

BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

Club News of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group.

Volume No. 4, Number 1. January 1964 Whole Number 17.

Russell A. Gibson, President. R. H. Lant, Secretary-Treasurer.
A. N. Johnson, Editor, 2610 Virginia St., Baytown, Texas.

EDITORIAL.

This past year has flown by rapidly. For the Group it has been a good year. We have gained 27 new members and our interchange of correspondence and personal contact has resulted in a growing intimacy between us. We are pleased with the steady growth of our organization and hope that it will continue.

Robert Topaz reports that the ballots are in and have been counted and that Morris Ludington, Mark Swetland and Russell Gibson were elected to serve a three year term on the Board of Trustees. The other Trustees are as follows:

Two year terms:

Reg H. Lant
Robert Topaz
Al Johnson

One year terms:

Byron R. Cameron
Gale J. Raymond
Everard F. Aguilar.

These Trustees will elect a President, Vice-president and Secretary-Treasurer from among this Group and we hope to be able to announce the selections in the March Journal, together with a complete financial statement for the year. An Editor will be elected by the Trustees from within or without the group in accordance with the Constitutional requirements.

We have had a number of outstanding articles written by our members and published during the year. We are serially publishing the "Postmarks of Jamaica", by Robert Topaz. This is a large order and Bob is to be commended for undertaking it. This cooperation by our members in furnishing material of an original nature in great and diversified amounts, is what makes for an interesting and informative publication. We hope that all of our members will continue to send in their findings in B. W. I. Philately for the information and pleasure of the entire group.

We hope that each and every one of you have a

*Very Merry Christmas
and
a Happy New Year.*

Al Johnson
Editor.

NEW MEMBERS

BRANSTON, ALFRED J. 114 The Avenue, Highams Park, London, E.4. England. Occupation, Civil Servant G.P.O. London. Collects, Bahamas only. Member of the B.P.A. London, Forest Philatelic Society, B.W.I. Study Circle, Civil Service P.S., (Life Member).

CANNARSA, DR. DANTE N. 34 Renwick Avenue, R.D. #5, Huntington, N. Y., 11743. Occupation, Physician, Collects British America. Specialty, Bermuda. Member A.P.S.

COX, R. KEELER, 2861 E. Market St., Warren, Ohio. Occupation, printer. Collects British America, U.S.A. Member A. P. S.

RODMAN, IRWIN L., 19851 Citronia St., Chatsworth, California, 91311. Occupation, Psychologist. Collects, British America, mint. Specialty British Caribbean.

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NEW APPLICATIONS.

The applicant listed below has applied for membership in the Group. In accordance with the Constitution their names are hereby published. If no adverse reports are received by the Secretary within thirty days, their names will be submitted to the Board of Trustees for full membership:

HALWARD, PHILIP, 34 Malvern Way, Croxley Green, Rickmansworth, Herts, England. Occupation, Editor of the West End Philatelist of London. Collects Leeward Islands, Bahamas, Grenada De la Rue 10/-.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Change R. W. Grimble's Address to 501 Rockwood Road, Wilmington, Delaware, 19802 effective December 16, 1963.

Change B. J. Plowright's address to % Standard Bank Limited, P. O. Box 33, Lobatsi, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

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ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS!!

Within the next two months, each member will be receiving a bill covering his dues for 1964, which are the same as for 1963. We would like your COMPLETE COOPERATION in the payment of the bill within a few days of receipt in order to cut down on the expense of sending out reminders. You can assist in this economy drive by being PROMPT with your remittance.

Kindly also note the new ruling that the March Journal will not be mailed to you unless your 1964 dues are in the hands of the Secretary. Thank you for your cooperation.

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RANDOM THOUGHTS; Not knowing what styles will be 25 years from now, it is hard to determine where today's baby girl should be vaccinated.

Please make the following corrections and additions to the membership list of September 1963:

Apfelbaum, Earl P. L.	Change address to 1503-05 Walnut St, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brassler, Norman	" " " 258 RIDGEWOOD Avenue.
Cannarsa, Dr. Dante N	" " " 31 Renwick Ave.
Devaux, Robert J.	Add - Member of C. C. NY, BWI Study Circle, England.
Dickason, Livingston, T.	Change address to 10 Sinclair Terrace.
Dak, Dr. Edmond K.	Add 27 after Houston.
Erickson, Edwin M.	Add, Member Columbus Philatelic Club.
Freeman, Frank G.	" " B. N. A.
Harding, Charlton, C.C.	Add 19806 after Delaware.
Johnstone, Gene N.	" Member K. G. VI Collectors Society.
Raymond, Gale J.	" FELLOW, after R. S.P. of London.
Robinson, Arthur, G.	Add to collecting - Canada, G.B., British Colonials
	Add to Member - R.P.S.C., A.P.S., B.N.A.P.S.
Seifert, Fred F., Lt. Col	Add - 87110 after New Mexico.
Sheath, Harry G.	Add - Member North Toronto Stamp Club.
Smith,	Should read Arthur L.
Swetland, Mark W.	Add - Member " E. II Philatelic Society.
Ludington, Morris H.	Add - Member R. P. S. L. (Fellow).
Turner, George T.	Add - Member R. P. S. L.
Walsh, Dr. Donald R. J.	Change to read President of North Toronto Stamp Club.

Please make the above changes on your listing. Some of these were not available when the listing was prepared and some of them are due to errors made by my Secretary (His initials are A.N.J.)

Dr. John M. Lockie has sent in a query:

Regarding Booklet stamps from Jamaica, Stanley Gibbons No. 107, which booklets were made up from the normal printed sheets. Does anyone have, or has anyone seen an example of the "Bow" variety in any of these booklets? Anyone having this booklet with the Bow Variety 1/2d. green stamp, please advise Dr. Lockie. This, indeed must be a rare bird

Stanley Durnin reports that he has received covers from the following postoffices in Dominica: Anse-De-Mai, Bellevue, Chopin, Fond St. Jean, Laudat, Loubiere, Massacre, Fenville, Pichelin and Riviere Cyrique.

He also states that Ed. Wienberg's article on Antigua M.O.O. cancel in Vol. 3, #41, of the Journal, he has located an example on Leeward Islands S.G. #41a, dated Feb. 15, 1908 in a 22 mm. CDS - BWI not included in the strike. Question: Does his strike replace Durnin's in the same office, or was each used in different offices?

E. F. Aguilar writes that Jamaica will issue three stamps - 3d., 1/- and 1/6 values commemorating the crowning of MissWorld, who this year was a Jamaican Girl - Miss Carol Joan Crawford, sometime during the end of January or the first of February 1964. The set will be on sale for three months.

BRITISH GUIANA

by Lt. Col. Fred F. Seifert.

INTRODUCTION

Among collectors of British America, British Guiana enjoys only a modest popularity. This can be attributed in part to the extreme rarity and consequent high price of its early issues of adhesives. However, an additional factor is probably the dearth of readily available philatelic literature dealing with this British Colony. What little has been written has long been out of print and commands a large premium over the publisher's price, if and when copies can be located.

In presenting the material which follows, the author hopes to demonstrate that, if one is willing to forego completeness by omitting the great rarities, British Guiana offers a challenging field to the B.W.I. specialist.

BACKGROUND HISTORY

The British, in 1781, captured from the Dutch the colonies of Berbice, Demerara and Essequibo. They held them for only one year when they were captured by the French, who restored them to Holland. In 1796 Britain again took possession of these colonies and retained them until 1802 when, under the Treaty of Amiens, they were returned to Holland. The Dutch were not destined to keep them long for in the following year the British recaptured them, and in 1814-1815 the Dutch formally yielded them to Great Britain. In 1831 Berbice, Demerara and Essequibo were united and named British Guiana with each of the three colonies becoming a county. Georgetown in Demerara became the capital, with New Amsterdam and Bartica being designated the administrative centers for Berbice and Essequibo respectively.

EARLY POSTAL HISTORY

The first post office was established by the Dutch at Demerara in 1783. It provided for Demerara (now Georgetown), and vicinity "Delivery of mail within four days". Beyond this immediate territory, delivery was entrusted to any means available, being placed in the hands of any government official or private citizen who happened to be travelling to the destination of the mail. Between 1793 and 1795 service was provided between Demerara and Essequibo which also connected with Barbados, where the "Mail Packet Agency" provided service to Falmouth in England as well as throughout the various West Indies islands. This service proved difficult and unprofitable. When after several years of unsatisfactory operation it faded away, the clamour for establishment of a regular post office became so great that in 1797 the G. P.O. in London sent out a representative to take over and reorganize the posts.

From 1801 to 1810 mail to and from the colony was sent via Barbados. In 1810 a special monthly mail packet was established from Falmouth to Berbice and Demerara via Suriname. This was replaced in 1813 by a service via Barbados. The British Guiana Post Office, except for the inland post, remained under the control of the G.P.O. in London until May 1, 1860. At that time British Guiana as well as the West Indies Islands took control of their own postal affairs.

PRE-ADHESIVE MARKS

Robson Lowe in his "Handstruck Postage Stamps of the Empire, 1680-1900" has catalogued the pre-adhesive marks known to him. Additional types discovered in the "Plantation Papers" (A large collection of old documents consisting of correspondence between Customs Officials in the colonies and the Board of Customs in London during the period 1814 to 1854), have been described by Colin Maycock in Vol. 28, No. 111, 1 August 1962.

of the Philatelist, the London Monthly edited by Robson Lowe.

The Earliest known stamp, Robson Lowe Pl, is a straight line town mark of 1790 reading DEMERARY 1.JULY in somewhat irregular upper case serif letters. A similar type RL-Pla for Berbice with lower case letters is known used in 1810. Earlier Berbice letters bear double line marks with Berbice over the date.

Subsequent marks, both from Demerara and Berbice employed circular formats. In 1813 Demerara was using a "horse-shoe" or two-thirds circle type. This was followed by a large Fleuron type in 1814-15. By 1820 an unframed circle with Demerara curved around the top and the circle completed by two arcs joining the "D" and "A" was in use. This type had the lettering in 4 mm. capitals. A similar type in 1821 used 6 mm. capitals. Berbice also used this double arc type in three different versions: with upright capitals (1818-25); with sloping capitals (1835-37); and with upright lower case letters (1838-1840). Demerara had a small Fleuron type known used 1825 to 1837. A few brief notes on some of the above types may be found in Bulletins 29, 30 and 31, of the BWI Study Circle published in April July and October 1961, respectively.

A "Demerara Paid" in red is known for 1863. A crowned Circle "Paid at Demerara" has also been recorded, but is only known used on adhesives in about 1868. Whether it was used as a cancellation or signified a change in value of the adhesive as was the case in Nevis and Dominica is not known.

Both Berbice and Demerara were issued unframed Ship Letter stamps in 1841. Each was a double line mark with town name over Ship Letter.

USE OF BRITISH ADHESIVES

Although British Guiana issued its first adhesive postage stamps in 1850, they were valid for local use only, between 1850 and 1860. On overseas letters the additional postage was payable in cash or by use of British stamps, although the colony was not supplied with British adhesives until 1858. During this period A03 and A04 obliterations similar to those used in Jamaica were employed and British stamps bearing these strikes are listed in the "Used Abroad" section of the Stanley Gibbons catalogue.

NOTES ON BRITISH GUIANA ADHESIVES

The Stanley Gibbons Catalogue and for later issues the Commonwealth George VI and Elizabeth II catalogues adequately describe the adhesive postage stamps for British Guiana, and the material they contain will for the most part not be repeated here. However, a few background notes on the why and wherefore of some of the issues might be of interest.

(S.G. 1-8)

This issue of adhesives was announced in the Royal Gazette of British Guiana of Saturday, June 15, 1850. The notice advised the public that on and after 1 July 1850, Daily Mails (Sunday excepted) would be made up at the Post Office, Georgetown, at 3pm at the following places, to be forwarded by the 4 o'clock train:

NAME OF PLACE	RECEIVING OFFICE	RATE OF POSTAGE
Plaisance	Mrs J. F. Cumming's	4 Cents per oz.
Beterverwagting	Mrs. Van Glovenstein's	" "
Buxton	Mr. J. T. Glover's	" "

It further stated that return mails would be made up daily at the above places, at half-past 8 o'clock AM, to be forwarded on the nine o'clock train, and that at 10 o'clock AM every week-day there would be a delivery of Letters from the Post Office for all persons residing or having offices in Water Street or Main Street.

The notice continued that every Tuesday and Friday at 3pm additional mails would be made up for:

NAME OF PLACE	RECEIVING OFFICE	RATE OF POSTAGE
Victoria	Mr. E. Glover's	4 Cents per oz.
Mahaica	Mr. J. Smellie's	" "
De Kinderen	Police Station	8 " "
Mahaicony	Ditto	" "
Belladrum	Ditto	" "
Fort Wellington	Ditto	" "
Ferry	Ditto	" "
New-Amsterdam	Ditto	12 " "

It advised that return mails should be made up in New-Amsterdam every Monday and Thursday at noon, to arrive in Georgetown by the 9 o'clock train, in time for the town delivery.

On Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 pm, mails would be made up for:

NAME OF PLACE	RECEIVING OFFICE	RATE OF POSTAGE
Plantation Hague	Police Station	4 Cents per oz.
Boeraserie	Messrs. J. & C. Harrison's	" "
Vergenoegen	Police Station	" "
Leguan	Ditto	8 " "
Wakenaam	Ditto	" "
Spring Garden	Ditto	12 " "
Zorg	Mr. Tilbury's	" "
William's Town	Police Station	" "
Henrietta	Ditto	" "

The Return Mail for Georgetown and the intermediate places would leave Henrietta, every Monday and Thursday at 8 am.

Newspapers, it was announced, would be forwarded free of charge.

The notice continued. "Prepayment of letters will be necessary in all cases, to facilitate which, Postage Stamps of the respective values of 4, 8, and 12 cents are being printed, and will be ready for Sale on or before the 24th instant, at the Post Offices in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, and at different Receiving Offices."

"(Signed) E.T.E. Dalton, D.P.M.G."

A supplementary notice of 16 July 1850 noted that as of Friday, 19 July 1850, the Mails for Essequibo would be made up at 2 pm instead of 4 pm and that an extra bag would be made up for Plantation Edinburgh, West Coast, Receiving Officer, Mr. J. Williams, Postage 4 cents per ounce.

The foregoing accounts for the need for and issuance of the 4, 8 and 12 cents stamps. It was not until 1851 that a two cent postal requirement is mentioned. In the Royal Gazette of 22 February 1851 the following notice appeared:

NOTICE.

"By order of His Excellency the Governor, and upon the request of several of the merchant of Georgetown, it is proposed to establish a delivery of Letters twice each day through the principal streets of this city, viz., Water-street and Main-street, their intermediate streets and the Brick-Dam, as far as the Roman Catholic Chapel.

"The following gentlemen have consented to receive Letters for delivery at their respective Stores, that is to say - Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Richardson in Water-Street; Mr. B. L. Watson and Mr. F. H. Steward in Main-Street; Mr. Torres on the Brick-Dam.

"Each letter must bear a stamp for which Two Cents will be charged, or it will not be delivered, and when called for will be subject to the usual postage of Eight Cents.

"The deliveries will take place at 10 am and 2 pm every lawful day.

"Stamps may be obtained at the PostOffice or at any of the receiving offices.

"This delivery to commence on the 1st of March.

(Signed) E. T. E. Dalton

"Post Office, Georgetown, 22nd February, 1851."

This service was very short lived and at least a part of the supply of two cents stamps was used for making up higher rates of postage as is evidenced by a pair postmarked October 24, 1851 which was in the Ferrary collection.

This first issue was printed by Mr. Henry Mackay at the Demerara and Essequibo Gazette office from type-set dies.

(S.G. 9 - 10)

This 1852 issue reflects a change in postal rates. The policy of charging letters by distance was unpopular and a uniform rate of four cents for one-half ounce letters and one cent for newspapers was established. There were two dies for each value, the most notable variations being in the drawing of the small forts in the background and the wavy lines representing the sea. On these stamps the motto of the colony "DAMUS PETIMUS QUE VICISSIM", (We Give and Ask in Turn), has the second word spelled Patimus, probably due to an error on the part of the engraver of the original dies. Waterlow and Sons, London, produced this issue by lithography. Why two dies were prepared when one would have sufficed remains a mystery.

(S.G. 11 - 20)

This 1853 issue was also lithographed by Waterlow and Sons. The same basic die was used for the design portion of both values with separate dies for the value tablet. Paste-ups were made of the design and value dies, and these were then transferred to the lithographic stone. Lack of uniformity in mating the two impressions resulted in a white space above the value on some stamps (S.G. 18-20), while on others, (S.G. 12-17), a better match was achieved. The variations in tablet lettering of SG 12-17 resulted from the use of different tablet dies in successive printings.

(S. G. 21)

The 1853 four cents stamp was reprinted from a new die probably early in 1860, although the date is uncertain. It shows a square-rigged rather than a bark of S.G. 18-20. The corner blocks also differ from those of the previous issue.

(S. G. 23 - 27)

A shortage of stamps early in 1856 resulted in this set of provisionals pending receipt from England of a new supply of the 1853 issue. They were printed in Georgetown by Jos. Baum and William Dallas, the printers and publishers of the Official Gazette. The one cent value is, of course, the much publicized "World's Rarest Stamp", the one cent black on magenta surface colored paper. The only copy known is a somewhat poor one with the surface rubbed, yet worth a fortune! This issue was typeset, and at least eight varieties of the four cents value are known. The small ship in the center of the stamp is a stock cut employed by contemporary newspapers for heading shipping advertisements.

(S.G. 29-65a)

The lithographic stones for this issue were prepared in the same manner as the 1853 issue. Although there were a number of printings, the same stones appear to have been used for all of them. The different printings, however, resulted in numerous shades and perforations. The twelve cents is often seen with a large 5d in red stamped upon it. Although Gibbons refers to this as a surcharge, it was actually applied during the course of the letter through the mails. Copies often show a portion of this strike on the cover

The 5d. denotes that a portion of the postage credited to the British Post Office for carrying the letter to the U. K.

(S.G. 66-115)

New lithographic stones were prepared for the 1, 2, 8 and 12 Cents values of this group of adhesives. The paste-ups utilized value tablets from new dies with narrower spaces between the value and word cent(s) than the previous issue.

(S. G. 116 - 125)

Prepared on a hand press by the printers of the Royal Gazette in Georgetown during a shortage of one, two and four cents values. Each stamp initialed before issuance, R.M., A.C., R.G. by Robert Mather, Acting Receiver General of the Colony. Done in black on the one cent, red on the two cents and white (alkali bleach) on the four cents. Printed 24 (6 x 4) to a sheet. The following diagrams show how the varieties were placed in the sheet.

In this diagram the numbers in each square represent the S. G. varieties in that position, the Top Number being that for the one cent sheet, the middle number for two cents sheet and the bottom number for the four cents sheet.

SG 116c 117c 122	SG 116 117 122	SG 116 117 122	SG 116 117 122	SG 116 117 122	SG 116 117 122
SG 116 117 122	SG 116 117 122	SG 116b 117b 122	SG 116 117 122b	SG 116b 117b 125	SG 116 117 125
SG 118e 119e 123	SG 118c 119c 123	SG 118f 119f 123	SG 118b 119b 123	SG 118d 119d 123	SG 118e 119e 123
SG 118 119 124	SG 118 119 124b	SG 120 121 124	SG 120b 121b 124	SG 120 121 124	SG 120c 121c 124b

- NOTES: (1) Existence of SG 118g (wrong ornament in left frame) is doubtful. I have examined photograph of a mint sheet and can find no such variety. Further, since the one cent and two cents sheets were printed from the same type with only the values changed, there would of necessity be a similar sub-type of SG 119.
- (2) In many instances the 1's in British and Guiana are deformed and look more or less like l's, and my identification of these varieties might not agree with that of S. Gibbons.
- (3) Numerous other sub-varieties exist and each stamp can be easily identified and its plate position determined.

(S.G. 162-165)

The one cent types, S.G. 162 and S.G. 164 were printed in two arrangements using the same types as follows:

1 cent sheets.

1 SG 164	2 SG 164	3 SG 164
4 SG 164	5 SG 162	6 SG 162
7 SG 162	8 SG 162	9 SG 164 1 with foot.
10 SG 164	11 SG 162	12 SG 162

10	1
7	4
2	3
5	6
8	9
11	12

The two cents sheets, S.G. 163 and 165 were printed from the same type as the one cent sheets, with only the value tablets changed. Arrangements were as follows:

Two Cent Sheets.

1 SG 165	2 SG 165	3 SG 165
4 SG 165	5 SG 163	6 SG 163
7 SG 163 with small 2	8 SG 163 with small 2	9 SG 165 with small 2
10 SG 165	11 SG 163	12 SG 163 with small 2

10	1
7	4
2	3
5	6
8	9
11	12

(S.G. 192)

An additional surcharge of SG 176 with a red "2" produced this variety. The purpose of this surcharge was to prevent conversion of SG 176 to the 72 cents variety, SG 184, by adding a "7" before the "2". This action was taken after 34,500 of SG 176 had been sold to the public. Whether or not it was preceded by actual forgery of the higher value or merely anticipated, the probability of such taking place has not been documented in the literature available to the author.

SG 207-210.

When SG 207 was issued on July 15, 1890, it was quickly bought up by speculators. The demand was so excessive that the Commissioners of Stamps on 28 July 1890 announced that the sale of these stamps to vendors would be discontinued. This brought forth such a clamour from the Press that the Commissioners reversed their decision on 21 August and to meet the demand ordered the 2, 3 and 4 dollar stamps surcharged. Numbers issued were SG 207, 121,800; SG 208, 111,000; SG 209, 111,000 and SG 210, 54,000.

Subsequent issues being adequately described in the Stanley Gibbons and Commonwealth Catalogues, will not be covered in this article. Use of these catalogues, however, is essential for the serious collector of British Guiana, for they include a great number of varieties not covered by Scott.

The author is presently applying the finishing touches to a study of the postmarks of British Guiana and will submit it for publication in the very near future.

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NEW ISSUES, NEW PRINTINGS, ETC.

The revised date of issue for the new St. Kitts definitive issue described in the November Journal was November 20, 1963.

A new definitive issue for St. Lucia is on order.

Further Printings of Current Issues:

Trinidad and Tobago, 1 cent, 2, 5, 8, 10 and 12 cents.

Change from Script to Block watermark: British Guiana, 48 and 72 cents.

The Postmaster of Bahamas has announced that with effect from the 1st January 1964, the postage stamps issued during and prior to the reign of His late Majesty, King George VI will be invalid for purposes of postage and revenue.

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Robert Devaux submits the following:

The St. Lucia date stamp illustrated should be corrected to a much earlier date than that shown of 1852. My guess is about 1842. Certainly it preceded the Crowned Circle Mark, which was introduced in 1844.



BAHAMAS.

NASSAU DATESTAMPS.

By M. H. Ludington.

These notes deal only with regular datestamps in which the name "NASSAU" is included. Special purpose datestamps, such as Paid, Ship Mail, Registered, Air Mail, etc., will form the subject of later notes. Type numbers are my own tentative ones, for Gisburn's list is not complete.

The earliest datestamp, Type N1, is the unframed "NASSAU - NEW PROVIDENCE" in serified capitals with the circle completed at the bottom by two short arcs and the date in two lines in the center. Dates from October 1842 to July 1846 are known to me, but it may have been in use longer.

The second type, N2, is similar except that the letters are sans-serif. The G. P. O. in London records that it was sent out on November 18th, 1846, and it was in intermittent use until at least December 20th, 1884. In later years it seems to have been used chiefly as an arrival datestamp, but occasionally can be found actually cancelling adhesives.

Type N3, inscribed "NASSAU" at the top and "NEW PROVIDENCE" at the bottom of a circle 23.5mm. in diameter, was used from about 1895 to 1900, though I have one copy on which the year might be 1903. The date is in two lines with only the last two figures of the year in the second line. The "8" of the year "98" has only been seen inverted. Above the date is the letter "C", probably meant for a collection letter, but apparently never changed.

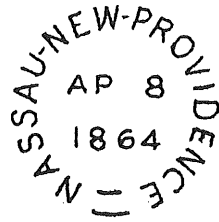
Two similar datestamps, Types N4a and N4b, with "NASSAU" at the top and "BAHAMAS" at the bottom, henceforth the standard inscription, were the next to appear. Both have the date in two lines below the letter "C", which again never seems to have been changed. The first, with a diameter of 24.25mm., narrower lettering and measuring 7.75mm. from the "N" to the "B", is reported to have been sent out from England on April 19th, 1898. My earliest date is AU 25 98 with the "C" inverted, and my latest is SP 10 02. The second, with a diameter of 23.5mm., broader lettering and only 6.75mm. from the "N" to the "B", is said to have been sent out on March 25th, 1900. My earliest example is AU 20 01 and my latest MY 10 05. An obvious difference between the two is the shape of the letter "S", which is oval in Type N4a and round in Type N4b. The "U" also is clearly broader in Type N4b.

The fifth type, also consisting of two similar datestamps, Types N5a and N5b, was the first of many with the date in one line. The differences between the two were very slight until about June 1911, when Type N5a was damaged. In Type N5a, "N" to "B" measures 6.5mm., in Type N5b, 7mm., and the second "S" of "NASSAU" and the "S" of "BAHAMAS" are slightly narrower in the second datestamp. The first was in use by 18 AU 03 and the circle below "AH" of "BAHAMAS" was damaged by June 1911. In addition, the upper left part of the "H" is missing after about February 1912, and by July 1921 both the "N" and the circle above "SSA" were damaged, the latter in two places. It was infrequently used after 1921, though I have an example dated 27 APR 25, which shows that it was still available if needed. The second datestamp, possibly used as early as 4 NOV 03, (the impression is not too clear), was definitely in use by 5 JUN 06. It was never damaged, though by 1924 it showed considerable wear, impressions being blurred with letters often, but not permanently, missing. It was in regular use until the end of 1924, and my latest date, probably as a spare, is 17 MAR 26.

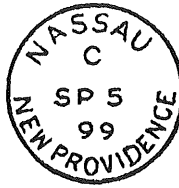
NASSAU DATESTAMPS AND MACHINE CANCELLATIONS.



N1



N2



N3



N4



N5



N5a. Final state



N6



N7



N8



N9



N10



N11



D1



D2



D3



D4



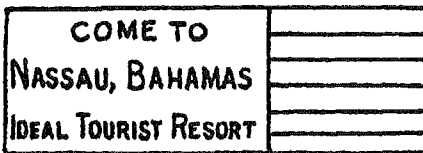
PQD1



PQD2



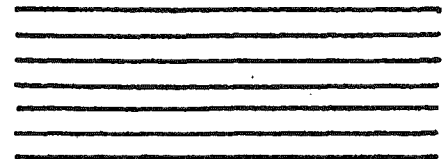
PQD3



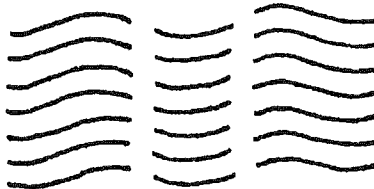
M1



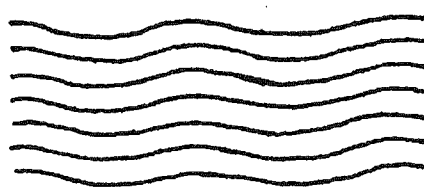
M2



M3



M4a



M5



M6

There were three date stamps in Type N6, the main feature of which is that the date line extends beyond the inner circumference of the letters of the names. The differences between them is slight, the first and third Types N6a and N6c, having fractionally smaller lettering than the second. The "S" of "BAHAMAS" shows this the most clearly, being broader on N6b, normal on N6c, while on N6a it is somewhat mis-shapen and looks inverted. The usual method of measuring the shortest distance from the "N" to the "B" is not very satisfactory on Type N6 owing to the varying angles of these letters and to the fact that the bottom of the "N" on N6c was broken before 1930. Instead, the measurements are taken from the top left corner of the "N" to the bottom left corner of the "B", and these are: N6a 10.75mm., N6b 10mm., and N6c 9mm. Though they were all probably available from the end of 1924 to 1937, my recorded dates of use are: N6a 26 DE 24 to 4 MY 37, N6b 14 JA 27 to 7 JU 37 and N6c 2 DE 27 to 13 MY 37.

Type N7 is a single line circle, diameter 24.75mm., with the date in two lines below an asterisk. My dates of use are from 7 JY 27 to 26 JU 36, though it was very probably in use longer. Many examples show only part of the asterisk, and with late dates sometimes no asterisk at all. There seems to have been only one date stamp of this type.

For the eighth type I have grouped together all the date stamps with the circle 25.25mm. in diameter, the date in one line and the lettering of the names 3.25mm. to 4mm. high. There seems to be nine different date stamps in the group, although others may exist, the earliest of which first appeared in 1935, apparently for the Jubilee Issue, and several are still in use. Some are very similar to each other so that complete and clear impressions are necessary to differentiate between them. Fortunately most of them are very common, only two, in my experience, being scarce, Types N8c and N8d, but these must have been used more than I have indicated. Careful measuring is required as is shown by the measurements in the table below.

- Column 1 : Sub-type identification.
- 2 : Height of lettering of the names.
- 3 : Distance between "N" (lower left) and "B" (upper left).
- 4 : Distance between "N" (upper left) and the top of the first "A" of "NASSAU".
- 5 : Distance between "N" (upper left) and "U" (upper right).
- 6 : Maximum width of "B".
- 7 : Dates of use known to me. Sub-types N8b, N8g, N8h and N8i are probably current.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
N8 a	3.25	7	5.5	20.5	2.25	6 MAY 35 - 30 JAN 56
b	3.5	8	6	21	2	8 JUN 55 - 30 JAN 62
c	3.75-4	6	6	21.5	2.25	11 MAR 38 - 7 APR 38
d	4	5.5	6.5	21.5	2	19 APR 38
e	4	5.5	5.5	21.5	2	24 FEB 38 - 8 FEB 56
f	4	6.5	6.5	22	2	19 APR 38 - 9 AUG 58
g	4	6.5	6	21.5	2.5	21 MAY 61 - 30 JAN 62
h	4	4.5	6	22	3	11 OCT 48 - 9 MAY 58
i	4	4	7.5	22.5	2.75	7 APR 56 - 31 JAN 59

Notes. My only examples of Types N8c are on Ship Mail covers and of N8d on First Day Covers of certain values of the King George VI Issue of 1938. N8a to N8f have "BAHAMAS" in normal width lettering, while N8g to N8i have "BAHAMAS" in broader lettering. N8a. "N" is 2mm. wide. N8b. "N" is 2.5mm. wide. N8c. Most letters are 3.75mm. high. The three "S"s are just 4mm. high. N8e. The upper left corner of the "B" became slightly rounded by early in 1942.

Sept 1944

In late 1939 and the early 1940s an unusual datestamp was used chiefly, it seems, on Air Mail and Air Mail Express (Special Delivery) letters. It is in a Continental European rather than a British or-American style, and was the first, and so far only, hand datestamp to include the time. The diameter is 28mm. with "NASSAU" at the top and "BAHAMAS" at the bottom. The date and time are in one line across the center in a framed "panel", above and below are segments of a circle of 16mm. diameter, each enclosing a series of short vertical lines. I have examples used between DEC 39 and 6 APR 43 during its normal period of use, but it has also been reported cancelling a Queen Elizabeth 1st. (date illegible but the stamp was issued on January 1st, 1954.

Another unusual datestamp, Type N10, was occasionally used in the late 1940s or early 1950s. It was a double circle type, diameters approximately 26mm. and 16mm., with "NASSAU" at the top and "BAHAMAS" at the bottom between the circles, the names being separated by curved lines. The date is in two lines in the center below an asterisk. A similar datestamp was used in the early 1950s at West End, Grand Bahama Island.

The most recent datestamp, Type N11, is similar to Type N8, but has a diameter of 30mm. and lettering 4.5mm. high. My earliest recorded date is January 1960, and it is of course, still in use.

* * * * *

BAHAMAS.

MACHINE CANCELLATIONS.

By M. H. Ludington.

The use of machine cancellations at the G. P. O., Nassau, seems to have started at the beginning of January 1929. Four types of regular and three Ship Mail datestamps have so far been seen used with six cancellations in different combinations. In addition, several sub-types of datestamps can also be found. The style of all the cancellations is American, and it is obvious that the machines were acquired in the United States rather than Great Britain. In describing them it seems best to list the datestamp portions and the cancellation portions separately and afterwards list the combinations I have seen.

The first regular datestamp, Type D1, is inscribed "NASSAU BAHAMAS". The year is at the bottom with a space on each side. From January 1929 until at least April 1939 only the month and day appear in the middle, but from about August 1939 on, the time appears below in a second line. During the 1930s there is frequently an arc, sometimes with an irregular smudge above it, in the time space. Throughout its use the last two figures of the year date, the two movable plugs, are usually smaller than the "19", which are 3.25mm. high. In the 1930s the last two figures are about 2.75mm. high, in 1940, 2.5mm. high, during the rest of the 1940s and 1950s 2.75mm. to 3mm. high, except in 1958, when they are only 2.25mm. high. Much of the time they are out of alignment, this being particularly noticeable in 1944 and in several years of the 1950s. This datestamp was in constant use until 1945 and has been in occasional use since then, my latest date being:
DEC 8 1959
FEB 15 1961

The second datestamp, Type D2, is similar to the first except that there is practically no space on each side of the year, the names being more spread out. The time is always included below the month and day. My earliest date is OCT 15, 1945, and my latest OCT 22 1951.

Three similar datestamps make up Type D3. Two are probably placed in use at about the same time in the early 1950s, and the other, apparently a replacement, late in 1959 or

early in 1960. The lettering of the names is 2.5mm. high. "NASSAU" is at the top and "BAHAMAS" at the bottom, with the time and date in three lines in the center. The differences between the three are very slight and careful measurement is required to identify them. The distances from the "N" (lower left) to the "B" (upper left), are: D3a 9mm., D3b approx. 8.5mm., D3c 8.25mm. The distances from the "N" (upper left) to the "U" (upper right) are: D3a 14.75mm., D3b 15.75mm., D3c 15.25mm. In types D3a and D3b the three lines of the time and date were transposed at various times. So far the following have been noted: i) Day and month / time / year, ii) Year, / time / day and month, iii) Year / day and month / time. As for dates of use I have Type D3a with dates between 6 JULY 1953 and 19 MAR 1959, D3b between 9 MAR 1954 and 14 DEC 1960, and D3c from 26 MAR 1960 on.

Type D4 is similar in appearance, but the lettering of the names is 3mm. high, and in addition there is a comma after "NASSAU". I have only seen the lines in the center arranged: Time / month and day / year, though the lines may have been transposed on other dates. It has been in service since at least DEC 17 1959.

The first Ship Mail machine datestamp, Type PQD1, is inscribed "SHIP MAIL, NASSAU" with the year at the bottom, similar in style to the first regular datestamp, and without the time in the center. It is known to have been used from at least February 1932 to June 1937. As with all machine Ship Mail or Paquebot cancellations of Nassau, it was used with whatever cancellation portion was already installed, and only if the size of the mail from the ship warranted.

The second datestamp, Type PQD2, is similar in style, but is inscribed "NASSAU-PAQUEBOT" and was in use from at least September 1937 to January 1948, and probably later.

The third datestamp, Type PQD3, is similar in style to the regular datestamp, Type D3, with "SHIP MAIL" at the top, "NASSAU" at the bottom and the month and day / time in two lines in the center. There seems to be no space for a year unless the time is removed. My earliest date is JAN 4 / 9 - AM on a cover marked 1954 by a previous owner, and the datestamp is still in use.

Six different cancellation portions have been used with the datestamps. The earliest, Type M1, used continuously, except for a few periods, from JAN 2 1929 to OCT 22 1951, was a framed slogan "COME TO / NASSAU, BAHAMAS / IDEAL TOURIST RESORT" in three lines with seven straight bars at the right.

The second, Type M2, was also a slogan, advertising the annual fair at Nassau, and inscribed in three lines "VISIT / BAHAMAS FAIR / FEB 27-28-29" (or other dates?), and was used for not more than a month prior to the fair, in January to February 1940, 1941 1943 and probably 1942.

The third type, Type M3, consisted of seven straight lines and was apparently used only occasionally. The dates so far recorded are from JUN 17 1937 to APR 30 1946.

The fourth cancellation, Type M4, consists of seven wavy lines, each in three sections, the center section lines forming the middle curve. Normally the center section lines curve upward at each end as in the illustration (Type M4a), but the cancellation also exists inverted, (Type M4b), with the lines curving downward, dated 6 JULY 1953. This is the earliest date seen of type M4, the latest being MAY 12 1961, but it may still be in use.

The fifth and sixth cancellations, Types M5 and M6, both consist of seven unbroken wavy lines, the difference between them being in spacing of the lines. Type M5 is

20.5mm. high and is known used between April 1938 and July 1958. Type M6 is only 15.5mm. high and my earliest date is JAN 12 1948. It is still in use.

The following are the combinations for the datestamp and cancellation portions known me:

D1 and M1, M2, M5, M6.

D4 and M6.

D2 and M1, M3.

FQD1 and M1, M3.

D3a and M4a, M4b, M5, M6.

FQD2 and M3.

D3b and M6.

FQD3 and M5.

D3c and M4a, M6.

* * * * *

Mr. Ludington has had the accompanying illustrations to the above two articles prepared at his expense, for which we extend our thanks. (Editor).

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Mr. Robert P. Lovett, who has volunteered to act as our Librarian, has received the books and pamphlets, and has furnished an inventory thereof. Anyone desiring the use of any of these books, please write him, R.D #1, Newtown, Pa. The only cost will be return postage and insurance. The listing is shown below:

Bahamas Temporary Date Stamps and Cancellations, by Gale J. Raymond. 1960.

The Postal Markings of Barbados, Basil B Benwell and L.E. Britnor. 1961.

The Post Office in Barbados, by Herbert Bayley. 1933.

The Cayman Islands, Their Postal History, Postage Stamps and Postmarks, E. F. Aguilar and P. T. Saunders. 1962.

The Postage Stamps of the Cayman Islands, by Fred Melville. 1920.

Dominica, by Bertram W. H. Poole.

The Philatelic Handbook of Jamaica by E. F. Aguilar. 1949.

The Philatelic Handbook of Jamaica, Vol II, by E. F. Aguilar. 1959.

Jamaica, by Fred Melville. 1910.

Jamaica Official Post Office Guide. 1958.

The Postage Stamps of the Leeward Islands, by A. E. Hopkins. 1949.

Nevis, by Fred Melville. 1910.

The St. Lucia Philatelist, three issues, 1949, 50 and 52.

Album Weeds, India to Luxembourg, by Rev. R. B. Earee.

The Forged Stamps of All Countries. J Dorn, publisher.

Phantom Philately, by Melville. 1950.

The Numeral Cancellations of the British Empire, by Rev. H. H. Heins. 1960.

The Commonwealth Catalogue. 1953. 1954.

Stanley Gibbons Catalogues:

Part I, 1950 - 52 - 53 - 54.

Part III 1951 - 1954

Part IV 1949.

Part V. 1949.

King George VI Catalogues 1950 - 51 - 52.

Two Reigns Catalogue 1954.

Scotts Dollar Br. American Catalogue 1954-55.

Burrus Collection Sale Catalogue, Br. Empire, 11-29-62; Br. North America, 4-2-63.

H.R. Hamer Sales Catalogue, Cape Triangulars, Br. Empire (West Indies) (Br. N. America)

Robson Lowe Br. Empire Sale Cat, with prices realized 5-29-63.

Hamer Rooko Sales Cat. Grenada, 4/25/63.

L. Charlton Honry Sales Cat. (2 vol) with prices realized, 1961.

R. H. Urwick Sales Catalogue, Jamaica, prices realized. 5-29-1957.

Lawrence Kimball Sales Cat. Br. West Indies & Bermuda - 3/26/27/62

Philatelic Library of Earl McCracken Sales Catalogue - 10/5/63.

BAHAMAS NEWS AND NOTES.

By Gale J. Raymond.

On the occasion of "COLUMBUS DAY", Oct. 12, 1942, the Bahamas overprinted the then current Geo. VI set, "192/Landfall/of/Columbus/1942, with Columbus Day as day of issue. A Nassau stampdealer, Lambert Johnson, had some elaborate printed-cachet first day covers sent over to famed San Salvador island for cancelling in very large quantities. The postmark utilized was a small steel-die San Salvador c.d.s. of the "star"-type (asterisk over the date). Covers from the preceding year, 1941, already indicated some kind of defect in this particular datestamp whereby the year date did not appear unless applied with a mighty whack! On ordinary mail during any other period, little attention would be accorded the clarity of the postmark itself, much less the year date. However, it is a peculiarity of first-day covers of newly-issued stamps that some importance is attached to the date itself, month, day and year. At some point in the postmarking of what must surely have been vast stacks of covers, it was noted that the "42" year date was not showing up on the postmark, of which every cover was receiving at least two strikes, one on the stamps and one alongside. The mind's eye can just picture the scene, the long pregnant silence when it was announced that every cover had to be redone to show the year date distinctly! For various good reasons, I'm disinclined to think that this was redone at San Salvador. Dr. Yarry has sent along of these covers which most dramatically shows a quite large rubberstamp "42" added into both postmarks. He and I (and undoubtedly you too), have covers of the same day which clearly shows the addition of the "42" in at least one of the two strikes, first sharply, then progressively larger on other covers as the rubber year date (and the postal clerk!) wore out. My covers all have a Nassau machine-cancel backstamp of October 23, 1942, apparently a GPO measure to affirm the year date correctly. Thanks, Doc, for pointing out this interesting bit of history.

No news is yet on hand on the new Bahamas stamps surely due in Jan. 1964, when the Bahamas gain self-rule and a new Constitution. Nassau newspapers report a strong movement for the Turks and Caicos Islands to become reunited with the Bahamas. Geographically the southern end of the Bahamas, they were split off in 1873 to come under the jurisdiction of Jamaica. When Jamaica got independence last year (1962), the Turks and Caicos Islands were placed under the direct control of the Colonial Office in London. The original detachment from Bahamas was due to poor communication contact with Nassau, 350 miles away, however their location was on a direct shipping route from London to Jamaica, so a part of Jamaica they administratively became. Now, with frequent ships, fast planes and constant radio contact, Nassau is nearest. If the change comes about, we can look for new postmarks, but may lose another colony from our album pages.

London Stamp magazines are "tipping" a possible jump in values for the Bahamas George VI, 1938 pictorials, 4d., 6d., and 8d. The 4d. "Sea Garden" has long been THE most popular Bahamas stamp, or at least equal to the "Flamingoes", from the viewpoint of attractiveness. There has been no further word on the proposed reopening of the "Sea Floor" postoffice, nor reports of any new p.c.s or postmarks.

In the Nassau GPO, Miss Maud Aranha, Miss Viola T. Knowles and Mrs. May Clarke are retiring from service. Miss Aranha is particularly well-known in the philatelic world as the private secretary to the Postmasters-General for many years past, a fine lady of intellect and highly regarded in Nassau and all the Bahamas.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS:

According to a 24 June 63 Roadtown postmark, the ordinary unoverprinted 5/ B.V.I. stamp was back in use. Are the provisional decimal-currency overprints running low in supply? The new BVI "RED CROSS" stamps clearly specify (U.S. Currency) below the value, incidentally, an interesting inscription.

ST VINCENT:

Tommy Thompson, Gale Raymond and Bob Topaz recently saw a postmark collection which, for clarification, clearly included a number of fiscally-cancelled stamps of bank use, red ink cancels. Previous references in this Journal and others of a possible "RED BANK" p. o. of St. Vincent were based on a red partial strike which now ties in with these fiscal cancels. If you have added "RED BANK" to your list of St. Vincent p. o.'s, please delete - unless you have a cover so cancelled!

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SWAP COLUMN.

Wanted: Used Leeward Islands. (c.d.s.cancels), Scotts numbers 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 37, 78 81, and especially 115a with postmark between 1938 - Feb. 1942. Single copies to complete collection, reasonable centering. These are Stanley Gibbons numbers 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 37, 72, 75 and 105. Gale J. Raymond, Box 35143, Houston 35, Texas.

Wanted to purchase a copy of the Jamaica Philatelist #6, also any other issues after No. 23 if actually issued. Need to complete set for binding. Kenneth Watson, Leeds, Eng.

I am interested in buying or swapping any covers from St. Lucia, 1779 to date. Robert J. Devaux.

Wanted GIBRALTAR CAMP, Jamaica cancellations, any type, on or off cover. Al Johnson.

Wanted: Copy of L.C.C. Nicholson's "Jamaica". Will pay cash or trade. Robert Lovett.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Listed below are some new postmarks received since the last listing in Vol. 2, No. 6, of the Journal, November 1962:

TRINIDAD

APO 803 - Camp El Mamo.
Gonzales Place.
Jamboree B.O.
Las Lomas No. 1.
Las Lomas No. 2.
Morne Coco
Naval Air Station.
Orange Valley.

Penal Rock Junction.
Pleasantville.
St. Helena.
Upper Belmont Valley Road.
Vance River.

TOBAGO

Black Rock.
Des Vignes Road.
Lambeau.
Parlatuvier.

* * * * *

A friend came up with the following: My parents remember when we did not have an automobile; I can remember when we didn't have a radio; my daughter can remember when we did not have a TV set, and Junior can recall as if it were yesterday, when we couldn't even get into orbit.

JAMAICA JOTTINGS.

By Robert Topaz.

My regrets to all that I missed the get-together in New York and I must say that I will try not to miss more - wherever they may be held. But us working men have obligations so no promises. It was regrettable that the whole affair had to be dimmed by the tragic loss of our beloved President, whose name and glory will endure forever. No matter what the areas of disagreement or agreement with his ideas and policies, no one can be blind to the light of hope that he brought to so many peoples of the earth. I was very pleased to read how highly he was thought of throughout the islands of the West Indies and what a large part of that world shut down normal activities during the day of his funeral.

Postmarks are my first love, so here is a new batch of notations for those of you who like to keep records.

NUMERAL OBLITERATORS; Russ Gibson reports new obliterations known as follows: A49/01, A63/13, A79J/2, A79J/4 and G14/01. Also A42/26 has turned up. As more and more interest is generated, more and more of these marks are turning up and the total number possible to have is climbing to near 2,000.

T. R. D.'s. - In the TRD department a LKD for Ashton has been reported - Sept 6, 1956. However, the most interesting development to me is the strange cover turned up by Harvey O'Connor. For a year or so I have been puzzling over an indistinct mark on a piece that I purchased from Dr. Bruce. He had the idea that it might be Swift River, but none of us could make any sense out of the number of letters shown and the legible letters among them. I finally tucked this piece away in unfinished business and forgot it. A few weeks ago, I was going through some covers with Harvey O'Connor and we found a nice clean cover crisply and clearly stamped from Flint River with a black TRD mark and with a Registry Label of Flint River. The general type of the TRD is Aguilar's type 37, but what makes this one different is that the town name is spelled FLINRT RIVER rather than FLINT RIVER. Perhaps you now can understand how a blurred copy is hard to figure out. Does anyone have a spare cover??? (Editor's Note: I have a copy of this TRD on piece in black, dated 19 JUNE 1955).

In the stampless line, I do hope that everyone who has any material is checking out Byron Cameron's queries of the last Journal. It makes it a lot easier all around if everyone helps out. O'Connor has come up with an Annotto Bay T2 dated JY 16)\$ and an 1809 Montego Bay mark of the same type.

We have been chasing some discrepancies in the Spanish Town strikes and can now definitely report that there are two different (at least) strikes of the T1 mark of Spanish Town. Bill Stitt reports a Spanish Town strike on two lines with the word "SPANISH" measuring about 43mm. wide and the height of the terminal "H" is about 7mm. high. The word "TOWN" is about 25mm. long. This mark is dated 5 SEP 1793. O'Connor has a mark of almost identical dimensions. However, Stitt also shows a Spanish Town two line type T1 mark dated 9 June 1797, that only measures 32mm. wide and the word "Town" only measures 22mm. wide. The "look" of the two marks is different, and with that much discrepancy between measurements I must believe that these are two different marks. May we hear from those of you who have Spanish Town T1s as to your date and measurements?

Our good friend and benefactor Everard Aguilar, reports that the rain in Jamaica is becoming too much. Typical rainfall figures for October were 93.43 inches for Manchioneal against a normal 14.61 and 58.62 inches in Strawberry Hill, Kingston, against a normal 17.69 inches. Most of this rain was due to hurricane backlash and was confined to the eastern part of the island. With all the rain that did an estimated 5 million pounds of

damage to crops and public works. Montego Bay showed only 4.46 inches of rain against a normal 7.26 inches. - The driest place on the island. Damage has been estimated as over 100,000 pounds in bananas alone.

In the Birmingham types, O'Connor reports the first copy known to us of a Birmingham type B₄ of Alley, dated JA 24(55), with asterisk in black ink. This mark was omitted from the town listing and also from von Pohle's Birmingham listing on which I have leaned - and nobody has as yet reported this mark until now. Any more around?

In squared circles, Lant reports Up Park Camp as late as June 17, 1910. Other reports show Devon with a "C" index as late as JA 27 1912 and Port Antonio as early as JA 25 1889. In connection with this last mark, I show the LDK of the Port Antonio single ring as AP 5 1888. Can anyone close the gap???

Many other changes in modern marks, but I must wait to consolidate some of them. Aboukir was using the violet ink oval as late as 5 June 1956 and Aberdeen the black ink oval as late as AU 31 1955. This usage overlapped the TRD usage in mid-1955. O'Connor also reports Ashley using the oval in black ink as late as 15 OCT 1955. He was fortunate enough to spend some time in Jamaica during this period, and is to be congratulated on his wealth of marks from this era.

Aguilar has just finished selling off his TRD's and reports a remarkable interest and some very high bid prices. The Alligator Pond card pictured in his handbook went for well over eleven pounds and the Pratville p.c.s went for more than that.

Interesting to read the Aguilar reports that 1st day covers of the Jamaica Red Cross issue are available at the Jamaica Red Cross Society in Kingston at 3/6 postage paid, and may be had in wholesale lots. It has been reported in some areas that these are hard to come by and are good property to hold on to. You pay your money and you take your choice.

New issues coming along include an issue to glorify "Miss World" Carol Joan Crawford, of Montego Bay, recently winner of a beauty contest in London. This issue supposedly will be 3d., 1/- and 1/6, plus a miniature sheet of the same values. Here we go again, boys. There is also a new pictorial set in the works which will replace the current set and go up to the one pound value.

PERSONAL MENTION:

ROY BOTWRIGHT sends a copy of G.B. newest commemorative on FDC, the TRANSANTLANTIC CABLE, and writes that he is doing well but may have to go into the Hospital for an operation after Christmas. Hope that everything goes well with you, Roy, and keep us posted.

HAROLD BOX writes that the hurricane Flora missed them completely but did a lot of damage in Tobago. Glad to hear that, Harold. Byron Cameron and I dodged her on the trip, and got home safely.

JOHN BUCKNER wrote that he would not be able to make it to the Houston Area this year, due to pressure of studies and business, but would probably get over in the spring after examinations. Hope to see you then, John.

BYRON CAMERON writes that the trip back from Belize was really rough, but made it OK. I hope to make the trip to Belize with him one of these days.

JAMES A CAMPBELL, so writes Mrs. Campbell, had a bad fall down some stairs and after several weeks, it was found that he had broken his neck. Hesis home, now, after a long

siege in the hospital, with surgery and traction, and is getting around some. Sorry to hear of this, Jim, and hope you mend rapidly and fully.

BOB DEVAUX has sent in a list of his philatelic affiliations, which we did not have before: Member Collectors Club of N. Y., Essay Proof Society, Philatelic Literature Society, B.W.I. Study Circle, N.T.S.C. Collecting interests: Specialized collection of all phases of St. Lucia with emphasis on sketches, essays, proofs and trials. Philatelic Literature on B.W.I., also B.W.I. and Canada. Sorry we didn't have this information in time to show in in the Membership List, Bob.

STAN DURNIN writes that he will not be able to make the Houston Area this fall, as he will be on special duty for the next few months. Maybe next spring, Stan.

MILT ERICKSON surprised your Editor by calling from Los Angeles last week and then dropping by here on his way home to Columbus. Spent Saturday evening and Sunday morning and we had a stamp session that evening and went for a little tour to Galveston then up the freeway to the Airport the next morning. Certainly enjoyed the visit, Milt, do it more often.

ERIC HEYER writes that after spending four months in Europe, is now working on a schedule for a trip on the P. & O. Lines for next Feb for New Zealand, Australia, and back by way of Noumea, Fiji, Tonga, West Samoa, American Samoa, Tahiti, Bora-Bora to Honolulu, then home. He offers to get cancels from these stopping places and says that anyone interested should write him before Feb. 13. Thanks, Eric, pick up everything in Tonga that you can find for me.

ELIZABETH KIRBY hasn't reported in lately. Drop us a line, Betty, and where is that article you were going to do?

PAUL LARSEN, attending the A.I.Ch.E. Convention Dec. 1 to 5, and found time to meet with Gale Raymond, Jim Clapp and myself at Gale's home for an evening, where the Leeward Island stamps and cancels were pretty thoroughly tossed around. We were all glad to know you, Paul, and hope you come this way again soon.

DR. JOHN LOCKIE has written a splendid brochure on the B.W.I. First Flights, which accompanies this issue. We hope that our members will write Dr. Lockie and fill him out on anything they may have that is not covered.

CHARLES PAYNE of Coventry, England, also sent a nice FCD of the Transatlantic Cable Commemorative. Thanks, Charles.

B. J. PLICWRIGHT advises that he is moving from Johannesburg to Lobatsi, Bechuanaland Protectorate where the lions frolic on the golf course. Hope you enjoy your new post, Bert.

CLIN TON VON POHLE was visited by Milt Erickson while Milt was on the west coast last month. Milt was very complimentary of your material, Clint.

VERE SURTEES exhibited a collection of ship letters from Jamaica 1767-1876 and a collection of small town postmarks of Jamaica on British and Jamaican stamps and covers recently at Shropshire.

TOMMY THOMPSON wasn't able to attend the session at Gale Gaymonds home recently due to pressure of business. Sorry, Tommy, next time.

BOB TOPAZ has been going through Harvey O'Connor's collection of Jamaican postmarks. You're really getting your teeth in this postmark business, Bob, more power to you.

GEORGE TURNER has been named to the post of Research Philatelist in a new department of Philatelic research devoted to the study of U. S. Philatelic subjects, under the aegis of the Bureau Issues Association. Congratulations, George.

DR URWICK and SIR HENRY TUCKER recently exhibited in Melbourne, Australia.

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE.

Eleven members and one guest were present for our annual get-together which was held in the Board room of the Collectors Club on Saturday, November 23. The following were in attendance:

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|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Jordan Churchill. | Dr. Arthur Griswold. |
| Bert Taylor. | Dr. Norman Thetford. |
| Mrs. Pamela Taylor. | Robert Lovett. |
| Dr. Irwin Yarry. | Dr. Martin Garfinkle and |
| Col. Fred Seifert. | Mrs. Garfinkle who was our guest. |
| Robert Frismuth | Russell Gibson. |

Several members were unable to attend due to the fact that they felt this meeting would be held the 16th and had made plans for the week of the 23rd, which they were unable to cancel. Also the weather was most disagreeable and this could have kept some of the members within driving distance away.

A copy of the Treasurer's report was passed to those present and Reg Lant has written me that he will furnish report for Editor Johnson to publish in our Journal. Col. Fred Seifert has agreed to act as Group Leader for British Guiana, and will be assisted by Mrs. Taylor and Dr. Griswold. Bert Taylor has also agreed to act as Group Leader for Nevis and will be assisted by Dr. Thetford. We now have 126 members in good standing and if the two now in arrears are still delinquent at the years end they will be dropped. Several of us had dinner at a fine sea food restaurant, after which Fred. Seifert and I were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor at their home and had the pleasure of viewing some very fine early Grenada and British Guiana material.

Bob Topaz has just advised me that Morris Ludington, Mark Swetland and I have been elected to the Board of Trustees for the coming three years. I have written the Trustees to elect Officers for the next year, and that I positively will not serve another term as President. We have many younger and distinguished philatelists who must be given an opportunity to build our Group into an outstanding organization. Results of this election will be furnished in the next copy of the Journal.

Russell A. Gibson.

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Gale Raymond sends in this item just in time to make the Journal:

Bahamas: The complete current set of the Bahamas definitives are being overprinted to commemorate the New Constitution of the Bahamas, with release on Constitution Day, early in January 1961. Two new out-island post offices have been opened on Acklins Island, at BINNACLE HILL and SALINA POINT. Both briefly used TRD's, already replaced with steel-die datestamps. Details in next issue.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT - DEC 10, 1963.

M E M B E R S H I P.

Total membership - December 31st, 1962	109
Less - 1 resigned and 2 dropped account unpaid dues.	<u>3</u>
	106
New Members during 1963.	<u>20</u>
Total membership Dec. 10, 1963.	126

I N C O M E.

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1962.	\$199.65	
(Incl. 10 prepaid dues 1963 and 2 for 1964)		
109 membership dues - yearly 1963	327.00	
7 " " - half-yearly 1963	10.50	
7 " " - prepaid 1964	21.00	
1 " " - prepaid half year 1964	1.50	
2 " " - prepaid 1965	6.00	
20 Admission fees	20.00	
Over subscribed and donations	2.61	
Back copies of Journal	<u>7.25</u>	
T o t a l		\$595.51

E X P E N D I T U R E S.

Bank checking account	5.62	
Postage - Editor	133.76	
" - Secretary-Treasurer	27.16	
Stationery-Secretary-Treasurer	10.07	
" * Editor.	137.40	
Membership cards including postage	<u>10.98</u>	
T o t a l		\$324.99
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 10, 1963.		<u>\$270.52</u>

R. H. Lant,
Secretary, Treasurer.