

BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

Club News of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group.

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Whole Number 19.

Byron R. Cameron, President.

Reg H. Lant, Secretary-Treasurer.

A. N. Johnson, Editor, 2610 Virginia St., Baytown, Texas, 77520.

EDITORIAL.

There has been some little correspondence between the members of the Group and myself, regarding the formation of a Sales Circuit, within the Group, and just recently I have received a letter from Mr. Eddie Adelson, of Miami reading, in part, as follows:

Last week I saw Stan Durnin and we talked about trying to set up a Sales Circuit for the Group. I told Stan that I thought it was a great idea, but that there was only one problem, who would have the time to be the Sales Manager. I then told him that if the Group really wanted a Sales Circuit, I would offer my services as sales manager since, now that I am back in the city, I would have time to look after it. I think that a sales division in the Group would stimulate a lot of new interest. I know that it would with me, because I only trade stamps with one member of the Group, and am sure that I have plenty of duplicates that some of our members could use. Would like to hear from you on this idea, also is it possible to put an article in the Journal asking members how they like the idea. In the meantime, I will write to a friend who runs the Oregon Stamp Society's circuit and try to get some information from him on the pros and cons of the circuit management, and the mechanics of the operation".

I, personally, would like to see one started and would appreciate hearing from the members as to their wishes in the matter. Am sure that it would take some effort on the part of Eddie Adelson to set it up and keep it going. All who are interested please write him so he will have the consensus of the Group. In the event that such a circuit is set up, it is my feeling, that such action should meet with the approval of the members and Trustees, and a set of Rules set up for governing the Sales Division.

A. N. Johnson.

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We have the following from Mr. Harold Box of the Trinidad Philatelic Society: "My good friend and fellow member of the Trinidad Philatelic Society, Mr. F.R. Montes de Oca, exhibited at our January Meeting, three stamps with a modern cancellation which appears to be quite unknown in Trinidad. They are the 1¢, 4¢ and "ONE CENT" overprint on 2¢, of the Queen Elizabeth II pictorial issue of 1953-56, (S.G. 267, 270 and 280, Scott's 72, 75 and 85). They are presumably all from the same cover and each one bears an "on the nose" circular date stamp "AIR MAIL GPO/TRINIDAD/20 DE 56", which is the date of issue of the One Cent overprinted stamp. It seems that this postmark had never before been seen here in Trinidad.

Mr. Montes de Oca asked for information from Mr. J. Fernandes, recently retired Postmaster General of Trinidad and Tobago. Mr. Fernandes did not know of this postmark and suggested that owing to the rush of Christmas mail at that time the post office clerks may have picked up any cancellor that happened to be at hand.

As the postmark was used for air mail abroad, and may have been in use many years earlier without our knowledge, I am appealing to readers of this Journal for information and would like to know of the existence of other similar postmarks, with the dates."

Anyone having any information on this cancellation, please notify Harold.

NEW MEMBERS.

ALEONG, JOSEPH CHIN, 48 Chacon Street., San Fernando, Trinidad, W.I., Occupation, teacher, Collects West Indies, used, Specialty, St. Vincent. Member Trinidad Philatelic Society.

CARTWRIGHT, DENNIS G., 19 Eastfield Ave., Basingstoke, Hants, England, Occupation, Civil Engineer. Collects West Indies. Specialty postmarks and flaws. Member KG VI Collector's Society, Basingstoke Philatelic Society.

PIERCE, ARTHUR D., Camelot, Winhall, Vermont. MAILING ADDRESS, Box 303 Manchester Center, Vermont. Occupation, Author and Lecturer, Collects as specialties, St. Vincent, B.W.I. Cancells, Mexico - early cancels. Member of A.P.S., Collectors Club of N.Y., Society of Philatelic Historians, B.W.I. Study Circle.

NEW APPLICATIONS.

BURKE, PATRICK WALTER CONSTANTINE, 25 Kings House Ave., Kingston 6, Jamaica, MAILING ADDRESS, % Ministry of Health, P. O. Box 478, Kingston, Jamaica. Occupation, Permanent Secretary, Minister of Health. Collects B.W.I., British Guiana, British Honduras, Bermuda. Stamps from Reign K.G.VI. Specialty Jamaica Plate Blocks. Member Trinidad Philatelic Society.

GODWIN, HOWARD LESLIE, P. O. Box 538, Benoni, South Africa. Collects Bermuda, mint and used, covers, cancellations, etc. Member East Rand Philatelic Society, President; Germiston Philatelic Society.

MANDEL, GERALD, (JERRY), 262 Maxwell St., Downsview, Ontario, Canada. Occupation, Securities Salesman, Collects British Colonies, U.S.A., U.N., Israel. Specialty, Bermuda. Member North Toronto Stamp Club.

PATON, CRAWFORD DAVID, Rockland Road, Guilford, Conn. Occupation, Corporate Director of Marketing. Collects Early Leeward Islands - prior to 1890, Jamaica War Stamps. All as specialties. Member Royal P. S. of London, Collectors Club of N.Y., British Philatelic Assn., B.W.I. Study Circle.

PEREIRA, JOSEPH RAYMOND, Home Address, Box 107, Montego Bay, Jamaica, MAILING ADDRESS, % Taylor Hall, University of the West Indies, Kingston 7, Jamaica. Occupation, Student. Collects, Jamaica - QE II, Spain. Specialty, Jamaica. Member Trinidad Philatelic Society.

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SWAP COLUMN

Wanted, used stamps, covers and postmarks of St. Vincent.
Joe Chin Aleong, San Fernando, Trinidad.

Wanted, sheets or part sheets of any or all values of the Spiro Forgeries of Bahamas and fine used copies of both Bahamas Talks and Bahamas Red Cross issues.
Alfred Branston, London, England.

Wanted, Jamaica numeral obliterator cancellations, Nos. A/83 and 631 on any issue.
James A Campbell, London, Canada

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The ultimate salesman, according to one wag, is the guy who can make his wife feel sorry for the girl who lost her compact in his car.

NEW ISSUES, NEW PRINTINGS, ETC.

The BAHAMAS New Constitution Issue, described in our last issue were released Jan. 7, 1964 and will be withdrawn on July 7, 1964.

The ST. LUCIA New Definitive Issue, described in our last issue, was released March 1, 1964

The BRITISH HONDURAS Self Government overprinted on current 4¢ and 25¢ values were released Feb. 3, 1964 and will be withdrawn May 5, 1964.

The Jamaica "Miss World" issue was released Feb. 14, 1964 and will be withdrawn May 14, 1964.

NEW ISSUES ON ORDER.

JAMAICA, New Definitive issue, release date to be announced.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, 50th Anniversary of the Battle of the Falkland Islands, Recess printed by Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd, will be printed on CA Block Capitals watermarked paper with the following designs.

2½d.	H.M.S. Glasgow
6d.	H.M.S. Kent
1/-.	H.M.S. Invincible
2/-.	Falkland Islands Battle Memorial.

All designs feature the Dorothy Wildong portrait of H.M. the Queen and will bear the legend "50th Anniversary of the Battle of the Falkland Islands".

FURTHER PRINTINGS OF CURRENT ISSUES

CAYMAN ISLANDS	¼d.
GRENADA	2. 3. 4. 5. 12 and 25 cents.
TRINIDAD	15 cents.

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Extract of article by S.G. Balley in Stamp Collecting Jan 10:

Cayman Islands: It may not be generally known that the G.P.O. at Grand Cayman issues a "Philatelist Information Sheet", of which the following is a summary:

A complete set of the current definitive issue can be obtained by writing to the Postmaster and enclosing payment of 2 pounds, 1 shilling, 5½ pence, plus postage of 3d. for first ounce and 1½d. for each additional ounce. If you require registration, the fee is only 3d. extra. The set includes two copies of the ¼d. value. Bank cheques, British Postal Orders or Inter-Colonial Money Orders are accepted. International Reply Coupons are not negotiable in the Cayman Islands.

The stamps can be supplied mint or "post-marked" and plate blocks can be supplied at no extra cost. The only postal stationery items available are Aerogrammes at 2½d, 6d. and 9d. For new issues, commemoratives, etc., a first day cover service is available, but it is necessary to send self-addressed envelopes with your order. In this connection, I certainly advise the use of airmail, as surface mail takes a long time to arrive. The airmail rate from the Caymans to G.B. and Northern Ireland is 1/9 per ½ oz. It is worthwhile to lodge your name with the Postmaster as he will arrange to send you New Issue Bulletins from time to time.

Post offices open:

Grand Cayman: Georgetown, West Bay, Hell, South Sound, Savannah, Bodden Town East End, North Side.

Cayman Brac: Creek, West End. Stake Bay.

Little Cayman: (One office only) Little Cayman.

NOTES ON ANTIGUA.

By Mark Swetland.

In discussing the early stamps of Antigua, below, I propose to use the catalog numbers given by Stanley Gibbons. For the benefit of readers who may not use this catalog, a crossreference list of these numbers with the Scott numbers is as follows:

1862	No Wmk.	SG 1	Sc 1	1879	Wmk Crown CC	SG 19	Sc 9
		2	1a		perf 14	19a	-
		3	1b			20	10
1863-67	Wmk small star	5	2	1882	Cmk Crown and CA	21	12
		5a	2a			22	13
		6	-			22a	-
		7	3			23	15
		7a	-				
		8	4	1884	Wmk Crown CA	24	20
		8a	4b		perf 12		
		9	-				
		10	4a	1884-86	Wmk Crown CA	25	-
		10a	-			26	18
						27	14
1872	Wmk Crown and CC	13	5			27a	-
	Perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	6			28	16
		15	7			29	19
						30	17
1876	Wmk Crown and CC	16	8				
	perf 14	16a	8a				
		17	-				
		18	11				

If you will check the two catalogs, you will note that the 1872 issue of Gibbons is assigned to the year 1873 by Scott. Can some one explain why this difference exists?

It would be very interesting to know how many of the members have been successful in obtaining mint copies of SG 1, 15 and 19 in fine condition. In this state they are three extremely difficult stamps to locate. Even copies which are slightly off-center or heavily hinged are not common. Of the three, SG 1 seems to come up more often in auctions than either of the other two. Whether all these copies of SG 1 are correctly catalogued is another question. Would anyone care to make an estimate as to how many mint copies of these stamps exist?

Dr. Arthur Griswold has reported the following additional watermark varieties:

1872	1d.	SG 14	single - watermark inverted.
	6d.	15	single - watermark reversed.
1876	6d.	18	pair - watermark reversed.

A summary of the values reported is as follows:

1872	1d. lake	SG 13	reversed
	1d. scarlet	14	inverted
	6d.	15	reversed
1876	1d.	17	reversed
	6d.	18	reversed
	6d.	18	inverted

Would other members please check their collections and report whatever varieties they may have seen?

Al Johnson first called my attention to the relative scarcity of stamps bearing the A18 cancellation of English Harbour. Since that time, searching dealer's stocks, circuit books and my own collection has shown that they are available and can be located. Any one desiring some of these can write to me for the name of a possible source. The following examples are now in my own collection.

SG 5	single	SG 10	pair
7	2 singles	13	2 singles and a pair
8	pair	14	single
9	single	15	3 singles and a pair.

Does anyone have this cancellation on other stamps? The above pair of SG 15 is on a piece with a portion of what seems to be the reverse side of the envelope. On this reverse side is the English Harbour circular handstamp bearing the manuscript date of June 26 and the figure 5 of the 75 year date has been changed in pen to 6. Could any of our postal history enthusiasts supply the dates of opening and closing of this office?

Both Mr. William B. Cornell of Cincinnati and the writer are anxious to see the booklet, "Antigua", written by F. J. Melville in 1928. The loan of a copy for a short time would be very much appreciated. Does any one know where this could be found?

Mr. Cornell has also asked for help in finding a picture showing the "misplaced" duty plate variety of the Antigua type 2. Either a photo or a sketch showing the details of the variety would be most helpful and could be reproduced in the Journal for the help of other members.

Mr. Kenneth Sargeant of Eastbourne, Sussex has been kind enough to tell me about the article on the re-entries in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain which appeared in the Jan.-March issue. A photo copy is being obtained and if it turns out well, I should be happy to lend it to other members. The details show up very well in the original.

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BAHAMAS BITS.

By Eddie Adelson.

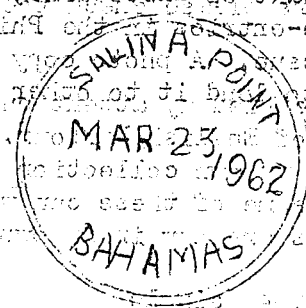
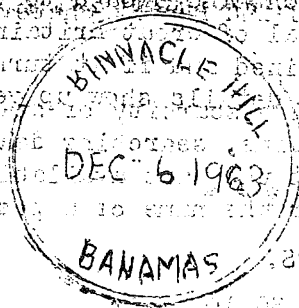
The new Self Government stamps of the Bahamas were officially used January 7, 1964 and will be in use for at least six months as the only definitive issue for sale in the Bahamas. Upon the termination of this issue a complete new issue will be issued.

The first printings of the new issue are generally badly centered and it is hoped subsequent issues will be better. The 2d. value has the overprint near the bottom of the stamp and all other values have near the top. To date no variations have been found in the overprint.

Bahamas will issue a new 8d. stamp (This is an omnibus issue) commemorating the 400th birthday of William Shakespeare, color of Bahamas stamp will be green.

The Mackey Street T.R.D. is damaged beyond all repair and will not be replaced.

There were no overprints of the new Self Government issue on air letter sheets, booklet panes, post cards, registry envelopes or coil stamps, incidentally the coil machine in front of the Post Office is in need of repair and was only dispensing the 1d. value, at a later date I will give a complete report on this machine.



The two new Post offices at Binnacle Hill and Salina Point, both on Acklins Island, were opened about the first week in October; the exact date is unknown, as Mr. Claude Saunders, P.M.G. was not informed by the appointees as to the first day they issued stamps and as per usual in out island post offices of this size, they probably use empty candy boxes to collect the mail, waiting the arrival of the mail boat and the school mistress or official in charge with title of postmaster rarely has a stock of more than \$50 in stamps. The TRDs were in use for approximately eight weeks. To date I have been unable to locate a copy from either place and since the first of the year I have received over 5,000 stamps from the Bahamas and have not found one TRD from either so watch out for them as they are scarce.

Contrary to all reports and information otherwise, there have been authorized REVENUE STAMPS in the Bahamas. I now have in my possession two separate varieties. Number of stamps printed from the following issues, 60 stamps per sheet:

Freedom from Hunger	9,000 sheets issued, 4,485 sheets unused. Total stamps used 270,900.
Red Cross Id.	4,333 sheets issued, 1,418 unused, total stamps 107,900.
10d.	Information not available.
Bahamas Talks 8d.	7,285 sheets, 23 unused, total stamps 432,720.
10d.	5,033 sheets, 2649 unused, total stamps 143,640.

Remainders will be burnt at Police Headquarters incenerator. The above information from courtesy of Mr. Claude Saunders, Post Master General of the Bahamas.

Thursday, Feb. 20, I was present at the opening of the Legislature, with all the pomp attending this event. It was a thing of beauty and conducted on a scale that would rival Hollywood, without a mistake as to timing or direction. The main post office in Rawson Square was closed and the interior decorated with palms. The Police Band followed by the honor guard of police, who act as troops, marched down Bay street to halt facing the statue of Queen Victoria, in front of the Main postoffice, with the Government buildings on either side of the square. After the Police Guard stood at attention for 20 minutes, the Chief Justice, resplendent in red robe and grey sash and white wig, arrived. He and other dignitaries awaited the arrival of the Governour who shortly came into the square in his Jaugar Limousine. He was assisted out by his aide, placed his plumed hat, part of the military uniform that he was wearing on his head, then assisted his wife from the car. The band then struck up GOD SAVE THE QUEEN, while the Governour greeted all the other dignitaries. The Group then inspected the troops, whereafter the Governour made a short speech and was given a rousing ovation. They then all proceeded to the Legislature Building, to open the first session of SELF GOVERNMENT which now grants them the right to make all decisions concerning their internal affairs. All external affairs rest with the Crown.

The Dress uniforms of the police were pith helmets with brass chin strap and pointed brass ornament on top of helmet, white jacket with brass buttons and wide leather belt, blue trousers with wide red stripes down the side. The band wore the same uniform with one exception, the drummers had real leopard skin aprons complete with the leopard's heads attached, and to say the least, this was the most spectacular of all the uniforms.

JAMAICA JOTTINGS

By Robert Topaz.

I was fortunate enough this past February to spend a few hours with our President, Byron Cameron and asusual found many interesting items in his fabulous collection. One that struck my eye was a Commercial Buildings mark similar to Nicholson's type CR 3, but a bit larger. In addition it always carries a date, which the CR3 type did not. L.E. Britnor in his article in "Stamp Collecting" of Nov. 8th, 1963 notes this type as #6, but places the dates of use as 1841-43 and states all known copies have the day and month inverted. Cameron's copy has the day and month and the first two digits of the year in normal fashion. The last digits are inverted however. I also have a note that one of our other members has a copy dated 14 NO 1840 and I believe that the date is in normal fast. A rather distinctive part of this mark is that on each side of the word "Jamaica", which is centered, there are four small diamond shaped dots arranged in the shape of a diamond. Also noted the very lovely and very rare "Montego Bay Ship Letter" in an oblong rectangle about 49 x 15 mm. Apparently used as a receiving mark on a letter from the United States to Mandeville, and landed at Montego Bay on August 18, 1848. A most unusual mark.

Have also seen an official envelope with the printed O.H.M.S. but carrying a 6 mm. black mourning border - ostensibly for King Edward VII - dated March 14, 1911. This was on a letter from Jamaica to New York. Does anyone else have any information on this envelope. Was it of English or Jamaican origin?

Nat Surtees has sent us a beautiful picture of the first known type of Kingston postmark. Apparently Nicholson never knew of it's existence. The marking consists of the word "KINGSTON" spaced around the top half of a circle. The base or diameter is about 34mm but the height is about 22mm high. The date, in two lines, is inscribed inside. The letter is from the Nugent papers and is supposed to be at the Institute of Jamaica.

Everard Aguilar advises us that a number of new offices have been opened up in the last few months, among them are BOYNE TANK, (St. Mary), MT. PROVIDENCE and STEWARTON in Clarend and YTHANSIDE in Portland. I do hope that the spellings are correct. In addition TRDs have been noted for new offices as follows:

Long Look	37	Violet ink	noted	14	FEB	64	
Castle Hyde	"	"	"	14	FEB	64	
Corlett's Road	"	"	"	13	FEB	64	
Reserve	"	"	"	1	FEB	64	
Halse Hall	"	"	"	1	FEB	63	(forwarding office
Rollington	"	black ink		?	?	?	May Pen.

Tranquillity was using a black TRD in Jan-Feb of 1964 for some reason. Denbigh was using a messy black TRD in Dec-Jan 1964, but in February went back to a nice neat TRD. Montego Bay is reported to have used a violet ink some time this winter, and one of the Kingston post offices was using a round onethis winter. Aguilar has traced this down to the Registration Dept. of the Orange Street office. This is apparently a subsidiary of the G.P.O. In this connection it is interesting to hear from Aguilar that he is working on a new system of typing the modern TRD's from 37 onward. Good luck in a task that seems hopelessly complicated.

Please sent in any additions, corrections or comments on the "B" town listing which appeared in the last Journal, directly to the writer. I would appreciate these and in the next Journal, I will list all the changes at once.

The MSR's are still appearing and gradually replacing some of the older marks. Certainly some of the old B 1 marks in use today should be replaced or recut. Among this months crop, the following were noted, which were new to the writer:

Beckford Kraal	without asterisk	dated	5	JA	64	Porters Mountain with asterisk	14	FE	63			
Kemnay	With	"	"	26	DE	63	Porus	Without	"	3	FE	64
Liguanea	without	"	"		DE	63	Yallahs	"	"	5	JA	64
Lucea	"	"	"		DE	64	Heywood Hall	"	"		JA	64

I always had the idea, (without knowinig), that the asterisk on the MSR's must be a fixed part of the die. After seeing several towns with and without asterisks in their marks, my faith was a bit shaken. But when I recently saw a Port Antonio mark with a "6" in place of the asterisk, and the asterisk in place of the word "Jamaica", I decided that death and taxes were the only things you can assume.

Spanish Town must be trying to set some kind of a record. In January of 1964, they were using at least four different types of postmarks - to wit: A double ring, MSR with asterisk, B4 Birmingham and an electric canceller with the single ring postmark combined with a seven wavy bar killer.

The current issue of Jamaica has had several of the denominations issued on Block CA paper, including at least the 2d. and 3d. from the reports I have seen. The Current 1/- has been noted with the overprint "Independence" printed at the bottom of the stamp. These were supposed to have been put on sale at Montego Bay and the London dealers grabbed them quickly. Apparently this printing was withdrawn and the island is now using non-overprinted shilling stamps. No estimates of quantities sold so far. At this writing the GPO has increased the size of the printing of the Miniature Sheets of Miss World to 50,000 - most of which are going to London. Now supposedly due out around April 27.

Would certainly appreciate any advices from our members about unusual or new postmarks of Jamaica - or just a hello, if you are interested. The address is, Bob Topaz, 34 Maryellen Road, Waban 68, Mass.

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THE STORY BEHIND THE POSTMARK
 "MAIL STEAMER MONOS ROUTE" AND "MAIL STEAMER CEDROS ROUTE"
 By Rene M. Leotaud.

(Editors note: This original article by Mr. Leotaud, appeared in the Trinidad Philatelic Society Bulletin for Jan.-Feb. 1964. We have requested permission to reprint it, because of its interest to many members of our Group. Col. Fred F. Seifert has furnished drawings of the cancellations used on these routes.)



This story properly begins on 14 August 1851, when the first official Inland Post was instituted in Trinidad. On that day mails for San Fernando were dispatched by the S.S. "Victoria", the first mail steamer to run on the Gulf of Paria and on 16 August the first mail for Chacachacare (the Monos Route), left by sailing boat, from Port of Spain.

The "Monos Route" apparently first served only the islands of Monos and Chacachacare, which were among the first places to have post offices established in Trinidad, and they were the only two places on the route at which post offices were opened, until the year 1883, when Five Islands was added.

In the Royal Gazette of December 25, 1861, there is a Notice that mails for Port of Spain leave Chacachacare every Friday at 8.0 a.m.; Monos at 12.0 noon; and reach Port of Spain at 12.0 noon on Saturdays. From this time schedule it is obvious that sailing boats were then still employed on this route. Indeed, in the Royal Gazette of 11 March 1885 there

appears a Notice calling for tenders for the conveyance by sailing boat of mails between Five Islands and Monos, although there is mention in the Port of Spain Gazette (the local daily newspaper) of 21 October 1882 that the S.S. "Ant" was on the islands run from 1st October that year. In the Royal Gazette of 18 March 1891 tenders were called for steam service daily from Port of Spain to Carenage, Five Islands, Carrera's, Gasparil (sic), Monos and Chacachacare. If any such tender was accepted, the service did not last long because the government brought out two side-paddle steamers, S.S. "Iere" and S.S. "Paria", in 1893, and they shared between them the two routes from 12 June 1893 to 4 September 1905, when the twin-screw S.S. "Naparima" was put on the Cedros Run and later the S.S. "St. Patrick" joined her in the Gulf service. These two ships continued in the service until the "Naparima" foundered in the Second Boca after a collision with the S.S. "Vandyck" on 17 February 1926, and the "St. Patrick" was superceded by the Diesel motor launch "Lady Hollis" in 1936 or 1937, (she was christened on 21 March '36).

There were no postmarks applied to letters posted on the boats until 1893 and the only way to distinguish letters carried on the "Islands Run" is by the marks applied at Chacachacare Monos and Five Islands post offices. In 1893 the "Iere" and "Paria" were supplied with cancellers for mail posted on board, the dies consisting of the words MAIL STEAMER above and MONOS ROUTE below with a serial letter A, B or C and the month, day and year in three lines, in the center; all enclosed in a single line circle of 22 mm diameter. The earliest date that I have seen is 28 June 1893.

There is also an interesting cancellation which is quite rare, oval in shape and applied in purple ink, reading GULF STEAMER above and TRINIDAD below, with the date in one line in the middle. It is also known that the "killer" postmark with the number "28" in the center was used on the "Naparima" in the late 1920s. The "St. Patrick" also had its canceller, which was similar to the Monos and Cedros Routes marks but reading "S.S. St. Patrick" above and TRINIDAD below; diameter 24mm. My earliest copy is dated 17 October 1917. After the advent of the "Lady Hollis" letters were not postmarked on the Island boats.

The "Cedros Route" in the early years included stops at Chaguanas, Couva, San Fernando, Oropouche and La Brea, and later the schedule was rearranged to include stops at Claxton's Bay and Irios Forest (1858), Felicity (1871), Monkey Point and Providence Bay (1872), Cap-de-Ville (1885). After completion of the railway to San Fernando, i.e. from 17 April 1882, only mails for Oropouche, La Brea, Cap-de-Ville and Cedros were carried by steamer.

The first steamer on this route was the "S.S. Victoria", (Master - Captain Rawdon), which ran until 1853, when it was superceded by the S.S. "Lord Harris", a paddle-steamer which had been specially built for the run. She was 150 feet in length and 16 feet beam with draught of 3 feet. From June 15, 1856 the S.S. "Admiral" joined the "Lord Harris" on the run, but these two ships were superceded by the S.S. "William Burnley" from 22 August 1859. The latter was 160 x 17 feet with the same draught of 3 feet. All these vessels were owned by the contractors, William Eccles & Co., until that firm went into liquidation in 1862, when the "William Burnley" was taken over by Pantin, Watts and Co. On 17 September 1863 a new boat took over the run. This was the S.S. "Janet Tennant", another flat-bottom paddle steamer, but 175 feet long by 25 feet beam. This boat continued until 2 September 1871, when the contract was given to Turnbull, Stewart and Co., and the S.S. "Alice" put on the run, the S.S. "Arthur" joining her on 21 December 1875.

These continued until 17 April 1885, from which date the Government operated the service and the S.S. "Pelican" took over the run until replaced by the "Paria" and "Iere" on 12 June 1893. The same boats operated both routes from then on.

In the Royal Gazette of 28 September 1859 there appeared the following notice:

"H.E. the Governor has been pleased to direct that Letter Boxes should be carried on board the steamer "William Burnley" for the convenience of the public. Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st Oct.

"1859, letters may be posted subject to the same regulations as those posted in the Post Office. Letters so posted not bearing the ld. stamp or insufficient stamps will be opened and returned to the writers. The public are also warned against carrying unstamped letters or letters the stamps of which have been obliterated, as by so doing they render themselves liable under the Post Office Ordinance No.6, of 1851".

Letters so posted on the "William Burnley" and subsequent boats were cancelled with the box cancellations (Marriott Type 11), with Number 23, and later with the circular date stamp (Marriott Type VIIA) also with the number 23. A circular date stamp similar to the "MONOS ROUTE" mark described above, with "MAIL STEAMER" above and "CEDROS ROUTE" below, and diameter 21 mm, was used on this route. The earliest date I have is 29 September 1893.

Some time after the "St. Patrick" and "Naparima" took over the run, new C.D.S. cancellors were supplied to both ships, the "St. Patrick" as described earlier, and the "Naparima" one reading "CEDROS LINE S.S. NAPARIMA" above and "TRINIDAD" below; diameter approximately 24 mm. The copy in my collection is dated 19 August 1910.

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ST. VINCENT.

By John Medland.

THE EARLY PERKINS BACON PRINTINGS.

On May 6, 1840, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Company produced the first postage stamp of the world - the one penny black. As a stamp it is still generally considered one of the most perfectly designed, and it is important to collectors everywhere because it marks the first attempt at postage stamp design by a firm that was to commence thereafter its search for improvement and perfection in stamp design which reached its culmination in the one penny stamps of St. Vincent and Grenada many years later. This search for design followed two roads, the "proper", or life-like design with its Chalon portrait which ultimately produced the beautiful Grenada stamp of 1861, and the "formal" design which resulted in the masterpiece first St. Vincent stamp of the same year.

The great appeal of St. Vincent, to the collector of its stamps, lies in the beauty of its early stamps, produced by Perkins Bacon and incorporating the formal head of Queen Victoria, the engraving of which is attributed to Charles Henry Jeens. The stamp itself is of normal size and simple in design. The graded background, with its fine engine-turning, forms the main motive of the background and semi-encloses the head. The white block lettering is well proportioned and spaced, and in each corner of the stamp is an accurately cut Maltese Cross, creating perfect balance. The shading of the head is executed so as to soften the lines of the eyes and nose and is considered the basis of the stamps success. It is necessary only to examine some of the contemporaries of this stamp to appreciate the expertness of its design and production. The success of the stamps design is indicated by the fact that it was continued in usage for twenty years by Perkins, Bacon and for a further sixteen years by De La Rue. Even today, the island has returned to the basic design for its current definitives.

The stamp was printed on unwatermarked paper and then on paper watermarked with a small, six-pointed star. During all this time, with the exception of 1862, 6d. yellow green, only two single line or guillotine perforating machines were used, and as a result many of the stamps are off-center and it is often impossible to obtain early St. Vincent stamps in well-centered condition.

The first issue of St. Vincent consists of two values, the one penny, rose-red, and the 6d., deep yellow green, printed on unwatermarked paper, perforated 14 to 16 (intermediate perms), issued in quantities of 56,040 and 10,020 respectively. The issue was dispatched to the colony on March 27, 1861 and issued on May 8 of that year. The 1d. is also catalogued in Gibbons in imperforate between pair, and this is no doubt due to the guillotine missing a row.

The second issue, which was despatched on July 22, 1862, differs from the first by being rough in perforating and with the 1d. being a little brighter shade of rose-red and the 6d. being a deep green. Again there is no watermark. These stamps were issued in September in quantities of 28,020 and 10,020 respectively, and both are known imperforate between.

On May 28, 1863, a further shipment of 28,020, 1d. rose-red and 40,080, deep green 6d. stamps was sent to the Island and was probably issued the following July. These stamps, again unwatermarked, differ from the earlier issues by having larger, 11 to 12½ perforation. Further supplies of these stamps were despatched to St. Vincent on March 1, 1865, (28,020 1d. and 10,020, 6d.), March 14, 1866, 18,000 1d. and 30,000 6d., June 15, 1868, (18,000 1d. and 18,000 6d.) and February 14, 1870 (18,000 1d.)

The 1d. rose-red of the third issue also exists in a scarce 11 to 12½ x 14 to 16, perf., but I have been unable to determine when this perforation was printed and the quantities of same. Imperforate varieties of both the 1d. and 6d. are catalogued by Gibbons in mint condition and a used single imperforate 1d. was sold "as is" in the Gilbert-Lodge sale of May 10, 1962.

On July 28, 1866, 15,000 each of a 1/4d., deep blue and a 1/-, slate grey were despatched to St. Vincent and issued in August. These stamps were unwatermarked, and while the 1/4d. exists only in an 11 to 12½ perforation with some imperforate between copies known, the 1/- exists in three distinct perforations - 11 to 12½, 14 to 16 and 11 to 12½ x 14 to 16. Gibbons does not catalogue the 11 to 12½ in used condition, but copies are known to exist and are extremely rare.

The last of the unwatermarked stamps were issued in 1869. Although Gibbons indicates that these stamps were issued in 1868, Napier and Bacon indicate that the stamps were not shipped until February 27, 1869, as which time 9,000 indigo 1/- stamps were forwarded, and August 13, 1869, when 9,000 yellow 1/4d. and 9,000 brown 1/- stamps were despatched.

S.A. Brown, in the "Postage Stamps of St. Vincent" indicates that the stamps were issued in April (1/-, indigo) and September (1/4d. yellow and 1/- brown), and this is confirmed by E.D. Bacon. All three stamps were perforated 11 to 12½.

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John Medland also writes:

I have a few post office dates that have been given to me by Stan Durnin and Tommy Thompson. Stan reports an "ARNOS VALE" mark dated Dec. 20, 37 and a "PROSPECT" dated May 1957. Both of these cancels predate the opening dates given to me by the St. Vincent postmaster and published in Volume 3, page 92 of the Journal. Tommy reports the following cancels - "RABACCA", Sept 25, '75, "UNION ESTATE", Feb. 1, '73, "LAYOUT", Ju 2, 1880, and "BIABOU", May 25, '73 (possibly 1871). Members should amend their lists accordingly. Please express my thanks to these gentlemen in the Journal and ask other members to let me know what dates they have.

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The cure for anything is salt water; Sweat, tears or the sea.

THE FRAMED TOWN SHIP LETTERS OF JAMAICA.

BY V. N. F. Surtees.

These consist of rectangles of various sizes containing the name of the towns at top and "Ship-letter" at bottom. The following are known to me.

MORANT BAY

SHIP-LETTER 52mm x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm dated 1834 (Dr. Urwick collection, bought by Bodily).

MORTEGO BAY

SHIP-LETTER 48mm x 14 mm. My copy dated Sept 1845. (Copy dated 1841 ex Dr. Urwick bought by G.W.Collett.)

ST. ANNS BAY

SHIP-LETTER 52mm x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. My copy dated Jan 1849.

A Mr. John Spence of the U.S.A. is reported to have had similar marks for Falmouth and Port Maria. I enclose copy of letter from Mr. Spence giving details of the Holland Family letters, from which I believe most of these marks came. I would be glad to hear of any more such marks and to hear of the present home of the Falmouth and Port Maria marks.

HOLLAND FAMILY LETTERS

The correspondence, to which the above title has been given by the writer, was between Francis R. Holland, a Moravian missionary, and his friends and relatives in the U. S., and covers the period between 1842 to 1850.

The Moravian Church had its origin in Moravia in the 15th century and was almost wiped out during the Thirty Year War in Europe, but a few members survived, and in the early part of the 18th century it found a strong supporter in Count Zinzendorf, an Austrian nobleman. In 1741, the Count paid a visit to the U. S., seeking a haven for his friends against religious persecution, and as a result, colonies of Moravians came to America, and settled in the towns of Bethlehem, Nazareth and Lititz, Pennsylvania, and a few years later in Salem, N.C. The latter town, now Winston-Salem is the birthplace of many cigarettes, and a thriving place.

In 1769, the Moravians built a school and church buildings in Salem, and soon after, began sending out missionaries, for which they have always been famous, probably more so than any Protestant denomination.

Missionary work in Jamaica was begun by them in 1754, in St. Elizabeth Parish. In the early days they encountered much opposition arising out of the Slavery problem in Jamaica, but they persisted in their labors until the abolition of slavery in 1838, after which they grew in strength. They now have about 40 missions and stations in the Island, and in the year 1944 reported over 50,000 adherents.

There were about thirty letters in the lot examined by the writer, almost all bearing various Ship-letter markings, the majority being the fairly common two-line JAMAICA/SHIP LETTER, but some of them were very scarce marks, Falmouth, Montego Bay and St. Ann's Bay ship letter being included along with the circular Kingston Ship Letter Marks.

All in all, it was a very interesting correspondence, dealing, as it does, with family life a hundred years ago.

J.M.Spence.

LIST OF THE HOLLAND FAMILY CORRESPONDENCE, 1842-50.

Salem, N.C., to May Hill, sent Jan 4, 1842, received Feb 28th. Marks, Salem, N.C. CDS PAID in blue, 27(2) mms. 10d. Kingston Ship Letter type S2a, red brown, all marks on face.

Salem to May Hill, sent April 20, 1842, received May 24, 1842. Marks Salem, N.C. CDS Paid in blue, 27(2) mms. 10d. mss Kingston Ship letter type S2a, red brown, all marks on face.

Mandeville to Salem N.C., sent Jan. 6, 1842, received Alexandria April 6. Markings Mandeville CDS type P2, fair, Jamaica Paid, red, V.F., Jan 27, 1842, Alexandria, D.C., red SHIP, red, mms. mark IPPd 6, mss. 27(¢) amount collected at Salem. All marks on face.

Philadelphia to Robbins River, sent Mar. 15, 1845, received Mar. 28, 1845. Marks, no U.S. markings, except mms. "per Brig Mary Walker, Captain Thrane". Jamaica marks, FALMOUTH/SHIP LETTER, framed, Falmouth CDS type P 2, 2/4d. postage, heavy letter with enclosures, marks on face.

Salem, N.C. to Robbins River, re-directed to May Hill, sent march 30, 1845, received June 12, 1845. Markings, faint Salem N. C. Paid in blue, mms. 27(¢) Montego Bay CDS type P 2, Spanish Town CDS P 2 and MONTEGO BAY/SHIP LETTER, framed, all Jamaica marks V.F.

New York to Lititz, small place near Mandeville, sent Oct. 19, 1847, no receiving date. Marks - Front, SAINT ANNS BAY/SHIP LETTER, framed, on back, regular markings of Gilpin's Exchange, N.Y., Forwarder, in red. No other marks, except 8d. collected.

Salem to Mandeville, sent Feb. 8, 1848, received Mar. 27. Markings, Salem, N.C. Paid 10 in red to N.Y., "forwarded by Gilpin's Exchange, N.Y. JAMAICA/SHIP LETTER, type S 3. Mss. 8d. collect. Back - Kingston CDS Mar 27, 1848, v.f., Mandeville CDS illegible.

Bethlehem, Pa to Mandeville, sent June 19, 1848, received August 18, 1848. Marks - Bethlehem CDS, Paid, 5 all red. Mss 1/-, collected. Back - Forwarded by E.P. Cohen, Balto., Montego Bay CDS P 2, MONTEGO BAY/SHIP LETTER, framed, Mandeville CDS, unclear.

Salem N.C., to Mandeville, sent June 27, 1848, received Aug 12, 1848. Marks, Salem, N.C., Paid 10, all red, 'forwarded by E.P. Cohen', black. PORT MARIA/SHIP LETTER, framed, black 10d. collected. Back - Port Maria CDS type P2, Kingston CDS type K 6, Mandeville, CDS, illegible, all marks except last are fine to v.f.

Local Letter, Black River to Mandeville, about 50 miles apart, mailed Aug. 28, 1848. Markings - Face, Too Late, type T.L.2, mss. '4'. Back, Black River CDS type P2, Mandeville Do, date on this is illegible. Nicholson says this is rare mark.

Salem to Mandeville, sent Aug 8, 1848, received Sept 22, 1848. Markings - Salem N.C. Paid 10, all red, Jamaica/Ship Letter, type S 3, mss '8'. Back - Forwarded by E.P. Cohen, Balto. 2 impressions, 1 very fine, Kingston, Ja type K 5, Mandeville CDS type P2. Sealed with seal "Listen to the Story" and bar of music, letter written black ink one way, blue across the first, a very unique little cover.

Bethlehem, Pa. to Mandeville, sent Sep. 9, 1848, received Nov. 9. Markings, Bethlehem Pa. CDS Paid '5' all red, Jamaiva/Ship Letter, type S 3, mss '8', Back, Kingston CDS type K 6, also an illegible CDS, probably Mandeville.

London to Mandeville, sent Feb 17, 1849, received Mar 10. Markings - Front 'Holborn Hill' faint mss. 3d. Back, London crown circle W. H. Illegible Kingston CDS, type K5, Mandeville CDS type P 2. Letter from London broker who handles coffee for the mission, advising proceeds of sale.

Salem, N.C. to Mandeville, sent ?, Received Jan 17, 1849. Markings Front, Salem N.C. CDS, Paid mss .12(¢) Back, SAINT ANNS BAY/SHIP LETTER, framed. Kingston CDS K6, Mandeville CDS type P 2, date illegible.

Salem N.C. to Mandeville, sent Feb 26, 1849, received Apr 10th. Markings - Face Salem, N.C., CDS paid, both red, mss. ;2(¢), JAMAICA/SHIP LETTER type S 3, Large '4' type T.P.1. Back Kingston CDS type K6, Mandeville CDS P 2. Note: the mark '4' is scratched through and mss. '8' applied in its place, the '4' is a stamped mark, not mss.

Mandeville, Ja. to Bethlehem, Pa. sent Jan 5, 1850, received in N.Y. Feb 8th. Markings Front - Mandeville CDS type P2, Jamaica Paid PD4, JAMAICA/SHIP LETTER, type S 3, N.Y. SHIP, red. Back - Kingston CDS K 6.

It is interesting to note the double usage of the "Ship Letter" mark on the last two covers, in one case as a receiving mark, in the other as a forwarding mark. Type S 3 is the only mark of its kind that seems to have been used this way.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

EDDIE ADELSON writes that Nassau harbor is crowded with as many as eight cruise ships in every day. He just came back to Miami with a load of Bahamas stamps.

ALFRED BRANSTON is to deliver a paper on "Displays, Conventions and Competitions" at the 46th Philatelic Congress of Great Britain at Bournemouth on May 27.

BYRON CAMERON sends a card from San Pedro Sula, Honduras, (Puerto Cortes), where his ship has taken on a load of lumber for Montego Bay. The boy gets around these days, and Mary is with him this time.

JIM CAMPBELL and CARRIE, together with her sister, spent a week end recently with us Johnsons. We thoroughly enjoyed having them and come again whenever you can Jim.

STAN DURNIN and ELAINE were also down this way recently. All of the Group here and some others met at Gale Raymond's in Houston for a fine stamp session. Lasted far into the night, so I just stayed overnight and came back home the following morning, after a fine breakfast by Mrs. Gale.

DICK PLOWRIGHT writes that he has moved to Lobatsi, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Africa, and would like to get in contact with some Bahamas correspondents. His address is % Standard Bank Ltd., P. O. Box 33.

FRED SEIFERT writes that Mrs. Seifert has again been under surgery and is now recuperating at home. Hope she is up and around by now Fred.

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Just Received a new applicant for the Group, and am showing it on the tail end of the Journal, so that he will get a two-months jump on membership.

HAMILTON, RICHARD W. 15 Fox Hill Lane, Darien, Conn, 06820. Occupation, Research Chemist. Collects stamps of all British Colonies, particularly Montserrat and British Virgin Islands, France, Korea and China. Member of France and Colonies Philatelic Society, Korea S.S., China S.S., Pakphil, S. P.A., A.P.S., U.P.S.S., Carto-Philatelists, Conn. Philatelic Society. Also interested in philatelic literature and has fairly extensive library. Is president of local stamp club, Ye Olds King's Highway Stamp Club.

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