

BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

Club News of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group.

Volume 5, Number 3.

May, 1965.

Whole Number 25.

Robert Topaz, President.

Reg H. Lant, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

EDITORIAL.

We have heard from a number of our members who are enthusiastic over a meeting in Miami, this November, to coincide with "Florex", the Florida State Philatelic Society's Exhibition and meeting. Have even heard from Arthur Courtney, Middlesex, England, who is planning to be there. Write to Robert Topaz as to the probability of you going, so that he will have a figure to work on, in making plans with the Florida members. The Florida philatelists of our Group have assured us that they will see to it that we have a fine time while there. So - let Bob know whether you will be able to attend. Incidentally, Miami is a wonderful place to visit. Lots of entertainment for everyone and fine foods of every description and priced for everyone's pocketbook.

Your Editor has been having some difficulty in getting the Journal mimeographed for the past couple of issues, due to mechanical troubles with the machine he was using, through the kind offices of a friend. About that time, when things looked, to say the least, difficult, he was able to "swap" a small printing press that he no longer used, for a good, electric mimeograph machine that is now installed in his workshop at home. We should have no further trouble with printing now.

Last month we sent out recommendations for certain changes in our constitution, that we felt would make for a more flexible organization and would give more continuity to our Trustee group.

In order to make these changes it will take a vote of 75% of the membership, or around 96 affirmative votes. Reg Lant states that to date he has received 13 replies. As Reg is going to be out of the country from the early part of June, it is imperative that we receive your replies as soon as possible so that he can count the votes. If these propositions are acceptable to the membership, we hope to have the constitution printed with the changes voted, by the July Journal.

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For the first time since the Grosser Ganzsachen-Katalog, published by the late Dr. Asher, over 50 years, a new catalogue of Postal Stationery of the World is in the process of being published. Edited by Alexander D. Gage and published by Higgins and Gage, Inc., 23 No. Santa Anita, Pasadena, California. It is appearing in sections and Section 1, covering Aden to Azores is quite complete giving current net prices for this type of material, based on a careful check of present market prices. We are asking the publishers if, when the catalogue is completed, whether it may be obtained by collecting areas, in our instance, the B.W.I. and B.N.A. countries. It is in loose leaf format, and can thus be supplemented readily. We feel that this is a much needed publication, and will receive the enthusiastic support of all collectors of this type of material.

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One of our members while returning from Europe by boat, dropped a very valuable diamond ring overboard. Last week while attending a banquet at which fish was served, he bit into something hard. It was a fishbone.

NEW MEMBERS:

The following new members: philatelic preferences and affiliations will be found in the March, 1965 Journal:

BLACKMORE, HENRY JACK, 79-81 Hanover St., Kingston, Jamaica.

FOSTER, THOMAS, Cock Pit Close, Kerry Pit Way, Kirk Ella, Hull, Yorkshire, G.B.

HALL, ROBERT R, 9757 Tappenbeck Drive, Houston, Texas, 77055.

HAY, RALPH GORDON, 767 Smythe St., Fredrioton, N.B., Canada.

MAYNARD, DAVID M., 12594 Knoll Drive, Los Altos, California.

SHANK, VICTOR C., 504 Channel Drive, Tampa 8, Florida.

STEPHENS, FREDERICK, 19 Leeds Road, St. Johns, Wakefield, Yorkshire, England.

WARD, RONALD, 48 Banner Cross Road, Ecclesall, Sheffield 11, Yorkshire, England.

* * * * *

NEW APPLICATIONS:

HOPPE, JAMES M., % Lobitos Oilfields, Ltd., Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, London, E. C. 2, England. Occupation, Chauffeur, Collects Bahamas stamps and postmarks, Member Redhill Philatelia Society.

PENDLETON, ROBERT E., 828 N.E. 11th St., Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Occupation, Electrician. Collects 19th Century U.S., British America. Specialties, U.S.A. 1851 and 1857 3¢ issue. Member Fort Lauderdale Stamp Club, Knox Stamp Club, Rockland, Me.

SCHWALM, ALBERT J., 1022 Ripplebrook, Houston, Texas, 77015. Occupation, Ins. Claims Examiner. Collects Jamaica and Hawaii. Member A.P.S., U.P.S.S., P.S.S., Philatelic Literature Assn., Houston Philatelic Society.

TOPAL, DR. HERBERT, 4101 N. E. 18th Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Occupation, Physician. Collects British North America. Member A.T.S., S.P.A.

* * * * *

ADDRESS CHANGES:

MAGUIRE, HERBERT A., Home Address, 231 Dunvegan Road, Toronto 7, MAILING ADDRESS, % Royal London & Lancashire Ins. Co., 44-46 Wellington St., E. Toronto, 1.

MANDEL, GERALD, after April 1, 26 Moorecraig Road, Petersborough, Ont. Canada.

AUSTIN, RAY H., Riverside Cottage, King's Somborne, Stockbridge, Hants., England.

J. L. FREDRICK, Zip No. 90045.

Clint von Pohle, Zip No. 94041.

NEW ISSUES, FURTHER PRINTINGS, etc.

BAHAMAS new definitive issue - January 7, 1965. See Crown Agent's Brochure inclosed with this issue.

BARBADOS, new definitive issue, Release date to be announced.

MONTserrat, new definitive issue, Release date to be announced.

JAMAICA, Xth Parliamentary Conference. Consisting of three values: 3d. showing Gordon House, 6d. showing Headquarter's House and 1/6 showing the House of Assembly, Spanish Town. Designer, V. Whiteley, printed by Harrison & Sons., Ltd. by photogravure process with Pineapple watermark. In connection with the 1/6 value, we have the following letter, in part, from the Institute of Jamaica: "The Historical account given for the 1/6 stamp, the House of Assembly, Spanish Town, is inaccurate and we think you would be interested to know this. The statement that it was one of 3 buildings built as a memorial to Rodney's victory in 1782 is entirely false. In 1744, the House of Assembly passed an act to erect a house for the Assembly. This building took nearly 20 years to complete, and the general consensus is that it was probably finished in about 1762, about the same time as King's House, which faced the House of Assembly on the opposite side of the square. After the transfer of the capital to Kingston in 1870, the House of Assembly was used for a number of purposes. It accomodated the Beckford and Smith School, and now houses the Parish Library and other local Government offices." This had reference to the leaflet issued by the Crown Agents and which went to our members with the January Journal.

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Have received a letter from E. F. Aguilar reading in part " ...we will be having as least 4 to 5 new issues this year, commencing with the Girl Guide set of 3 stamps, followed with the Omnibus series of the Salvation Army, Telecommunications and Churchill. Then there will be one commemorative in September for William Gordon. Our Parliamentary House is named after William Gordon, known as Gordon House."

SWAP COLUMN:

For Sale - BWISC Handbooks - No. 1, Postal History of BWI by L. E. Britnor, \$1.75, No. 2, Postal Markings of Barbados by Basil Benwell and L. E. Britnor, \$3.00, No. 3, Postal History of Trinidad to 1862, by John Marriott, \$1.00, also following sections of Royal Philatelic Collection - British Australasia, Great Britain and British Asia, all half price. Reg H. Lant.

Wanted - To buy Cayman Islands Double Ring cancellations on cover. Isaac Kirkland.

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Byron Cameron sends in the following, which he believes to be an original discovery: "I have found a pair of the current British Honduras QE II issue, of the 10¢ denomination, with inverted watermark. It is a used pair".

Has anyone any further information on this variety?

LEEWARD ISLANDS K.G. V - ONE SHILLING "WHITE BACK"

By Paul A. Larsen.

While the primary subject of these notes is the K.G. V 1/- "white back" (Scott's 59, S.G. 59a), a few historical notes concerning all three of the Leewards "white backs" may be in order for general orientation. Why, when and where were they issued?

WHY - The Crown Agent's color scheme, developed during the reign of K.E.VII, required the use of colored paper in the printing of certain denominations of colonial stamps. Yellow, Green and Blue papers were used, respectively for 3d., 5/- 1/- and 2/6d. stamps.

A shortage of yellow and green colored-through (vat dyed), papers occurred during early 1913. The Leeward Islands, along with several other colonies, (Grenada, Montserrat and the Cayman Islands, etc.), had requested supplies of stamps normally printed on yellow and green papers about this time. A temporary expedient of surface tinting white paper by means of an inked roller was resorted to during this shortage. The previously issued 3d. and 1/- values (in early 1913), together with the first issue of the 5/- value of the first K.G.V issue were prepared for the Leeward Islands. Life was short for the "white backs", all three values appearing on normal colored-through paper during the summer of 1914.

WHEN - The standard catalogues aren't very specific on this point:

| Catalogue | Catalogue Number | | | Date of Issue. |
|-----------|------------------|-----|-----|----------------|
| | 3d. | 1/- | 5/- | |
| Gibbons | 56a | 58a | 62a | None specified |
| Michel | -- | -- | -- | March 1914 |
| Minkus | 51 | 54 | 57 | 1914 |
| Scott | 58 | 59 | 60 | 1914 |

One might assume from the preceeding that 1914 is probably correct. But is it? in two previous works on the Leeward Islands, A.E. Hopkins¹ and Harry E. Huber² claim that November 1913 is the correct date of issue. Hopkins cites Official Revenue Returns for Montserrat 1913-1914 (financial year ending March 1914) as his reference data. This report apparently mentioned the 3d. and 1/- values as having been issued during November, 1913. No specific information was indicated for the 5/- value.

WHERE - The Michel catalogue (courtesy of the Minkus Editor), states that all three of the "white backs" were issued only in Montserrat. The Hopkins book states that the 3d. was issued only in Montserrat. He claims that postmarks of other islands in the Federal Colony indicates philatelic usage. Was Montserrat the sole supply of one or all of the "white backs"?

The writer, unfortunately, can not contribute much more to the where or when on these stamps. I have seen 3d. singles with a Montserrat cancellation dated 1914 but with the day and year missing. A 5/- value tied on a registered cover with a ST JOHNS, ANTIGUA cancellation dated Jan. 17, 1914 apparently disproves the Michel catalogue's issue date of March 1914, for all values. A 1/- value tied to a registered cover with a ST KITTS A12 duplex dated June 8, 1914 is not early enough to change the story. I urge the membership to look through their respective collections for dates and places which could shed some more light on this fifty-year old puzzle. I shall be happy to tabulate any further findings in the Journal.

Regarding the 1/- value, when is a "white back" really white? This rather interesting problem probably did not exist until some years after 1914. A profusion of shades have resulted from the printings De La Rue produced over the years. Huber³

lists plates 1 and 5 as having been used for the Die I keyplate printings on MC&CA paper. Perhaps other plates were also used. Can anyone verify this?

The black ink of the head plate and duty plates portions of the 1/- range in shade from a jet black to grayish or olive gray. The green paper ranges in shades from deep green to almost white. How does one tell an "almost white" from a true "white"? The obvious answer is look at the front---provided one knows what should be in front. The quest for a positive means of identification resulted in the tabulation below. Unfortunately not all of the copies available for examination had discernible dates on the cancellations. The last listing under each shade shows the number of copies examined which had neither date or location which could be read. Duty plate color is given first where duty and head plates are mentioned.

I. Black & Black (jet) on Green.

- 1. JA 18 13 St. Johns, Antigua
- 2. FE 14 14 - -
- 3. FE ? 14 - -
- 4. DE ? 13 * Montserrat
- 5. - - Montserrat
- 6. * - * St Kitts
- 7. * - * Virgin Islands
- 8. - - 10 no details

III. Black & Grayish Black.

- 1. OC ? 24 Virgin Islands
- 2. MY 14 24 St. Kitts
- 3. MY 11 28 Virgin Islands
- 4. DE 27 35 Antigua
- 5. ? ? 31 Antigua
- 6. JA 12 29 St. Johns, Antigua
- 7. * * 6-Antigua

V. Black & Light Olive-gray on very light Green

- 1. ? ? 20 **** Nevis
- 2. JY 15 21 Dominica

"White Back"

II. Black & Black on Green Surface

- 1. JA 20 14 St. Johns, Antigua
- 2. MR 14 14 " "
- 3. AP 20 14 " "
- 4. AP 25 14 **&* " "
- 5. AP 27 14 - -
- 6. JU 8 14 *** St. Kitts
- 7. JU ? 14 - -
- 8. - - 9-St. Johns, Antigua
- 9. - - 3-Montserrat

IV. Black & Light Gray on Green.

- 1. ? 20 18 Antigua
- 2. SP ? 15 Antigua
- 2. * * 6-Antigua

VI. Black & Olive-gray on Faint Green surface almost white back.

- 1. AP ? 30 Antigua
- 2. ? ? 30 St. Johns, Antigua

| | | | | | | |
|----|----------|------|-----------------------|----|--------|------------|
| 3. | OC 28 21 | **** | Virgin Gorda, Virgins | 3. | ? ? ?3 | Antigua |
| 4. | * - | | 6-Antigua | 4. | - - | 2-Antigua |
| 5. | - - | | 1-Nevis | 5. | - - | 1-Dominica |

VII. Black & Olive-gray on Light Green.

| | | | |
|----|-----|-------|----------------|
| 1. | SP | 3 20 | Antigua |
| 2. | ? ? | ? 21 | Virgin Islands |
| 3. | FE | 2 26 | Antigua |
| 4. | DE | 27 28 | Dominica |
| 5. | JU | 29 30 | St. Kitts |
| 6. | * | - | 5.-Antigua |
| 7. | - | - | 2-Dominica |
| 8. | - | - | 1-St. Kitts. |

(* - Block, ** Large block, *** - Cover, **** - On Piece.)

Perhaps another observer would have seen either more or fewer shades than the writer. However, the important thing is that the strongest evidence indicates that the black and black on green surface fulfills the requirements for a true "white back". Two points support this conclusion. Shade 1, the first printing by Huber's⁴ issue date of Jan. 9, 1913, is black and black on green. Since the "white back" printing followed closely on the heels of the first printing, it is very likely that the same batch of ink would have been utilized. Type II, the real "white back", has the correct range of cancellations which one would expect to find on a stamp issued during late 1913 or early 1914.

Shade VI can often be mistaken for the true "white back" because of the very faint shade of greenish-blue paper. The known dates, all from the early 1930's, are much later than would be expected on stamp issued more than 15 years earlier.

As final check, a SPECIMEN overprinted 1/- "white back" was examined. Here again the duty and head plate portions were printed black and black. The presence of gum, however, makes the back have a slightly greenish tint. The gum tints the back just enough to make it look like the very faint greenish Shade VI. It is concluded, therefore, that a mint stamp does not necessarily provide a good comparison unless the correct shades of ink also appear on the front of this stamp.

The Type II tabulation shows that the 1/- values must have been released in Antigua (and probably also in St. Kitts), in addition to Montserrat. More information would be most welcome.

References:

1. The Postage Stamps of the Leeward Islands, A.E.Hopkins, Edinburgh, 1949, p 20.
2. "Leeward Islands, 1890-1927", Harry E.Huber, The Stamp Lover XX, p 208.
3. Op Cit. XXII, p 129.
4. Op Cit. XX, p 208.

TOWN CODE CIRCULAR DATESTAMPS OF SAINT LUCIA.

By Robert J. Devaux.

Outlined below are the essential facts relating to the town initial C.D.S. of the late nineteenth century used in St. Lucia.

Most authorities agree that there were only six types in existence, when, in fact, eight postoffices were in operation at the time. Does this mean that two post offices were without datestamps? I doubt it. A post office cannot function without a cancelling device. These are the towns that supposedly existed:

| <u>Town</u> | <u>Size</u> | <u>Earliest</u> | <u>Latest</u> |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| "C" (Castries) | 19 1/2 mm. | March 12, 1884 | 1903 |
| "D" (Dennery) | 21 mm. | 1891 | 1905 |
| "L" (Laborie) | 21 mm. | 1891 | 1910 |
| "M" (Micoud) | 21 mm. | 1889 | 1906 |
| "S" (Soufriere) | 21 mm. | Sept. 6, 1885. | 1905 |
| "VF" (Vieux Fort) | 21 mm. | 1889 | 1912 |

The above dates are those known to me; any member who can approximate or better these dates would be gratefully acknowledged if he gets in touch with me. These dates are the earliest known, but I feel certain the marks were all in use in 1885. Earlier dates may yet be found. The towns were all opened by 1885, as shown below.

| <u>Town</u> | <u>Date Opened.</u> |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Castries | June 22, 1803 |
| Soufriere | July 16, 1884 (Officially) |
| Vieux Fort | " |
| Canaries | Jan. 19, 1885 |
| Choiseul | " |
| Dennery | " |
| Laborie | " |
| Micoud | " |

All the above are accounted for except Canaries and Choiseul, both with the initial "C". But these post offices were in operation! What did they use for cancelling mail? I believe they used a C.D.S. similar to Castries. All "C" marks before 1895 are 19 1/2 mm., but I have a few 1895/96 that measure 21 mm., bringing them into line with the other towns. I think, then, that to differentiate between "C" (Castries) and "C" (Choiseul or Canaries) one would have to measure the C.D.S. 19 1/2 mm. for Castries, 21 mm. for the other two. If anyone has a cover from the towns of Choiseul or Canaries from the period 1885. 0 1905, the theory would be verified or disproved in a flash.

This, of course, poses another problem, how to tell the difference between Canaries and Choiseul. Frankly, I believe that they were identical.

I know that some of you members like a challenge and that is whi I have brought this out. I may be wrong on this, so let us hear from you, and I hope we can stimulate some thought on this topic.

(Editor's Note. I have one (Micoud) "M" showing later date than you indicate: 16 DE 1910. Also have single ring from(Castries) "C" that measures 21 mm. dated JA 15 06. For your information.)

NEW SINGLE RING DISCOVERY.

HAMPSTEAD, JAMAICA had a single ring cancellation, from the available evidence. Robert Topaz has just sent on information received from Bert Latham showing that Hampstead had a single ring mark - dated during June and July 1889. This mark was not listed by Nicholson nor any author since. This office was opened on the 6th of March 1889, and the first recognized mark used there was the squared circle, the earliest date known of this mark being Sept. 3rd, 1890. This new discovery fills in the unknown gap. The mark is 26mm. in diameter, in black ink, has no index marks, and conforms to the early single ring marks in all other details. Congratulations on your close observation, Bert.

"THE BEARDED ONES"

Early Spanish explorers, impressed by the bearded fig trees growing there, gave the name of Barbados - "the bearded ones" to the eastern-most of the Caribbean Islands. Today the bearded ones are mostly retired English gentlemen, relishing the climate that is famed for "arresting the decay of vital power consequent upon old age", together with economic conditions which permit a princely standard of living on a few pounds per week. Only 21 miles long by 1 1/2 miles at the widest point, area 166 square miles - densely populated Barbados contains some 200,000 people, blacks outnumbering whites by nine to one. Prosperity rises and falls with the price of sugar, the principal crop. Cotton the secondary crop and the number of tourists, who have now become another important industry.

CURRENT POSTOFFICES IN BARBADOS.

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| BRIDGETON, (G.P.O.) | ST. JAMES | ST. PETER |
| BLACK ROCK | ST. JOHN | ST. PHILIP |
| WILSON SQUARE | ST. JOSEPH | ST. THOMAS |
| ST. ANDREW | ST. LAWRENCE | WILSON SQUARE |
| ST. GEORGE | ST. LUCY | |

CURRENT MONTSERRAT POSTOFFICES

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------------|
| PLYMOUTH, (G.P.O.) | DYERS | ST. JOHNS |
| BETHEL | HARRIS | ST. PATRICKS |
| BUDDJOE HEAD | SALEM | ST. PETERS. |

CURRENT CAYMAN ISLAND POSTOFFICES.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| GEORGETOWN, (G.P.O.) | HELL | SPOT BAY (BRAC) |
| BODDENTOWN | LITTLE CAYMAN | STAKE BAY (BRAC) |
| CREEK (BRAC) | NORTH SIDE | WEST BAY (BRAC) |
| EAST END | SAVANNAH | WEST END |
| | SOUTH SOUND | |

CURRENT ANTIGUA POSTOFFICES

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------|
| ST. JOHN'S (G.P.O.) | CEDAR GROVE | OLD ROAD |
| ALL SAINTS | FREETOWN | PARHAM |
| BARBUDA | JOHNSONS POINT | SEATONS |
| BEDNALS | LIBERTIA | |
| BOLANS | NELSON'S DOCKYARD | |

NOTES ON ANTIGUA

By Mark W. Swetland.

As promised in the last NOTES, these will be devoted to the data so graciously supplied by Mr. Crawford D. Paton. He has also been kind enough to furnish the writer with a copy of the Charlton Henry sale catalogue and grateful thanks are due him. Mr. Paton wrote as follows:

"The first printing of the Antigua six pence by De La Rue on Crown CC paper perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ (SG 15) of 246 sheets or 29,520 stamps was ordered on 29th Nov. 1871, and invoiced and delivered on 14th December, 1871. As the last previous lot of 6,400 stamps was delivered by Perkins Bacon to Houghton & Gunn for Antigua on 6th July 1871, it is almost certain that the De La Rue stamps went on sale in 1872 as listed by Gibbons.

"As to how many mint copies of SG 1, 15 and 19 exist, it is certainly anyone's guess.

"From the Perkins Bacon records, it would appear that only 74 sheets or 8,880 stamps of the first printing, SG 1, (plus 2 and 3) were delivered. On the other hand, seven mint singles and a mint block of four of this first printing were offered in the two-part Charlton Henry sale which indicates they are available.

"SG 15 is something else again. Three printings were made of this stamp, the first of which is mentioned above. The two additional printings, each of 251 sheets or 30,120 stamps, were invoiced on 16th June 1873 and 15th June 1874. This adds up to a total of 89,760 stamps from the three printings. Yet only two mint singles were offered for sale in the Henry sale.

"It is very interesting to note that five pairs of SG 15 on cover were offered in with three of the covers postmarked "A 18" and backstamped "English Harbour". The dates were 12th March 1877 and 12th February 1877. The prices realized for these three covers were \$62.50, \$110.00 and \$115.00

"Now for the real "sleeper". There were only two printings of SG 19, the two pence halfpenny on Crown CC paper perforated $1\frac{1}{4}$. They consisted of 27 sheets or 1,620 stamps (multiples of 60) invoiced by De La Rue on 7th November 1879 and 35 sheets or 2,100 stamps, invoiced on 13th April 1881 for a total of 3,720 stamps.

"If these figures are correct, and they are the only official records in existence, then SG 19 is very much under-priced and can be classified as a somewhat rare stamp.

"The Henry sale offered mint blocks of every Antigua stamp from 1873 through 1921 with the exception of SG 19 of which there was only one mint single.

"To continue with the Antigua six pence, there were three printings of SG 18, Crown CC perforated $1\frac{1}{4}$. The first printing of 251 sheets or 30,120 stamps was invoiced 13th July 1875, the second of 241 sheets or 28,920 stamps on 13th March 1877 and the last of 248 sheets or 29,700 stamps on 23rd May 1878 for a total of 88,800 stamps.

"There was only one printing of ST 29, crown CA perforated $1\frac{1}{4}$. This printing of 52 sheets or 6,420 stamps was the last use of the Perkins Bacon steel plate and the quantity printed makes this stamp also somewhat of a sleeper.

"This Perkins Bacon plate was defaced on 17th August 1894 and presented to the Leinster Collection in the Science and Art Museum, Dublin. So ended over thirty years of a true classic.

"I don't know when English Harbour was closed but I do know that the post office in St. John's "AO 2" was opened in 1850 and that the post office in English Harbour was opened in 1857. Antigua was put on its own "stamp-wise", in 1860 so there should be stampless covers during the two years until the Perkins Bacon stamps were received.

"I have been told that SG 2, perforated 11 to 12, and SG 3, perforated $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 16 by 11 to 13, were trial sheets which certainly never reached Antigua, as they are

not known used. If this is so, they should be classified as proofs."

Your Group Leader is very appreciative of the help and information supplied by Mr. Paton and welcomes more of the same.

Since the last NOTES appeared, the writer has also acquired a copy of the Antigua Shakespeare stamp with the inverted watermark. Correspondence with the dealer from whom this came reveals the opinion that only one sheet of this variety is believed to exist. Can any of our readers shed more light on this subject?

The auction sale of Dr. Urwick's British West Indies collection last October demonstrated the keen interest in Antigua. Particularly high prices were obtained for all the covers, both pre-stamp and stamped, some of the lots going at about double the valuation.

** * * * *

Dennis Cartwright reports that his correspondent in Grenada advises that St. Patricks, St. Johns, Mt. Rose and Pearls there are no postoffices. Pearls is the name of the airport and the nearest postal station is Dumferline. St. Patricks is served by Sauteurs and St. Johns by Gonave. There was in existence a handstamp for St. Patrick, but it cannot be traced.

** * * * *

The following article sent in by Gale Raymond and which appeared in the Feb. 22 issue of Sports Illustrated tells of a new nation in the Caribbean, from which we will be able to collect stamps (?):

"Legendary Atlantis was a utopian island of peace and plenty. It disappeared into the sea. New Atlantis was, at last sighted, still afloat. The Caribbean's latest island republic, new nation of the week, is dedicated to pleasure and profit and plans to finance itself by the sale of postage stamps. Its monetary unit is the Scruple, because people with scruples are nice. Citizens are required to be gregarious because New Atlantis measures 8 feet by 30. Population: seven. "We can stand up, walk around and salute the flag, all of which we do periodically", reports President Leicester Hemingway, who was elected by unanimous vote. The vice-President, Lady Pamela Bird (yes, New Atlantis has a Lady Bird), is a British Subject, holding dual citizenship. President Hemingway claims recognition from the U. S. After dedicating the nation's first postage stamp to "Lyndon Baines Johnson, protector of the free world", he got a thank-you note from the White House, and it was addressed to him in care of the Republic of New Atlantis. Hemingway not only founded the nation, he built it. It is constructed of bamboo and moored to a promontory on the ocean floor by 50 feet of cable, the axle and wheels of a railroad car, an old Ford motor block and some scrap metal. It floats $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Jamaica on what Hemingway hopes is open sea. After building it he claimed the northern half of the island for the U. S. An outdoorsman man and writer, Hemingway financed his island out of the proceeds of his latest book, a biography entitled: "My Brother, Ernest Hemingway".

* * * * *

One of our teen-agers, bless 'em, answering the telephone: "Marie isn't here just now. This is her 110 pound, five-foot-three, blond, blue-eyed sister".

THE ABACO ISLANDS AND CAYS, BAHAMAS.

By. Gale J. Raymond.

In March, 1965, a timely opportunity presented itself to hie away to the Abacos, surveying possibilities in cays and island properties for a Houston investment firm. Speeded by near-freezing temperatures, (yes, even in Houston), I clambered eagerly from the plane at West End, Grand Bahama, after a few hours flight and was soon aboard ship. Our boat was a 36 foot auxiliary ketch, a two masted sailboat, the A/V/ "Mary Harrison", Captain George Lake, owner, a fellow Air Force veteran, as was also Jess Tarbell, the other man aboard. Sails up, off we went a-rambling, island to island, cay to cay, particularly those "for sale" or known soon to be so, stopping over at the larger cays to inspect acreage on the market. And also post offices and Methodist Churches. Adventures there were a-plenty, but enough of this, this is a philatelic and postal-history narration.

Sadly I waved a salute to Fox Town, Cedar Harbour and Coopers Town as we sped past, unable to stop due to wind, weather and anchorage conditions. But three days at Green Turtle Cay almost made up for it, and before the trip was out, I had covers in from all the Abaco P.O.s and sub-P.O.s. Most other settlements I visited, taking color slides of P.O.s and Postmasters, etc., talking with the people, particularly the old-timers who has been at Wilson City, Old Place, Millville and Cornwall. Bless them, they all welcomed me like a long-lost brother, never have I felt so "at home".

GREEN TURTLE CAY is quite a large island, incredibly beautiful. The P.O. is in the "settlement", New Plymouth. One rectangular building houses the Commissioner's Office, the P.O., Library, Customs Office, etc. District Postmaster for the Northern Abaco area is Commissioner R. W. "rodgy" Pinder, who is Green Turtle Postmaster as well, with Miss Linda Cash as Clerk. The Postoffice is an office desk in one room, and a chair for the customer. The QE II set was still on sale, only the 6d. of the new definitive set was available, plus a few "Olympics" and "New Constitution" issues. It has a single datestamp, a metal C.D.S. issued in early 1960. The large "COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE" TRD has been used as a postal cancel, but the usual postmark is the aforementioned c.d.s. Here we first put ashore a small mail with the ship-mark "A/V/ Mary Harrison", cancelling the stamps as per U.P.U. regulations. Mail weekly by mailboat "STEDE BONNET", and airmail 5 or 6 times per week.

HOPE TOWN. on Elbow Cay, another attractive, clean settlement. The P.O. is part of the upper floor of the jail building, and shared by the Customs Office. The New Postmaster is Flossie Mae Albury. Only one C.D.S. exists in the office, a relatively new one (1962?). The old brass mailbag seal issued about 1893 was still here, "HOPETOWN" around a crown. A straight-line "PAQUEBOT" mark is applied here to mail that has been posted at sea and correctly handled in to the P.O. by a ship's officer. Postage stamps on such mail are according to the boat's registry, or if at anchor, Bahamas stamps. Mail weekly via "STEDE BONNET" and airmail 6 days per week from Marsh Harbour airstrip.

MAN-OF-WAR CAY. Another fairly large Cay, with quite a large settlement, plus a great many homes of Americans who have settled here. Homes are very clean and neat and the people highly interested in events beyond their own island. The P.O. is in the schoolhouse at the very top of the island, with a breathtaking view. Head-teacher Hazial L. Albury, J.P. is still postmaster, and with years of practice, handles postal affairs with one hand and conducts lessons with the other! Beneath one window, a mail slot is suitably designated, however everyone simply hands the mail in at the window. Alas, no TRD remains, only a single C.D.S., in use since about 1954, inscribed "MAN-OF-WAR CAY". The stamp supply is small, as was the case in all P.O.s except MARSH HARBOUR. Mail arrives weekly on the "STEDE BONNET" and by water-taxi daily from the Marsh Harbour plane.

GREAT GUANA CAY. Another attractive cay, not yet as "popular" as others in this cay-chain, but nevertheless showing a steady increase in American residents and tourists. The P.O. is down an enchanting path through cocconut-palms to a hill-slope on the northeast side of the cay. Here is Mr. Carlin Roberts' home as through a great many years, one finds the island P.O., overlooking a long, lonely, palm-fringed beach, without compare anywhere in the world. Mrs. Roberts' father, Richardson Sands, was Postmaster before him, and certainly long before 1913, the earliest postmark known to me. Mrs. Roberts believes it was opened about 1900, and Mr. Roberts, (age 77), took over in 1925. The sole metal datestamp is a C.D.S., issued about 1½ years ago, however the same old original ink-pad and ink was still in use! The black pigment in the ancient ink can had long ago settled to the bottom, leaving only a brown residual oil. With the greatest of pleasure I donated a new black ink-pad to the Great Guana Cay post office! An ancient brass seal (circa 1920) is the only other piece of P. O. equipment in the old school desk of Mr. Roberts' livingroom-P.O. Mail weekly via mailboat "STEDE BONNET".

MARSH HARBOUR. This is by far the largest community on Abaco, and growing daily! District Postmaster is Commissioner Doug Jones here. The P.O. is in the front of the Commissioner's Office, with Bunyan Key, J.P., as Postmaster, and his lovely young daughter Ruthie as Clerk. Most of the mail from the Abacos pass through this small P.O., including that from Snake Cay, Lake City, Spring City, Campbell Town and other lumbering operations, none of which have P.O.s. Marsh Harbour P.O. has two identical metal C.D.S.s, issued about mid-1962, and the old brass bag-seal. Additionally, it has a large boxed rubber stamp mark, inscribed simply "MARSH HARBOUR/ABACO", in two lines. This is not now applied as a cancel, but is known so. Mail arrives weekly per "STEDE BONNET", and airmail 6 times weekly.

DUNDAS TOWN. Located about 6 miles northwest of Marsh Harbour with the P.O. in a small limestone building, the office of Constable Roy Curry, Postmaster. Only postmark now is a 30 mm. steel C.D.S., issued about July 1961. P.O. is opened only irregularly, most mail is posted at Marsh Harbour.

FOX TOWN. Leviticus Colebrook, Postmaster. 30 mm. C.D.S. only, no more TRD available.

CHEROKEE SOUND. E. L. Sawyer, Postmaster. Small metal C.D.S., 2-3 years old.

SANDY POINT. K. E. Taylor, District Postmaster, using Commissioner's Office, "PAID" T.R.D., its sole cancel.

COOPERS TOWN. Samuel Cooper, J. P., Postmaster. Small C.D.S. Weekly mail per "ALMETA QUEEN".

CROSSING ROCKS. Mrs. Daisy Williams, Postmaster. Small C.D.S. only. Weekly mail by the "STEDE BONNET".

CEDAR HARBOUR. Allon J. Mills, Postmaster. Small C.D.S. issued 1958. Weekly mail per "ALMETA QUEEN".

MOORE'S ISLAND. Large 30 mm. C.D.S., present postmaster unknown. Difficult island to visit.

In addition, I had long and pleasant visits at Hope Town with Mr. Cecil V. Albury, H.M. Customs, who not only was Postmaster at PINE RIDGE, Grand Bahama, but even earlier yet was Postmaster of the old lumber camp on Abaco, CORNWALL, (3 different locations). Mr. Stanford Roberts was Postmaster at MILLVILLE. In Marsh Harbour I visited with a fine elderly lady who had lived the whole existence of Spencer's Point lumbering operations. Sharp in memory, she recalled frequent visits at Wilson City P.O., and of her knowledge remembers the postmark always read "SPENCER'S POINT".

never Wilson City. The Commissioner's Office mark, however was inscribed Wilson City at one time, and may conceivably have on occasion been applied as a cancel to letters, although this was never normal. My inquiries for "old envelopes from letters" of the era were absolutely fruitless. A few days later, however, a few blocks from the Mackey Street P. O. in Nassau, I encountered an accumulation of postmarks, (including TRD's), and covers from about 1931 to date, and was fortunately able to acquire a number of them. One was a new mark to me, a two-line, straight-line cancel, "NASSAU/AIR MAIL", on a 1d. Geo V. I was told it arrived to him on Eleuthera about 1931 or so on a Nassau letter, and was torn from the envelope to preserve the odd mark, as airmails were not yet common then at all. Does any reader have knowledge of this cancel? Surely it is not a normal mark, certainly on a 1d. stamp; an error cancel, perhaps.

NASSAU. I was most cordially received at the G.P.O. by Postmaster General, the Rev. Claude Saunders, and was most interested to see considerable progress, with the new additions to the building itself, more new P.O. boxes, additional pillar boxes, throughout Nassau, and stamp vending machines in the hotels. There are now four electric cancelling machines in the G.P.O. (each with a different type of cancel), and a great many new 30 mm. steel C.D.S. scattered around the G.P.O., including one for M.O.B. NASSAU and NASSAU, BAHAMAS, AIR MAIL, also TRD of the latter, (not a normal cancel) reading "AIR MAIL, NASSAU, BAHAMAS", in single-circle. A similar TRD was at another desk, inscribed "SHIP MAIL, NASSAU, BAHAMAS", as two cruise ships, just in, had brought in mail posted aboard. The old mark "MISSENT TO BAHAMAS" is still in use daily! Adjoining the G.P.O., there is a special office to sell stamps using only a stock 30 mm. NASSAU C.D.S., as also does the new SANDS ROAD sub-P.O. G.P.O. policy is now to order TRD's only in extreme emergency. It now has a stock of at least one new metal C.D.S. for each P.O. and sub-P.O., to be issued only when absolutely necessary, at which time G.P.O. orders a new one from England to replace stock. A new office for stamp-sales (philatelic and postal) is shortly to open at Rawson Square. No new out-island P.O.s are planned to open. A new stamp and coin shop, "COIN OF THE REALM", has opened upstairs at the corner of Fredrick and Bay Streets, and has proven both popular and successful, with a fantastic stock of Bahamas particularly, mint and used. The stamp-sales facility at the Airport was closed as uneconomical. And so home again to Houston, but "de sand got in me shoes", as the islanders say and I'll be back.

* * * * *

BRITISH GUIANA POSTMARKS
1850-1895.
By Col. Fred F. Seifert.

INTRODUCTION.

The intent of this study is to present the various postmarks used in British Guiana from the introduction of adhesive postage stamps in 1850 until about 1895. It is hoped that it will be possible to cover subsequent years in future articles.

The TPO's and the Instructional and Miscellaneous markings are not included in the listings which follow. It is felt that they deserve separate attention. Since the Double Circle cancels of the 1880-1890 period were published in a previous article, they will not be repeated here.

Most of the data which follows were developed from the study of material in the collections of those few BCPSG members who profess an interest in British Guiana Postal History. Some information was extracted from auction catalogues, and a few facts were established or verified by correspondence with a British Guiana specialist in England. Since there has been no access to official records, if

indeed, such were ever maintained, there are some gaps and uncertainties. Despite these shortcomings, your compiler considers it better to publish what is known to him at this time than to wait for some day in the uncertain future when the entire story can be told. Any help in closing the gaps or correcting errors will be much appreciated.

The postmarks listed on the following pages were utilized to provide either or both of two general functions: (1), To cancel or obliterate an adhesive, thus preventing further use, and (2), To identify an office of origin, transit or arrival and indicate the date upon which the postal service was provided. Where dates of earliest and latest use are given (shown as EKD and LKD), these are the dates known to this compiler and not of necessity the dates upon which the stamps were put into use or retired.

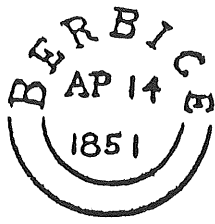
BERBICE-NEW AMSTERDAM.

Figure 1. - This mark, sometimes called the serified lettered double arc stamp, had been used as a packet office stamp for some years when the first British Guiana adhesives, the "Cotton Reels", were issued on July 1, 1850. No new stamp was provided to cancel these adhesives, so the above stamp was employed for this duty. By its nature it also served to identify the office of origin and date. Until the advent of the 1860 issue, British Guiana adhesives were valid only for Inland Postage. Letters sent outside of the Colony between 1850 and 1860, except as noted later, were stampless, and usually bear a strike of Figure 1 or figure 3.

Figure 3. - Sometime in 1853, the above mark was retired and that of Figure 3 took over its duties. The limited number of legible strikes which have survived makes it difficult to determine just when this change took place, but the Ferrary and later the Burrus collection contained a copy of the 4¢ issue of 1852 with a strike of the sans-serif double arc of Figure 3, dated 8 June 1853. This mark continued in use as a cancelling device until about 1860, when the A04 obliterator family took over, (Figure 11). It saw some further service as a date stamp in conjunction with the obliterators, and for a brief period in 1878 and 1879 resumed duty of a canceller. Striked for this latter use are known dated JU 27 1878 and FE 7 1879, (day off stamp). It is also known as a backstamp as late as 1879.

Figure 10. - On May 9, 1858 the British Guiana Post Office received a shipment of 1d., 4d., and 6d. British adhesives and two days later these were placed on sale to the public for use on letters for the United Kingdom. This use continued to 1 May 1860, at which time the Colony took over control of its own Post Office affairs, and the British adhesives were no longer valid for such use. The only mark known to have been used to cancel these adhesives was the A04 obliterator of Figure 10. Although the code, A04, identified the office of origin, it was necessary to use an additional stamp to indicate the date, and a strike of figure 3, performed this function. It is believed that the Figure 10 stamp with that of Figure 8, was sent to the Colony from England with the adhesives. It appears to have been retired when the British adhesives were removed from use.

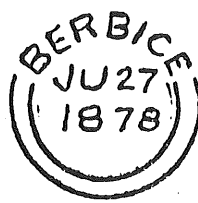
Figure 11. - This illustrates but one of five or more distinctive stamps of the A04 obliterator family. These are thought to have been locally made and they served to cancel British Guiana adhesives from 1860 to at least 1878. Just when they were replaced and by what is one of the gaps in this study. The next mark for New Amsterdam known to your compiler, the double circle, Type DC2b, (See BCPJ Vol. 4, No. 6, November 1964) is not known used until October 1882. The temporary recall of the sans-serif double arc of Figure 3 as noted above could provide the answer at least in part. Any information as to Berbice or New Amsterdam postmarks used in the years 1879-1881 will be most helpful. Covers on which these obliterators were used are normally date-stamped with either Figure 3 or Figure 7.



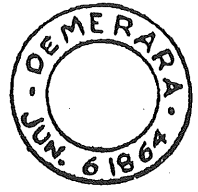
1.



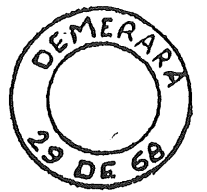
2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.



13.



14.



15.



16.



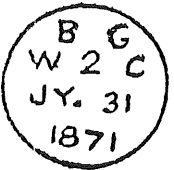
17.



18.



19.



20.



21.



22.



23.



24.



25.



26.



27.



28.



29.



30.



31.



32.

Figure 7. - This was the first mark reading New Amsterdam rather than Berbice. It is known only as a transit mark and as a date stamp used in conjunction with the AO₄ obliterators. EKD 8 MR 1863, LKD AU 22 1868.

Figure 32. - Known used in New Amsterdam in 1886. See under Village Marks.

DEMERARA-GEORGETOWN.

Figure 2. - As the Georgetown counterpart of Berbice's Figures 1 and 3, this stamp served as canceler from 1850 to 1858 when the small CDS of Figure 6 replaced it.

Figure 6. - After assuming its cancellation role, this stamp continued in that duty until the latter half of 1860 when the AO₃ obliterator family of Figure 9 took over. It was subsequently in use as a date stamp until at least 1871. It is known used on stampless covers to the U.K. in June and November 1860 and again in July 1863. From this it would appear that the Post Office authorities tolerated payment in cash on mail to the U.K. for some time after the British adhesives had been withdrawn, even though adhesives of British Guiana were available for that purpose from about May 1860 or shortly thereafter. Of course, the above cases could represent a temporary shortage of adhesives. Between 1858 and 1862 this Figure 6 stamp has an index code letter "A" above the date. In 1863 it is known with Index "B" on its side, loops down, and strikes from 1864 through 1871 have no index letter.

Figure 8. - This AO₃ obliterator, like the AO₄ of Figure 10, was used on British adhesives between 1858 and 1860 after which it seems to have been retired.

Figure 9. - There were six or more distinct varieties in this AO₃ obliterator family, and like the AO₄, they are thought to have been locally made. They served as cancellors on British Guiana adhesives from 1860 to at least 1877. Covers on which they appear also bear one of the various Demerara or Georgetown date marks of Figures 4, 5 or 15 through 19. Several types of crudely cut AO₃ obliterators struck in red are found on adhesives, but these are the right portions of duplex Accountancy Marks which will be described in a later study.

Figure 4. - A sketch of this mark was provided by Mr. F. G. Howe of Devon, England, but no details of use were given. It was probably employed as a dater in conjunction with an obliterator and/or as a transit arrival mark.

Figure 5. - This mark seems to have served both as a dater for the AO₃ obliterators and as an arrival mark between 1866 and 1870. Its use as a canceler dated 8 SP 68 is also known. EKD DE 19 66, LKD AU 8 70.

Figure 12. - This duplex stamp, as well as those of Figures 13 and 14, was designed to permit the obliteration and date-stamping to be accomplished in a single operation. The obliterator half is quite common on adhesives, but covers or multiples showing the entire strike are quite difficult to find. This makes it hard to determine the period of use. Only two examples of Figure 12 with legible dates are known to the writer. These are dated JUN 7 1865 and SEP 7 1865. A similar mark in red is part of a triplex PA₄ID Accountancy Mark.

Figure 14. - This duplex is known used between SE 7 1869 and FE 3 1872. On all of the four strikes examined, there is a dent in the outer ring below the first "A" of Guiana and the left side of the outer ring is flattened from the first "G" of Georgetown to just beyond the "B" of B. Guiana.

Figure 13. - This seems to be the most common of the Georgetown duplexes, but strikes with a legible date are hard to find. Known dates range from OC 26 1873 to SE 5 1875, but it is found on stamps issued in 1878, indicating later use.

Figure 15. - Only two examples are known dated OC 15 1865 and JA 27 1866. The former date is on an adhesive, while the latter is a backstamp on a cover.

Figure 16. - Again, only two examples are known, the first dated AU 7 67 on an adhesive and the second a backstamp JU 25 67.

Figure 17. - This mark is similar, if not identical, to the CDS portion of the Figure 13, duplex. While quite a few strikes are found on adhesives, only two examples are known where one could make positive identification as a CDS not part of a duplex. These are dated NO 23 1867 and JA 25 1875.

Figure 18. - Even with only a partial strike, this mark is easily identified by the hyphen between GEORGE and TOWN and the square blocks at the sides. A number of strikes are known both as a backstamp and a cancellation on adhesives. EKD is 11 AP 76 and LKD NO 5 79.

Figure 19. - The distinctive feature of this CDS is the dot between GEORGE and TOWN. Known used as a backstamp and canceler with dates from AU 9 76 to JU 22 78.

THE VILLAGE MARKS.

Figures 20, 21 and 22. - In about 1855, the need became apparent to provide the village post offices which were beginning to appear on the scene with some sort of date stamp and cancelling device. For reasons known only to the postal authorities of that time and not recorded by them for posterity, they chose to have made a family of single circle date stamps, with the using post office designated by a letter and number code. This may have been done in the interest of economy, to allow movement of a post office from one plantation to another without the need for new stamps. Whatever the reason, it has provided an interesting field for philatelic research and many students have accepted the challenge. Unfortunately, few of them have passed on to their fellow philatelists such of what they uncovered.

There are stated to be about 41 different of these marks, but some codes had two stamps with differences in the type of letters and size of the outer ring. Whether the figure of 41 refers to the number of different codes or the number of different stamps has not been made clear. In any event, the list which follows falls two short of that mark as far as different codes are concerned.

Research has failed to disclose any record of the assignment of codes to post offices. However, some theories have been developed, and some covers bearing these marks have survived to identify the office of origin or delivery. Each code consists of one to three letters plus, in some cases a number. It is generally agreed by those who have studied the codes that the letters indicate the geographical area or route on which the office was located. The numbers are thought to have been assigned in sequence progressing outward from Georgetown or some other starting point. While complete substantiation of this theory has not been possible, these offices for which identification has been confirmed fit into this pattern. The users of these stamps were not too particular about the date portions, and these are often incomplete. The year is often missing or entered in manuscript. Following are all the data the compiler has been able to assemble with regard to the Village Code Marks:

In this list, all marks have the format of Figure 20 with variations in size and type face, except that ER is as Figure 21 and W4C as Figure 22. Dates given are EKD and LKD.

AC (Arabian Coast)

A1C NO 12 1861 MY 20 1863
A2C JA 23 1866 DE 12 18(78?) or later. On SG 146 issued in 1878.
A3C DE 27 1855 MY 19 1877 QUEENSTOWN
A4C J- 2- 1855 JU 18 18(77) or later. On SG 127 issued July 1876.
A5C MR 5 1855 JY 16 1877

AH (Airy Hall)

AH JY 31 1877 AU 1 1879 (All examples show only last digit of year).

B.I.R. (Berbice River)

B.I.R. MY 19 1874 JY 7 1875 (Letter "I" thought to be figure 1,

CCB (Corentyne Coast Berbice)

CCB

DRW (Demerara River West)

DRW
DRW/1 JY 31 1873
DRW/2 AU 5 1870

EC (East Coast) (East of Demerara)

E1C MY 23 1868 JA 11 1876
E2C OC 9 1862 MR 9 1874
E3C
E4C JY 23 1862 AU 9 1877 Belfield
E5C OC 21 1862 MY 3 1873? Mahaioa
E6C JA 16 1864 AU 2 18(77?)
E7C AP 6 1863 MR 28 1878 Mahaicony

E.C.B. (East Coast Berbice)

E.C.B./1
E.C.B./2 JU 2 1870
E.C.B./3
E.C.B./4
E.C.B./5
E.C.B./6 AU 16 1874

E R (Essequibo River)

E R FE 5 79 SP 20 94 Note late use.

L (Leguan)

L MY 10 1855 OC 4 1877

R (Reliance)

R JL 9 1861 DE 15 1875

W (Wakenaam)

W AP 24 1863 FE 5 1870
W /1
W /2 OC 6 1866 JY 16 1868

WC (West Coast) West of Demerara

W1C JU 16 1875
W2C MY 29 1871 NO 16 18(78?) or later. On 1878 adhesive.
W3C AP 5 1862 AP 25 1874
W4C ? 28 1870 MY 8 1878
W5C FE 5 1874 MY 16 18(77?) or later. On SG 127 issued Jul 1876,

WCB (West Coast Berbice)

W.C.B./1 DE 17 1861
 W.C.B./2
 W.C.B./3 JU 6 186-
 W.C.B./4 ? ? 1870 ? ? 1872.

(See page 53, this Journal)

Based on a set of unconfirmed notes discovered by Dr. Griswold on an old album page, a cover conforming A3C as Queenstown and some notes in the Burrus Sale Catalogue, Mrs. Bert Taylor has suggested the following codes for the Arabian Coast:

A1C Suddie
 A2C Zorg
 A3C Queenstown
 A4C Bush Lot (or Reliance)
 A5C Anna Regina

Figures 23 and 24. - These small (20 to 21 mm.) CDS and the larger CDS of Figures 25 and 26 were the first village marks given the name of the Post Office at which used.

AGRICOLA - One copy known. Dated MR 6, without year, but probably not later than 1878.
 MAHAICA - At least eight copies known, often without year.
 EKD FE 25 78, LKD MY 27 84.
 WAKENAAM - Two copies known dated FE 31 78 (probably 13) and 8 UJ 87 which no doubt is meant for 8 JU 78.

None of these marks give any indication of country.

Figures 25 and 26. - In concurrent use with the above small CDS's were these large (about 27mm.) CDS's. They are very scarce, and being larger than the stamps upon which they were used, these marks always registered partially off the stamp. These are very distinctive marks with neat, well formed, sans-serif letters for the name of the Post Office. In contrast the three letter month abbreviation is in serified letters. The day figures are quite large in comparison to the figures for the year, which is given in full. The colony is at the bottom of the circle and is abbreviated B.G. Sixteen offices are known to have used this stamp.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| ANNA REGINA | AUG 29 1879 | MAY 27 1881 |
| BELFIELD | JUL 10 1878 | JAN 14 1882 (2 in mss). |
| BLAIRMONT | ? 2 1880 | |
| BRAHN | MAY 6 ? | (Year omitted from stamp). |
| BUXTON | JUN 14 1880 | 13 DEC 1881 |
| CLONBROCK | APR 14 (1880?) | (Note Spelling). |
| COTTON TREE | OCT 5 1883 | (3 in mss). |
| ENMORE | JUN 25 1880 | |
| FELLOWSHIP | 6 MAY 1880 | FEB 14 (No year but on 1882 stamp)/ |
| MAHOICONY | MAY 24 1879 | AUG 20 No year (Note sp.) |
| MARIABBA | JUN 2 1879 | (9 in mss. over 8) (On Cover) |
| PHILADELPHIA | JUL 9 1880 | |
| PLAISANCE | NOV 1 1880 | APR 5 1881 |
| SKELDON | DEC 18 1878 | JUN 10 1881 |
| SUDDIE | JUN 28 1879 | JUN 21 1880 |
| TAYMOUTH MANOR | DEC 27 1879 | SEP 27 1881 |

Figures 27 through 31. - These are but a few of a number of obliterations made by cutting a design in the end of a cork. They are found on the regular adhesive

issues of 1876 and 1878 and the officials of 1877. Mrs. Bert Taylor has an example on cover with the Mariabba CDS of Figure 26 just touching the stamp. She suggests the villages may have used these cork marks as obliterators with their CDS serving only as date stamps and office identification marks. This would account for the scarcity of the Village CDS of Figures 23 through 26, as the CDS would normally be off the adhesive.

Figure 32. - These "squared circles" will look familiar to most readers, for they were used in many other colonies as well as in Canada. They are said to have been used in 8 places in British Guiana in an article in the Postal History Society's Bulletin #98, Nov-Dec 1958, but only 7 of these are known to the writer.

| | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------------|
| BRAHN | 3 MAY 1887 | |
| CARMICHAEL ST.B.O. | JAN 8 1885 | 11 JUN 1889 |
| (GEORGETOWN at bottom in lieu of BRITISH GUIANA). | | |
| COTTON TREE | 7 JUN 1886 | 10 DEC 1888 |
| HACKNEY | JUL 7 1885 | DEC 17 19 (For 1900). |
| NEW AMSTERDAM | JUL 21 1886 | |
| SKELDON | MAY 2 1884 | MAR 29 1887 |

Georgetown has at least four different types:

1. GEORGE TOWN (two words).

The code letter present is over the H and the space between H and G in British Guiana. The distance between the N in TOWN and final A of GUIANA is $3 \frac{3}{4}$ mm.

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| NO CODE | SEP 12 1885 |
| Code A | 16 FEB 1886 |
| Code C | SEP 24 1885 |
| Code D | SEP 25 1884 |
| Code E | DEC 29 1885 |

2. GEORGETOWN (one word)

Nothing at sides between town and colony names. The code letter, where present is over SH in BRITISH. The distance between N of GEORGETOWN and final A of GUIANA is $2 \frac{3}{8}$ mm.

| | | |
|---------|-------------|------------|
| NO CODE | 18 MAY 1893 | |
| Code A | 23 JUN 1883 | |
| Code B | MAY 1 1884 | OCT 6 1884 |
| Code C | 8 JUL 1887 | |
| Code E | 28 APR 1887 | |

3. GEORGE·TOWN

| | |
|--------|-------------|
| Code A | APR 25 1884 |
|--------|-------------|

4. GEORGETOWN (one word)

Vertical dashes at sides between town and colony names.

| | | |
|---------|------------|-------------|
| NO CODE | 1 AUG 1890 | 20 MAR 1895 |
|---------|------------|-------------|

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Credit for much of the research upon which this article is based must be given to Mrs. Bert S. (Pamela) Taylor. Her notes provided a firm foundation upon which to build up additional data. Thanks are also due to Dr. Arthur S. Griswold, Robert Topaz and Fred G. Howe, who gave prompt and helpful attention to requests for information.

PERSONAL MENTION:

HAROLD BOX has issued an index to the Trinidad Philatelic Society's Bulletin, from 1946 to 1964, covering all the articles printed in the Bulletin, for this period. A fine job, Harold.

BYRON CAMERON has his ship the "Cayman Pride" re-outfitted and she's ready to go about April 15th. Byron says he is going to enlarge his collecting interests to include the entire B.W.I., etc. Now is the time to start trading with him.

LEONARD COURTNEY may contrive to attend the meeting in Florida this November. We are looking forward to seeing you, Leonard.

Stan and Elaine Durnin are planning on attending the "WIPA 1965" in Vienna, Austria, and would appreciate hearing from fellow members who are also planning on going. Also will try to get to England on the trip and looks forward to seeing some of our British members.

PAUL EDWARDS, the new President of the Baytown Stamp Club has obtained some excellent programs. Keep up the good work, Paul.

DR. PHILIP GRABFIELD HAS been elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London. Congratulations Dr.

RICHARD W. HAMILTON'S name was omitted from the recent membership listing. His address is 15 Fox Hill Lane, Darien, Conn., 06820. All members please add his name to the listing with occupation Research Chemist and collects all British Colonies, particularly Montserrat and B.V.I. Also France and Colonies, China. Sorry we missed you Dick, will do better next time.

ERIC HEYER has sent a couple of cards from his trip through South America and back through Trinidad where he saw Harold Box then up the Federal Line to the island chain, where he says he has seen as many postmasters as possible. You lucky dog!

Al Johnson has been too busy to answer all of his correspondence lately, but all you folks just bear with me and will get it done. Keep on writing, though and give me all the news.

HERB MAGUIRE has been made a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London. Glad to hear it, Herb.

Bert LATHAM was a guest speaker at the Epsom and Ewell Philatelic Society and, naturally, spoke on Jamaica.

REG LANT hosted HARRY SHEATH, BOB DEVAUX, DON WELSH and BOB TOPAZ at a stamp fest recently, with AL JOHNSON present by telephone. Hope all you fellows can get together in Miami this fall. Why dont you charter a plane?

GALE RAYMOND is recuperating from his trip. (See his article elsewhere). If you don't come down and see me, will disinherit you.

LARRY RESNICK has promised us some articles on Trinidad and Tobago. Still looking for them Larry. Will see you in November, but want the copy before then.

FRED SEIFERT is leaving for Europe around the middle of April and hopes to see some of the overseas members. He is doing a great job on the British Guiana postal history.

NAT SURTEES also has been elected a Fellow of the Royal of London. Congratulations and drop us a line,

BERT AND PAMELA TAYLOR, How do you like living in the sunny south? We have had norther after norther here around the Gulf Coast. Hope it hasn't reached you.

TOMMY THOMPSON, how about those articles on Montserrat? Gotta keep the copy coming in you know.

BOB TOPAZ kindly printed the "F" marks and mailed them to me for inclusion in this Journal. Many thanks, Bob, helps to take the load off.

See where our members GEORGE T. TURNER is running for President of the A.P.S. and Col. Mark CASSIDY for Secretary. Lets give them a hand, fellows.

RONALD WARD won a Bronze Award at the British Philatelic Exhibition. Congratulations Ronald.

ED WEINBERG entered a 40 page exhibit of the Small Queens of Canada and won an award at the San Jose Stamp Show recently. The first exhibition he has ever entered.

BILL CORNELL has just sent in a new membership listing that was too late to get in the membership list. Please insert the following in your listing:
Wm. G. Cornell, 22 Hamlin Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45218, Occupation, Mechanical Engineer, Collects Antigua specialized including Barbuda and Leeward Islands, also B.W.I. generally, Member A.P.S., B.W.I. Study Circle.

Just received an addition to Seifert's article on B.G. postmarks, too late to include in text. Following should follow West Coast Barbice marks on page 50.

It has been mentioned previously that some codes were issued in two types. The first series, which seems to have been used only prior to 1860, are about 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in diameter and have serified letters. There can not have been very many of this type, for only a few post offices or agencies were open during their period of use. Known to have used this early mark are A3C, A4C and A5C. At least one of the E-C group used this type, but on the only strikes known to your compiler, the number is undecipherable. The post-1860 marks are smaller, about 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in diameter, and the letters are generally, but not always sans-serif. This general description does not fit all the later marks, however, and there is considerable variation in size. The R, for example, is only slightly over 20 mm., while B.I.R. is about 24 mm. and has serified letters.

The Chronological Postmark History of the
Post Towns of Jamaica --- Continued

Compiled by Robert Topaz
with the collaboration and cooperation of
E.M. Erickson Reg Lant
Thomas Foster Clint vonPohle
Al Johnson Col. F.F. Seifert

| | | <u>F.</u> | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| <u>FAIRFIELD</u> | | St. James | Opened 24 Nov., 1952 | |
| 1. | TRD type 37 | violet ink | 24 NO 52 | 3 DE 52 |
| This was a temporary office set up for ten days at Fairfield, outside of Montego Bay, during the British Medical Congress Convention. | | | | |
| <u>FAIRY HILL</u> | | Portland | Opened 18 June, 1914 | |
| 1. | TRD type 16 | violet ink | 30 JU 14 | 10 JY(14) |
| The date is in ms.--year plug fixed in mark. | | | | |
| 2. | D.R. 28mm. 2½mm. letters | | 24 DE 14 | 21 MY 51 |
| 3. | TRD type 43 | violet ink | 4 MY 50 | 6 MY 50 |
| These two dates seem to be proof strikes and no known example of actual use is known to the compilers. | | | | |
| 4. | E4 | | 17 OC 52 | 19 AU 64 |
| 5. | MSR | * | 24 NO 55 | OC 59 |
| This mark has been reported from England, but has not been verified in the U.S., or by the compiler. | | | | |
| <u>FAITH'S PEN</u> | | St. Ann | Opened 30 May, 1940 | |
| 1. | TRD type 32 | violet ink | 11 JY 40 | 4 SP 41 |
| There is an apostrophe in the word "Faith's" | | | | |
| 2. | TRD type 39 | violet ink | 8 OC 41 | 18 DE 44 |
| There is no apostrophe in the word "Faiths" | | | | |
| 3. | B 2 | | 26 NO 42 | 21 JU 62 |
| Supposedly exists with asterisk on early strike | | | | |
| <u>FALMOUTH</u> | | Trclawney | Opened in 1774 | |
| 1. | T 1(Foster T2) | 45 mm. long 5½ mm. letters | 20 MY 94 | 14 JU 08 |
| 2. | T 2(Foster T3) | | NO 02 | MR 33 |
| There is some question as to whether or not there was two different dies of this type. If there are, the difference is in the shape of the letters, and the existence of a line under the letters "JA". | | | | |

(cont.)

Falmouth (cont.)

| | | | | |
|-----|---|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| 3. | T 3 (Foster T4) | 39 mm. long 4½ mm. letters 42 mm. long 5 mm. letters | 31 MR 33 18 DE 33 | 22 JU 34 23 MR 39 |
| 4. | P 2 | | 18 JU 39 | 5 JU 46 |
| 5. | SHIP LETTER (Foster SL6) | | 28 MR 45 | 46 |
| | | A rectangular mark reading "Falmouth/Ship Letter"-about 49 mm. X 15mm. | | |
| 6. | P 7 (sent out 27 FE 58) | "A" index | 22 OC 58 | 5 SP 65 |
| 7. | A 39 oblit type H. (issued 1 MR 59) | | 23 AU 59 | |
| | | Transferred to Flint River in late October, 1862 | | |
| 8. | A 38 oblit type H | | 62 | 80 |
| | | Transferred from Ewarton in late October, 1862 | | |
| 9. | S.R. | "A" index Known used in 1870-no date known | 24 JU 72 | 1 MY 96 |
| 10. | A 38 oblit type N (sent out about 1878) | | 80 | 82 |
| 11. | S.C. type 1. | "A" index "B" index | 9 MR 83 23 FE 83 | 12 DE 96 1 JU 09 |
| 12. | D.R. 28 mm. 2½ mm. letters | | 5 MY 20 | 16 NO 29 |
| 13. | D.R. 28 ¾ mm. 2 ¾ mm. letters | | 21 JY 19 | 18 AU 62 |
| 14. | D.R. 30mm. 3 mm. letters | | 22 MY 44 | 22 MY 61 |
| 15. | B 1 (issued Dec. 1946) | * | 2 AP 47 | 25 OC 62 |
| 16. | MSR | * | 4 JA 56 21 NO 63 | 6 MY 64 2 DE 63 |

no asterisk

N.B.: In 1963, there were a couple of instances where a TRD type mark was struck on the back of registered letters from Falmouth. Inquiry as to the nature of this mark, revealed that the mark was a mark from the Postal Money Order section and was mistakenly used on these envelopes.

FARM

Manchester

Opened 13 January, 1956

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1. | TRD type 37 b | violet ink | 13 JA 56 | 3 AP 56 |
| 2. | MSR | * | 1 JA 57 | 22 JU 59 |
| | Forwarding Office: | Ellen Street | | |

FELLOWSHIP

Portland

Opened 20 May, 1897

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|----------|----------|
| 1. | DRR. 27mm. 3 mm letters | dots | 5 JY 97 | 13 AP 98 |
| | | Supposedly closed 7 Jan. 1898 and reopened Nov. 1899 | | |
| 2. | TRD type 8 | black ink | 8 NO 99 | 5 JY 00 |
| 3. | S.C. type 4 (large) | | 26 Sp 00 | DE 35 |

(cont.)

Fellowship (cont.)

| | | | |
|---|---|----------|----------|
| 4. D.R. 29mm. $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm letters | | 26 FE 27 | 27 NO 63 |
| 5. MSR | * | 13 JA 62 | 12 MY 64 |

Forwarding Offices: Port Antonio & Constant Spring

FLAGAMAN

St. Elizabeth

Opened 22 April, 1960

1. TRD type 37 a

violet ink

17 MY 60 28 FE 61

FLAGSTAFF

St. James

Opened 7 December, 1964

1. TRD type 37

violet ink

30 DE 64

FLAMSTEAD GARDENS

St. James

Opened 13 December, 1956

1. TRD type 37 b

black ink
violet ink11 DE 56 15 DE 56
21 MR 57 30 JY 57

2. MSR

*

4 AP 60 16 AP 64

Forwarding Offices: Point, Cambridge & Montego Bay

FLINT RIVER

Hanover

Opened in 1788

1. T 2 (Foster T 3)

16 Au 16

2. P 2

10 DE 39 16 MY 59

Year frequently written in mans.

3. A 40 oblit type H

59

Transferred to Gayle in late Oct., 1862

4. S.R.

"A" index

5 SP 61 94

5. A 39 oblit type H

93

Transferred from Falmouth in late October, 1862

6. D.R. 26mm. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. letters

6 OC 93 12 DE 04

7. D.R. 26mm. $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. letters dots

30 SP 03 3 MR 14

This office was closed and moved to Hopewell on 31 October, 1915

FLINT RIVER

St. Mary

Opened 1950

1. TRD type 36

violet ink
black ink12 No 50 24 NO 50
25 OC 54 2 DE 54

(cont.)

FLINT RIVER (cont.)

| | | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| 2. | B 3 | violet ink black ink | 10 JA 51 5 JY 54 | 17 DE 60 |
| 3. | TRD type 37 b | black ink | 28 MY 55 | 14 JU 55 |
| | The name 'Flint' is mis-spelled in this mark- F L I N R T' | | | |

FLOWER HILL

Hanover

Opened 1 March, 1949

| | | | | |
|----|--|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1. | TRD type 48 b | violet ink | 10 MR 49 | 10 MR 50 |
| | The LDK has the year missing but is on a dated cover | | | |
| 2. | Oval - "Registered" Defaced | | AP 50 | 14 MR 51 |
| | "Registered" | | 15 MY 52 | 4 AP 53 |
| 3. | TRD type 37 | black ink | 13 SP 53 | 22 SP 53 |
| | The second "A" in 'Jamaica' is deformed. | | | |
| 4. | MSR | * | 19 OC 54 | 62 |
| | | no asterisk | 18 FE 55 | 25 MY 60 |

FONT HILL

St. Thomas

Opened 16 November, 1954

| | | | | |
|----|--|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. | TRD type 37 | violet ink | 19 NO 54 | 3 SP 55 |
| 2. | MSR | * | 10 MR 56 | 27 JU 64 |
| | Closed and reopened on 10 JY 57 - known as late as 15 MR 56. | | | |

FORT WILLIAM

Westmoreland

Opened 22 January, 1921

| | | | | |
|----|----------------|------------|----------|---------|
| 1. | TRD type 21 | violet ink | 18 AP 21 | |
| 2. | D.R. | | 12 AP 23 | 8 NO 23 |
| | Closed by 1926 | | | |

FOUR PATHS

Clarendon

Opened in June, 1876

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| Moved from Clarendon site- possibly at Lime Savannah | | | | |
| 1. | A 35 oblit type H | | | |
| | transferred from Clarendon office | | | |
| 2. | S.R. 23½mm. | | 76 - | 2 JA 95 |
| 3. | D.R. 27 mm. 2½mm letters | dots | 12 JA 95 | 5 AP 06 |
| 4. | D.R. 28mm. 2½mm letters | | 19 JY 08 | 10 AU 26 |
| 5. | D.R. 28mm. 3½mm. letters | | 21 JU 30 | 24 JU 64 |
| 6. | B 3 | no asterisk | 4 AP 53 | 22 MR 55 |
| 7. | B 4 | * | 31 AU 55 | 24 SP 63 |
| 8. | TRD type 37b | black ink | 23 JU 56 | 13 AU 56 |
| 9. | MSR | * | 19 JA 59 | 20 AP 64 |

(cont.)

FOUR PATHS RAILWAY

Clarendon

Opened in 1885

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. S 1 b | blue ink | 15 NO 01 | 12 SP 16 |
| 2. S 3 | blue ink | 25 AP 19 | 23 AP 26 |

FRANKFIELD

Clarendon

Opened 16 May, 1890

- | | | | |
|---|---|----------|----------|
| 1. S.C. type 2 | | 25 JU 90 | 9 SP 26 |
| 2. D.R. 28 mm. $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. letters | | 13 NO 25 | 3 JA 61 |
| 3. MSR | * | 13 OC 55 | 24 DE 64 |

FRANKLIN TOWN

Kingston

Opened late 1959

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. TRD type 52 | violet ink | 9 SP 60 | 16 MR 61 |
| 2. TRD type 37 a | violet ink | 24 FE 60 | 5 JA 61 |
| | black ink | 7 SP 61 | 15 SP 61 |
| 3. MSR | * | 15 JU 61 | 27 AP 64 |

Franklin Town uses the postal zone code of Kingston 16.

FREE HILL

St Mary

Opened 23 September, 1931

- | | | | |
|--|--|----------|----------|
| 1. D.R. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. 3mm Letters | | 14 OC 38 | 18 JU 64 |
|--|--|----------|----------|

FREEMAN'S HALL

Trelawney

Opened 5 February, 1946

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1. TRD type 37 | violet ink | 5 FE 46 | 11 DE 46 |
| 2. B 1 (issued 2 Jan. 1947) | * violet ink | 26 AP 47 | 50 |
| | * black ink | 24 SP 50 | 31 MR 64 |

FREE TOWN

Clarendon

Opened 4 February, 1958

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. TRD type 46 b | violet ink | 27 FE 58 | 22 MY 58 |
| 2. MSR | * | 6 JU 60 | 3 MR 64 |
- Forwarding Office: Old Harbour

FRIENDSHIP

Westmoreland

Opened 30 July, 1930

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------|---------|
| 1. TRD type 25 | violet ink | 3 AU 30 | 3 NO 30 |
|----------------|------------|---------|---------|

(cont.)

Friendship (cont.)

2. D.R. 29½mm. 3½mm. letters 18 MR 31 8 OC 63
Forwarding Office: Frome

| | | |
|---|--------------|----------------------|
| <u>FROME</u> | Westmoreland | Opened 10 July. 1939 |
| 1. TRD type 32 | violet ink | 10 JY 39 7 DE 39 |
| 2. TRD type 34 | violet ink | 30 AU 39 SP 40 |
| 3. B1 (issued 1 Oct. 1940) | * | 21 OC 40 14 SP 62 |
| Some sources list 15-17 February, 1940 as date of issue | | |
| 4. B3 | no asterisk | 26 DE 52 2 SP 55 |
| | * | 20 FE 58 21 MR 64 |
| 5. MSR | no asterisk | 17 FE 56 13 MR 64 |

Forwarding Offices: Savanna La Mar and Montego Bay

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| <u>FRUITFUL VALE</u> | Portland | Opened 21 September, 1931 |
| 1. D.R. 28½mm. 3½mm. letters | | 21 SP 31 5 OC 51 |
| 2. B 4 | * | 28 MY 52 1 SP 64 |

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| <u>FULLERSFIELD</u> | Westmoreland | Opened 20 December, 1955 |
| 1. TRD type 36 b | violet ink | 20 DE 55 30 JA 56 |
| 2. MSR | * | 9 MR 57 20 AU 64 |

Forwarding Office: Grange Hill

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| <u>FULLERTON PARK</u> | St. Ann | Opened 21 October, 1963 |
| 1. TRD type 37 | violet ink | 8 OC 64 4 DE 64 |

Forwarding Office: Inverness and Mandeville

| | | |
|--|---------------|-------------------------|
| <u>FYFFE'S PEN</u> | St. Elizabeth | Opened 17 October, 1912 |
| 1. TRD type 14 (?) | black ink | 14 MR JY |
| This listing is based on two blurred and uncertain fragments only. | | |
| 2. D.R. 28 mm. 2½ mm. letters dots | | 8 JY 21 18 MY 64 |
| 3. MSR | * * | 1 MR 56 2 AU 64 |

Forwarding Office: Black River

JAMAICA JOTTINGS

By. Robert Topaz.

Overshadowing all Jamaicana this month is the sale of the Collett collection by H. R. Harmer in London. Despite a terrible set of writeups from the standpoint of the postal historian, the auction was a tremendous success, I am told. Prices were often four and five times the estimated realizations, and almost never under them. All this to my chagrin, as apparently all of my bids were most unsuccessful. Although no prices realized has been seen, I am told that the Jamaica section realized over £8,000. My friends, the obliterator fiends, tell me that the unique A58 on 6d. G.B. went for £60, which is very reasonable. The "D" obliterator on the 4d. CC, which is one of only two copies known, went for a new record of £37/10. Unfortunately I do not have enough detailed prices available at this writing to give a comprehensive rundown, but will try to do this for the next (July) Journal.

Stampless: A new EKD for the Bath P2 mark is 26 JY 39. Also a new LKD for Claremont P5 mark is 20 JA 59. The first inked copy of the Dry Harbour T 1 mark is recorded on 19 FE 93.

Obliterators: Aside from the prices recorded above, the only item of interest is the recording of A29/3d CA, a new listing.

Squared Circles: A new LKD has been noted by Col. Seifert for Devon, index "C" dated 26 Feb 15.

Modern Single Rings: The following modern single rings have been noted as being new to the compiler - they may not all be newly issued. All items are in black ink and they all carry the "*" over the date. Many of the postmasters occasionally insert the plugs in the wrong space and thus we find years in the asterisk space, the date upside down in the year spot, etc. None of these do we list.

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Banbury - 13 FE 65 | Lydford - 12 JA 65 | Stewarton - 25 JA 65 |
| Caymanas Bay - 26 JA 65 | Mercury House - 11 JA 65 | |
| Darliston - 25 JA 65 | Nutfield - 13 JA 65 | |
| Fullerton Park - 16 FE 65 | Race Course - 12 JA 65 | |
| Ketto - 13 FE 65 | Spring Vale - 1 FE 65 | |

The last named office is a question mark to me at present. I suspect that this is Stewart Town, but have not had time to verify this as yet. Al Johnson quotes the P.M. at Port Antonio as saying that the numeral indices on the current modern single ring marks represent various clerks in the office with the numeral "1" being reserved for the chief official. So far we have noted Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 6.

New Office Openings: The following offices have been opened but have not seen any postmarks yet:

Coffee Ground - Clarendon - Opened 13 JA 65.
Infirmary - St Ann - Opened 26 FE 65 - Forwarding office St. Ann's Bay.
Norwich - Portland - Opened 8 MR 65.
The following offices were closed, at least temporarily:
Golden Spring - St. Andrew - 24 FE 65 - Using Stony Hill.
Byndloss - St. Catherine - 27 FE 65 - Using Linstead

Temporary Rubber Date Stamps: New TRD's have been reported for the following newly opened offices - thanks to Ken Wong, Everard Aguilar, Reg Lant, Al Johnson, etc.
Strawberry - Westmoreland - Opened 21 DE 64 - Noted 2 JA 65 Forwarding office Frome.