gored the auto of Jack Townsend, the County's artificial inseminator.

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ANTIGUA CANCELLATIONS.  
by V. N. F. Surtees.

Continuing Mr. Surtees' series on the Stamps of Antigua.

Great Britain Used in Antigua. Early 1858 to 1 May 1860.

At St. John's A02 known on GB. 1d, 4d, 6d, 1/- and on 2d blue which was brought to the island privately.

At English Harbour A/18, known on 6d, 1/- only. I have a 1d that I am sure is a forgery. The 1/- is recorded, but I have never seen or heard of one.

All are rare on cover with A02 and I know only of 4d and 6d on cover. Also a unique strip of the privately brought in 2d in blue.

I know of no cover with GB A/18 and of the 6d value only some dozen exist and not all are fine.

Antigua Stamps.

A.02 horizontal type in use at St John's Aug 1862 to about 1880.

A.02 vertical type in use there from about 1876 to about 1890.

A/18 in use at English Harbour from August 1862 to about 1884.

Covers with early issues with A.02 are not common and 1d used singly is rare as it was generally used in multiples.

Covers with early issues with A/18 are very rare, but examples sometimes turn up with 1876 CC and 1882 issues so cancelled and they are cheaper.

St. Kitts A.12.

In January 1890 St Kitts ran out of 1d stamps and borrowed the 1d CA of 1884 from Antigua, which may be found cancelled A.12. Covers are rare and this stamp may be found used in combination with St. Kitts values. I have some pieces with 1d Antigua plus 1d St. Kitts for the 2d rate.

Interim Period.

Antigua stamps were suspended 31 Oct. 1890 and Leeward Island stamps were used. Agitation in Antigua resulted in her having her own stamps again in 1903.

Catalogue.

Anyone wishing to see just what a real collection of early Antigua may be should try and get a copy of the Adrian Hopkins sale of Antigua and Montserrat by Robson Lowe, September 1942. - a private treaty sale. No, I did not buy it!!

Circular Date Stamps.

These are single lined circles of various sizes, with a two line date in center plus a code letter or asterisk above.

All Saints	opened 1900, still in use.
Barnes Hill	opened 1928, closed 31 Dec. 1931.
Bendals	opened 1 Jan. 1932, still in use.
Bethesda	opened 1928, I think still in use?
Bolans	opened ?, In use ?
Cedar Grove	opened 1 Jan. 1932, still in use. Formerly St. James.
English Harbour	(A) Antigua at top, English Harbour at bottom, opened ?, ended ?. (B) English Harbour at top, Antigua at bottom, opened ?, ended 31 Dec. 1931.
Falmouth	opened 1 Jan. 1932, closed 31 Dec. 1937.
Freetown	opened 1928, closed 31 Dec. 1931, opened 1948 still in use.
Green Bay	opened 1928, closed 1945, changed to Gray's Farm.
Grays Farm	opened 1945/6, still in use. Formerly Green Bay.
Montpelier	opened 1 Jan. 1932, closed 1945. Later St. Phillips 1945.
Newfield	opened 1928, closed or still open?
Gunthorpes	opened 1 Jan 1932, closed 1948.
Johnson's Point	opened 1 Jan. 1932, still in use ?
Liberta	opened 1928, still in use.
Old Road	opened about 1931, still in use? Formerly St. Mary's.

Pares opened in Jan. 1931, closed 1948.  
 Parham opened about 1931, still in use, Formerly St. Peters.  
 St. John's single circle ~~issued~~ ?, withdrawn ?  
 double circle ? still in use.  
 St James opened 1928, closed 31 Dec. 1931. Name changed to Cedar Grove.  
 St. Johnston's opened 1 Jan 1932, closed 31 March 1936.  
 St. Mary's opened 1902, closed about 1931. Name changed to Old Road.  
 St Peter's opened 31 July 1900, closed about 1931. Name changed to Parham.  
 St. Phillip's opened 1945, closed June 1948. Formerly Montpelier.  
 St. Stephen's opened 1928, closed 31 Dec. 1931. Later name changed to Seaton's.  
 St. Paul's opened 1908 ? closed ?  
 Seaton's opened Jan. 1932, closed 31 March 1937, opened July 1948, still in use.  
 Formerly St. Stephen's.  
 Swetes opened 1932/33, closed 31 Dec. 1937.

The dates of use of these CDS are from my notes, taken from what I have noted or been told and they are not complete and almost certainly need adjusting. I hope that anyone knowing of other dates will let me hear of them. I find it difficult to get these dates, there is little or nothing ever published on the subject. It is also, over here, (England), not easy to obtain copies of these smaller towns and I, myself, lack examples of Falmouth, Green Bay, Pares, St. Johnstons, Swetes, St. Phillips and St. Pauls. In addition to the above cancellations, stamps of Antigua may of course be found used in other Leeward Islands, where they were valid for postage. They can also be found with various Paquebot cancellations and cancelled in other ports, which are probably ship letters I have one mystery, a pair of 2d gray KG 6th, cancelled Field Post Offices, double lined circle in blue, dated 11 Jan. 1946. It may have a number at foot (that of the F.P.O. , but it is illegible. Can anyone say where this FPO was that could use Antigua stamps?

\* \* \* \* \*

E. F. Aguilar advises as follows: Collectors of Temporary Rubber Date Stamps have not had many new strikes this year apart from that of Chudleigh in Manchester, but early in April ~~no~~ less than six new Postal Agencies were opened. They are as follows: GOOD INTENT, Manchester, MALCOLM SQUARE, St Elizabeth, HEYWOOD HALL, St Marys, MAHAGA, St Elizabeth, PROGRESSIVE, St. Andrew, and BEECHER TOWN, St Ann.

\* \* \* \* \*

SWAP COLUMN

Wanted, very fine copy of Montserrat, Scott #112, <sup>used</sup> /will buy or will swap superb mint copy of the same stamp. Also am looking for first Leeward Islands Stamps used in Montserrat, also need literature on Montserrat and St Vincent. Tommy Thompson.

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.

Need Bahamas Material, Tell me what you have to swap. B. J. Plowright.

Have used world wide duplicates to swap for Bermuda, Bahamas and BWI. Would like to establish correspondence with a collector of B.W.I., please write me. James W. Weaver.

Will swap balance of this year's Journals for dues sent in by delinquent members to Reg H. Lant, Secretary Treasurer. A. N. Johnson, Editor.

PERSONAL MENTION.

EVERARD F AGUILAR is to be congratulated on his new book, the "Cayman Islands, their Postal History, Postage Stamps and Postmarks". This is a most thoroughgoing reference on these stamps and one that should bring much pleasure and information to collectors of this colony. A much needed addition to B.W.I. literature.

EARL P.L. APFELBAUM dropped by your Editors home while in this part of the country earlier in the year, for a most pleasant visit. He and Mrs. Apfelbaum will tour the West Coast during June, July and August. Hope you have a pleasant and profitable tour, Earl.

THOMAS D. BARROW, one of our newest members, was evidently not at home, when your Editor tried to telephone him while in New Orleans recently. Sorry to have missed you Tom.

RICHARD J. BECK also must have been out of pocket when I tried to contact him, while passing through Biloxi. Catch you next time Dick.

HAROLD E BOX took two firsts (Blue Ribbon), one second (Red Ribbon) and one third, (Yellow Ribbon) in the recent Trinidad Philatelic Society's 20th Annual Anniversary Stamp Exhibition. Our congratulations on a most remarkable achievement, Harold.

BYRON R CAMERON writes that he will have a ship running into the West Indies soon, on inter-island and other trade. Hope that you make a grand success of this venture, Byron, and, incidentally, find all of the B. W. I. material that you need, in your travels.

JIM CLAPP states that due to a wedding in his family, and the ensuing controlled chaos preceeding it for six or eight weeks, his philatelic activities have been curtailed. Hope that you are back to normal now, Jim, and hope to get into Houston to see you soon.

CHET AND PAT CROMLEIGH played host to Joan and me during the early part of June, and a wonderful pair they are. As usual, when two philatelists get together, Chet and I spent most of the time in his den, doing the very necessary things that philatelists do, while Joan and Pat entertained each other in Pat's "Hobby House" and beautiful garden. It's your time now, Chet and we will be looking for you.

ROBERT J DEVAUX has had his original article, "The Saint Lucia Steam Conveyance Co., Ltd., Locals", printed in our Journal recently, reprinted in the May-June "Canadian Philatelist" the official organ of the Royal P S of Canada, with credit lines going to the WIFSG. Congratulations Bob.

STAN DURNIN writes that he will be at 2764 W. 11th Ave, Gary, Indiana, during the month of July, while on vacation, prior to reassignment to Sacramento, California. Glad to see you back in the states for a while, Stan.

MILT ERICKSON writes that he has located a world wide collection of WW1 and WW11 censored covers, containing much B.W.I. material. This material is for sale by countries, and further in the Journal will be found a listing of the B.W.I. portion with prices. Milt states that he can arrange for any lot to be sent on approval by the local collector, if anyone is interested. Thanks, Milt, for giving our membership a shot at this.

ROBERT GRIMBLE writes that he had the pleasure of meeting Angus Parker while in London recently. Found him to be a most charming fellow, Certainly envy you fellows who pop over to London and the continent upon the slightest provocation.

REG H. LANT and Mrs. Lant have just returned from a vacation at Daytona Beach, Florida. Had hoped that Reg would stay there until I could get over there and meet him, but he had to leave before I arrived. He states that there is a preponderance of votes in favor of acceptance of the Constitution, and of the amendment. More about this as soon as it is available.

GALE RAYMOND'S new address is P.O.Box 35143, Houston 35, Texas. Hope to get up to see you and the other fellows soon, Gale.

FRANK SAUNDERS' article which appears in this issue of the Journal is a most excellent article on Jamaica, which first appeared in his King George VI Collector's Society Journal, and is reprinted by me. The KGVI group covers the entire British Commonwealth and anyone interested in that area, would do well to investigate becoming a member of his Group.

LT. COL FRED SEIFERT is now on duty in HONOLULU, temporarily. Hope your visit is pleasant and that you will get back in time for the meeting in November.

JOHN MEDLAND writes a very complementary letter about the Journal which we appreciate. He is concentrating on St. Vincent and Canada at this time, and will welcome correspondence from collectors of these countries, particularly St. Vincent. Hope you like the articles that we sent you, John, and will be on the lookout for more.

Just found out that BYRON CAMERON, (the go-getting awards winner of the group), has taken another Silver Medal Award at CANPEX for an 8 frame Jamaica exhibit - Postal Markings and Cancellations covering the Colony's first 100 years, including Straight Line, Fleurens, Ship Letters, etc. Nice going, Byron.

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List of WWI and WWII Censored Covers that Milt Erickson states that a fellow collector has offered for sale at the first come basis for the prices quoted, subject to approval:

		Price
Antigua (and Leewards) 1 Barbuda	28 covers	\$18.80
Bahamas	14	7.40
Barbados	21	16.25
Bermuda - 2 WWII, 3 fronts	26	17.05
British Guiana	30	21.40
British Honduras 1 WWI	19	10.15
Cayman Islands	23	15.50
Dominica 1 Front	13	8.50
Falkland Islands	9	23.75
Grenada	13	19.25
Montserrat	4	5.00
St. Kitts-Nevis 2 Fronts	13	17.00
St. Lucia 3 Fronts	19	21.25
St. Vincent 3 Fronts	16	18.00
Trinidad and Tobago	55	44.80
Turks and Caicos Islands	12	16.30
Virgin Islands	4	4.50

Various markings and labels as well as postage. Items postpaid.

These lots are a part of a world wide collection of WWI and WWII censored covers which numbered many thousands and is being broken up and sold by country and is owned by a local Columbus Ohio collector. Milt says that he can arrange for other world countries to be sent on approval, if any member is interested. Milt does not benefit from this in any way, just a friendly gesture to the group.

Last Minute additions to the membership list:

PAYNE, CHARLES WILLIAM, 84 Kenilworth Road, Coventry, Warwickshire, England, occupation Managing Director. Collects Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Trinidad, Specialty Jamaica Post Marks. Member of Coventry Philatelic Society, Birmingham Philatelic Society, J.P.S., West Indies Study Circle.

Also just received additional data from Eric H. Heyer, listed in this copy of the Journal as a new member: Collects British America with preference to B.W.I. and with special interest in color, engraving, plate and perforation varieties and coil and booklet pages, also Australia, New Zealand and their dependencies, U.S.A. Scandinavia and Central Europe. He also requests information on Coil Stamps from St. Lucia, as follows: Would appreciate information from other members on the use of coil stamps in St Lucia. I first picked up some coil strips of Scott's 135a and 136a (perf 14 and 14½ x 14 respectively) during a visit to St. Lucia in 1955. The stamps are perforated on all four sides and do not have the watermark sideways like coil stamps of G.B. Only indication of being used as coilstamps is the overlap between 2 stamps in each strip. On inquiry in Castries, I was told that the P.O. had installed coil dispensing machines just before a great fire and that all of the equipment was lost in the fire. Have not found any remarks in catalogues of the use of coilstamps in the island. Is it possible that some sheets were purposely perforated 14½ x 14 for use as coilstamps and that maybe coils were made from the 4 cent and 12 cent (Scott's 138a and 142a) perforated 14½ x 14? (Editors Note, Possibly Bob Devaux can shed some light on this case?)

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Oneother late item just received from Reg. Lant: Stanley C. Durnin has been transferred back to the U. S., and after a leave in Gary, Indiana, his home, he and Elaine will be stationed in California, his Address will be S. Sgt., #AF12294881, 552 A.E.W. & C. WG, McClellan AFB, California.

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#### THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE.

Summer is here; in the Northern Hemisphere, and just to prove that there is interest in Postal History twelve months of the year, I am happy to report that we now have over 100 members who have signed membership applications. This is something to be real proud about, for we have now operated for about a year. I am not quite so proud of the fact that about twenty older members have not paid their dues yet. Dues are still trickling in rather slowly. Please help out our Treasurer and get the money in. I am very happy to see that our Constitution was accepted without a dissenting vote, and also a \$3.00 annual dues was approved almost unanimously. I do think this figure should adequately cover our expenses and allow us to do some work in helping members publish appropriate literature.

We are gradually lining up members to push the study of the Postal History of the various islands, but we still need more volunteers. Even more than that we will need everyone's cooperation when this thing gets rolling to tell us about the material that each of us has.

The Nominating Committee for next year's officers will be appointed soon and I would appreciate hearing from anyone who would like to be on this committee. It is quite difficult to know everyone who has time for a little work, so please help out if you can.

My very best wishes to all of you for a nice Summer, and good Stamping. --

Robert Topaz, President.