

BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

Club News of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group

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Whole No. 38

Col. Fred F. Seifert, President R. E. Lant, Secy. Mark W. Swetland, Treasurer
A. N. Johnson, Editor, 2610 Virginia St., Baytown, Texas 77520

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Dear B.C.P.S.G. Members:

It is with much regret that I open this letter by informing you that our Editor, Al Johnson, has found it necessary for reasons of health to tender his resignation, and this issue will be his last. For more than six years Al has served us faithfully and well. As most of you are aware, Al has been more than an Editor, for he alone has done all of the stencil cutting, mimeographing, collating, addressing and mailing. Furthermore, the equipment he has used has been his own property, obtained and maintained at his own expense. Al would love to continue as Editor, but his doctor has informed him that unless he takes life easier he will not be able to regain his health.

We are now faced with the problem of finding someone to carry on his work. I have long believed it to be an imposition on our Editor to have him perform all of the tasks of production, and I hesitate to ask anyone to take over the job in its present form. However, I feel that we can make the job considerably less strenuous by having the Journal commercially printed, probably by the offset process.

I have checked on all of the costs involved, and it appears that an average 22 page Journal could be produced for about \$100 an issue, including the mailing expense of envelopes and stamps. Obviously, our present \$3 per year dues will not provide enough income to cover this and other group overhead expenses, and an increase to \$4 per year is necessary. However, the additional Dollar would not only be enabling us to make the Editor's task easier, but it would also allow us to produce a better publication. We must face the fact that we have only been able to get by for \$3 per year because Al donated many hundreds of dollars worth of labor, and frankly I think it is about time for all of us to share the load.

All of this is leading up to my call for someone to volunteer to be our new Editor - HELP, HELP, HELP! If someone will give the job a try, I pledge to do my utmost to make the task a pleasant one.

I would also appreciate whatever comments or advice any of you have to offer. While it will require a vote of the members to change our dues rate, I would like to know if you feel it is worth a little more to carry on the task that Al can no longer perform for us. Please let me hear from you, for at this stage of the game I need all of the moral support I can find.

Fred

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Philip Saunders wants Dominica Covers before 1874. Anyone having such material please get in touch with him. He is compiling a handbook of Dominica through the B.W.I.S.C. and would appreciate details of postmarks, dates, etc. for inclusion.

NEW MEMBERS

CRIDER, DONALD B., Md., 140 Larch Str., Hollidaysburg, Pa., 16648. Occupation, Physician, Collects Dominica. Member B.W.I. Study Circle.

MICHELL, MRS. OLIVE M., 127 Taywood Drive, Beaconsfield, Que., Canada. Occupation, Housewife. Collects B.W.I., B.N.A., U.S.A., G.B., Australia, New Zealand, Pitcairn Islands, Norfolk Island. Member J.S.G.

MUNTINGA, J. H., 91 v.d. Ploegstraat, Heemskerk, Holland, Europe. Collects Jamaica.

SMITH, GEOFFREY SAVILLE, 41 Upper Glenburn Road, Bearsden, Glasgow, Scotland. Occupation, Retired Company Director. Collects Great Britain and Ireland. Specialties Jamaica and Ireland. Member the Caledonian P.S., B.W.I. Study Circle, Past Chairman Assn. of Scottish P.S's.

WOODWARD, IAN REGINALD, 20 Hearthstone Road, Pittsford, N.Y. 14534. Occupation, Manager Computer and Communication Systems. Collects all British Colonials with preference in Br. America. Br. North America. Specialty Jamaica. Member Rochester P. Assn.

NEW APPLICANTS

BIEDA, STANLEY J. Home address 860 Laburnum, Sunnyvale, California 94086, Mailing Address Box 326, Sunnyvale, California 94086. Occupation, Engineer. Collects West Indies and Caribbean Countries. Specialties, First issues of above. Member, A.P.S., A.T.A., J.S.G., France & Colonies, S.P.A., A.F.D.C.S., L.E.R.A., K.I.W.I., and P.L.S.

CURTISS, JOSEPH T., Roast Meat Hill, Killingsworth, Conn. 06417. Collects all Caribbean Islands. Occupation, retired professor, Yale University. Member A.P.S.

GOSNEY, HAROLD GORDON, 194 Maplehurst Ave., Willowdale, Ont., Canada. Occupation, Accounting Supervisor, City of Toronto Finance Dept. Collects Malta, Bahamas, St. Kitts-Nevis, key type issues of Br. Honduras, Caymans, Leewards, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Virgin Islands. Specialties, De La Rue Postage and Revenue Key plates. Member Philatelic Specialist Society of Canada, Royal P.S. of Canada and No. Toronto Stamp Club.

OSBORN, GEOFFREY ALAN, home address Rosapenna Cottage, Devonshire Bay, Bermuda, Mailing address, Civil Aviation Dept., St. Georges West, Bermuda. Occupation Asst. Director of Civil Aviation. Collects Pre-1880 material, entires and postal history. Specialty, Bermuda. Member Society of Postal Historian-London.

The above named applicants have applied for membership in the Group in accordance with the constitution, and their names are hereby published. If no adverse reports are received by the Secretary within thirty days, their names will be submitted to the Board of Trustees for full membership.

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Reg Lant, in checking our files finds that the below named members are all Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society of London: Gale Raymond, Phil Halward, Herb Maguire, Philip Saunders, Nat Surtees, Sir Henry J. Tucker, George T. Turner, Morris Ludington and Dr. Henry Hicks. A real fine representation from our Group.

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TURKS AND CAICAS ISLAND - Postal Centenary Commemorative - May 1, 1967 - See enclosed leaflet.

JAMAICA - Montreal World's Fair Commemorative - See enclosed leaflet.

GUYANA - First Anniversary of Independence. Commemorative issue - May 26, 1967 - values 6, 15, 25 cents and \$1.00.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS- New Constitution Commemorative - issued April 18th - see enclosed leaflet.

GUYANA will issue a new definitive issue due out late 1967/early 1968.

BAHAMAS - Diamond Jubilee of World Scouting - commemorative - due out Sept. 1, 1967.

BERMUDA - Telephone Link with Virgin Islands - commemorative - due out Sept. 14, 1967.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS same as above.

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BAHAMAS NEWS & NOTES - By Gale Raymond

In an accumulation of recent Bahamas stamps on paper, a partial TRD turned up, and a little "detective work" pinned down its origin to Bimini. We now have complete strikes, a large single-circle (TRD Type C-8) inscribed at atop, "POST OFFICE", with "BIMINI, BAHAMAS" below, date in one line across center, usually in blue ink. This is strikingly similar to a dateless canceller we found there retired to a back shelf, and first noted c.Jan.1960, very deteriorated by Nov. 1965. Altho virtually the same size and inscription, the new marking definitely includes a changeable dateline, and there are obvious differences in letters, size and spacing of type. The first date seen by me was Dec. 66.

MACKEY STREET p.o. did close on 25 Feb. 1967, re-opening at Ernest Street at Okra Hill, in the Out-Island Traders' Building, using the Mackey Street handcancels and electric cancelling-machine.

The San Salvador steel-die cds has not been noted in use since c.Nov.66, perhaps earlier. All mail passing thru the Cockburn Town p.o. has been receiving the "COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, SAN SALVADOR" oval TRD-type marking as the sole postal cancel available, according to the Commissioner, who supplied no reason. Presumably it was running out of yeardates and returned to GPO for updating. Several types of this Commissioners-TRD have been noted in use.

With a bit of luck, I located the ex-Mayaguana Commissioner of 1948, O. R. Johnson, who has confirmed use at that time of a straight-line rubber postal cancel, "MAYAGUANA, BAHAMAS". The only c.d.s. at PIRATES' WELL was the old "star" type, which Mr. Johnson reported was rusted up and difficult to operate, so he utilized a temporary rubber cancel. This mark might well have gone completely unknown had it not been for John Gavalek's sharp eye and much patience, digging thru a great many loose Bahamas stamps to fit together the three which bore a strike of this cancel.

Yet another owner of a "WHALE CAY" Cancel comes forward. S. Graham Hoey, of Glasgow, has a partial strike, "---ALE CAY/JUL 11", on a Q.V. 1d(1894-98). The other recorded examples have been on Edward issues. We are much indebted to him for a record of G.B. USED ABROAD items of Bahamas which have been on the market in recent years;

(1) Nov. 26, 1859. Cover to USA with pair of GB 1858 2d Plate 7 canc.A05 with cds "New York Ship Letter 5" tying to cover.

- (2) Dec. 11, 1858. Cover to MacKenzie, London, with two GB 1856-8 1d Rose Red and 1857 4d Rose, with A05 postmarks.
- (3) Oct. 27, 1859. Cover to MacKenzie, Scotland, with 1857 4d Rose and 1858-64 2d Blue Plate 7, with A05 postmark.
- (4) May 14, 1859. Cover to MacKenzie, London, with 1856 6d Lilac horizontal pair, with A05 postmark.
- (5) 1859. Cover to London with 1856 6d Lilac wing margin copy, A05 postmark, Bahamas backstamp.

He also warns that forgeries are not at all uncommon, alas. -- Re the odd "NASSAU/AIRMAIL" marking, he too has a commercial registered cover to London from the same flight as Dr. Lockie's 8 NOV 26 cover from Nassau, with a clear strike of this marking. The same mark is on a cover in the British Museum, dated May 20 1927, purportedly from an airmail flight from San Salvador to Nassau. As the marking was certainly applied to the cover at Nassau GPO rather than San Salvador, its application might well be subject to question, and suggests post-use by favor. Other opinions or comments would be welcomed!

Examples of the McLEANS TOWN, GRAND BAHAMA TRD, so inscribed, are to hand, a 38mm single-circle (Type C-5), date in one line, and usually in blue ink. The McLeans Town postmaster is not cooperative, I might add.

Bahamas news items are always appreciated, and will always be given full acknowledgement. Good hunting!

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JAMAICA JOTTINGS - By Robert Topaz

As usual, the July column tends to be thin, not only because of the call of the great outdoors, but because of the many chores involved with the season. But there is a bit of news worth repeating, so we will tear ourselves away from the Mid-East news reports, and get on with it.

In the STAMPLESS field, Bert Latgam reports a Montego Bay strick, of the T 1 marking dated 11 Dec. 1787. This is earlier than the first date reported in the town listing, but it seems that there is also another strike vaguely reported about ten years earlier. Can anyone supply the details?? Bert also reports a Mandeville P2 strike dated 20 AP 52- a new LDK, and a Mo Bay strike type T 3 - 5 mm dated 3 MY 34 - a new EDK.

The Early Single Rings have been quite dormant except Latham's report of a new LDK for Mandeville, dated 26 Sep 1884. The realization is also growing that some of the later Single Rings--i.e. of the 1870-1885 era are probably the first of the TRD marks rather than steel dies made as permanent cancellers. Note my remarks under Milk River in the town listings. Tom Foster believes that the larger Lacovia mark falls into the same category, and this seems to make sense.

The biggest news in Obliterators seems to be that the "201" obliterator die has apparently been located. This was in the possession of the late Gilbert Collett, and now Bert Latham advises us that it is on display at the "Royal" at 41 Devonshire Place in London. It is good to see that it is resting in good hands. The third part of the Oblit listing is now out of the way, and we hope to clean up the four and last part of the listing in the Sept. Journal. After that there will be a page of comments and notes, and that should clean up the Oblit listings, until such time as we feel that a bound booklet is necessary.

A new EDK on the Squared Cirles is Kingston type 1 Index V N dated 4 June, 1885 on a piece of a newspaper.

The dispensing machines at the Kingston GPO are not using "coil" stamps in the usual form but are using stamps that are perfed on all four sides. The only way that these can be spotted, except for paste-up pairs, is the small bruises that the stamps receive from the two prongs that pull the stamps along. These fall usually between the fifth and six holes from each end of the stamp.

It has been published in the philatelic press that the noted forger-De Thuin- included several of the West Indies in his remarkable scope, with Jamaica among the lucky ? countries. We have not been able to get any details as yet.

A new marking was noted in late 1966 consisting of a violet ink oblong, about 26 X 69mm that reads "MISSENT R.L.O. / DELAY REGRETTED". This mark has a thick line frame bordered by two thin lines and is all in caps.

Among the new markings are:

A new "Moore's TRD - type 37 rather than type 37A - and spelled Moores rather than Moore's. Noted 6 FE 67 in violet ink.

A new slogan marking-machine canceller - reading "BRUSH TODAY / SMILE TOMORROW". Dated 1 May. 1967, this was used in conjunction with Dental Health Week.

Red Valley TRD 37 - violet ink - noted 13 AP 67. This is a new office opened 7 AP 67 in St. Ann and the forwarding office is Discovery Bay.

Alps - as above - noted 6 MY 67 - was opened in Trelawney on 5 My 67 and Ulster Spring is the forwarding office.

Heathfield in Manchester was opened on 1 MY 67. Newport is the forwarding office and it has been noted on 18 MY 67.

Steer Town in St. Ann uses St. Ann's Bay as the forwarding office and was opened on the 9th of May, 1967. First noted on 12 May. All the above use the regular type 37 TRD in violet ink.

Also we mentioned a new office by the name of Cousins Cave. This should have read Cousins Cove. First noted 21 MR 67.

Torrington PA was reported closed on 7 AP 67, and all the mail was supposed to have gone through Cross Roads instead. I doubt if this is a permanent closing.

Please note that in the town listing, there will be a separate listing for the University of the West Indies for the short time that it was opened prior to the establishment of Mona.

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Dr. Arthur S. Griswold requests that we delete Seychelles and Manritins Study Groups from his membership listing and add Pacific Islands Study Group thereto.

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RECEIPTS AND ISSUES OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF
QE II STAMPS BY THE BERMUDA COLONIAL TREASURY

by Jack Arnell

In Bermuda, the Colonial Treasury is responsible for the ordering of all stamps and postal stationery from the Crown Agents in London and in consequence takes receipt of all such material on arrival on the Island. It is then stored in the Colonial Treasury until required by the General Post Office in Hamilton, whence it is distributed to all the sub-post offices.

The first issue of Bermuda QE II stamps were printed with sixty stamps to a sheet and generally 9,000 sheets were packed in a case for shipping, although there appear to be cases of 7,500, 10,000 and even 12,000 sheets as well. Normally, the Colonial Treasurer issued whole cases of stamps to the G.P.O., although on a number of occasions partial cases containing ends of printing runs were received from the Crown Agents and issued as received. Almost thirty of the cases received contained two or more denominations, particularly of the higher values, and such cases were only issued to the G.P.O. when there was a need for the various values. As a result, the late issue of limited numbers of an early printing occurred from time to time.

The following records have been copied from the Colonial Treasury records and give the details of the receipts of all denominations of the first issue of QE II stamps from the Crown Agents. As the issues to the G.P.O. are much more lengthy, they have not been included here, although I would be prepared to answer specific questions from members of the B.C.P.S.G. regarding numbers and dates of issue. Instead, I have included the first few and last few issues of each denomination in order to provide some measure of the rate of consumption, together with the totals and the number of sheets destroyed after the issue was withdrawn from use. Any other significant events pertaining to individual issues have been noted. All figures given in the following tables refer to sheets of sixty stamps. They should therefore be multiplied by sixty to get the actual number of stamps. This issue was in use from 9 November 1953 to 25 October 1962, so that any issues made after the latter date can be assumed to represent the number of sheets that were destroyed.

Half Penny

| <u>Received</u> | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 8 Sep 53 | 9,000 | 16 Oct 53 | 9,000 |
| 3 Oct 53 | 9,000 | 6 Apr 54 | 4,000 |
| 6 Oct 53 | 3,300 | 5 Mar 55 | 7,425 |
| 19 Mar 54 | 13,000 | 20 Aug 56 | 3,300 |
| 13 Apr 54 | 7,425 | 28 May 60 | 5,000 |
| | <u>41,725</u> | | <u>37,725</u> |

Note 1. 3,000 sheets returned to Colonial Treasury from G.P.O. on 14 Oct 57 and sent to CA (London) on 28 Oct 57.

Note 2. 4,000 sheets shipped to CA (London) on 28 May 60.

One Penny

| <u>Received</u> | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| 3 Oct 53 | 27,000 | 16 Oct 53 | 9,000 |
| 3 Nov 53 | 15,175 | 4 Jan 54 | 9,000 |
| 6 Jun 54 | 32,000 | 12 Jul 54 | 9,000 |
| 21 Jun 54 | 8,150 | 10 Nov 54 | 9,000 |
| 10 Nov 54 | 1,750* | 12 Nov 54 | 1,750 |
| 10 Aug 56 | 36,000 | 5 Mar 55 | 6,175 |
| 20 Sep 56 | 16,383 | 9 Aug 55 | 9,000 |
| 9 Aug 58 | 27,000 | ... | |
| 29 Aug 58 | 13,150 | ... | |
| 16 Jun 60 | 1,000 | ... | |
| 30 Aug 60 | 3,000 | 15 Jan 62 | 7,500 |
| 23 Sep 60 | 37,500 | 11 May 62 | 7,500 |
| 15 Nov 60 | 9,722 | 11 Feb 63 | 2,222 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | 227,830 | | 227,830 |

* Returned from C.P.O.

Three Halfpenny

| <u>Received</u> | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| 13 Aug 53 | 20,000 | 16 Oct 53 | 7,500 |
| 8 Sep 53 | 7,500 | 4 Jan 54 | 10,000 |
| 6 Oct 53 | 10,000 | 6 Apr 54 | 10,000 |
| 3 Nov 53 | 25,290 | 12 Jul 54 | 10,000 |
| 19 Mar 54 | 40,000 | 7 Dec 54 | 10,000 |
| 13 Apr 54 | 22,665 | ... | |
| 20 Sep 56 | 20,000 | ... | |
| 10 Oct 56 | 38,660 | ... | |
| 9 Aug 58 | 36,000 | 22 Jul 60 | 12,000 |
| 29 Aug 58 | 40,965 | 23 Sep 60 | 12,000 |
| 16 Jun 60 | 1,000 | 21 Jan 61 | 10,000 |
| 23 Sep 60 | 50,000 | 21 Sep 62 | 7,057 |
| 15 Nov 60 | 2,092 | 5 Mar 63 | 40,000 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | 314,172 | | 314,172 |

Two Penny

| <u>Received</u> | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 3 Oct 53 | 9,000 | 16 Oct 53 | 9,000 |
| 6 Oct 53 | 9,000 | 11 Oct 54 | 3,090 |
| 3 Nov 53 | 3,090 | 10 Nov 54 | 9,000 |
| 13 Apr 54 | 16,000 | 12 Nov 54 | 1,750 |
| 14 May 54 | 4,690 | ... | |
| 10 Nov 54 | 1,750 | ... | |
| 28 Jan 58 | 10,500 | ... | |
| 19 Feb 58 | 9,000 | 5 Dec 60 | 9,000 |
| 7 Mar 58 | 9,000 | 8 Dec 60 | 10,500 |
| 15 Mar 58 | 21,700 | 11 Feb 63 | 20,200 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | 93,730 | | 93,730 |

Two Penny Halfpenny

| <u>Received</u> | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 8 Sep 53 | 9,000 | 16 Oct 53 | 9,000 |
| 6 Oct 53 | 7,090 | 7 Dec 54 | 9,000 |
| 19 Mar 54 | 11,500 | 9 Aug 55 | 2,500 |
| 13 Apr 54 | 4,050 | 16 Oct 56 | 4,050 |
| 21 Jul 56 | 15,000 | 23 Sep 60 | 7,090 |
| 10 Aug 56 | 5,174 | 11 Feb 63 | 12,674 |
| | <hr/> | 5 Mar 63 | 7,500 |
| | 51,814 | | <hr/> |
| | | | 51,814 |

Three Pence

| <u>Received</u> | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | SANDY'S | |
| 8 Sep 53 | 18,000 | 16 Oct 53 | 9,000 |
| 6 Oct 53 | 12,000 | 8 Dec 53 | 10,462 (3-Power Talks) |
| 3 Nov 53 | 13,200 | 2 Jan 54 | 44 |
| 4 Dec 53 | 1,000* | 6 Apr 54 | 9,000 |
| 8 Dec 53 | 506* | ... | |
| 19 Mar 54 | 35,000 | ... | |
| 13 Apr 54 | 3,780 | 20 Aug 56 | 3,000 |
| 6 May 55 | 1,667 | 16 Oct 56 | 3,780 |
| | | Issue removed from sale 31 Dec 56 | |
| | | SANDY'S | |
| 16 Mar 56 | 21,900 | 29 Dec 56 | 10,000 |
| 3 Mar 56 | 20,000 | 14 May 57 | 10,000 |
| 27 Jan 58 | 9,000 | 26 Aug 57 | 10,000 |
| 18 Feb 58 | 9,000 | 19 Mar 58 | 9,000 |
| 15 Mar 58 | 32,900 | ... | |
| 31 Mar 62 | 7,513 | ... | |
| 12 Jun 62 | 1,000 | ... | |
| 17 Jul 62 | 12,757 | 17 Jul 62 | 12,757 |
| 12 Sep 62 | 1,084 | 14 Sep 62 | 50 |
| 14 Sep 62 | 50 | 29 Oct 62 | 1,084 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | 200,357 | | 200,357 |

* Returned from G.P.O. for overprinting.

Four Pence

| <u>Received</u> | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 3 Oct 53 | 10,000 | 16 Oct 53 | 1,000 |
| 6 Oct 53 | 10,840 | 18 Dec 53 | 9,000 |
| 14 May 54 | 13,500 | 28 Oct 57 | 4,000 |
| 6 Jun 54 | 4,000 | 25 Feb 59 | 3,060 |
| 21 Jun 54 | 3,060 | 25 Mar 60 | 4,500 |
| | | 23 Sep 60 | 1,840 |
| | | 27 May 61 | 9,000 |
| | | 6 Mar 63 | 9,000 |
| | <u>41,400</u> | | <u>41,400</u> |

Four Pence Halfpenny

| <u>Received</u> | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 8 Sep 53 | 5,400 | 16 Oct 53 | 5,400 |
| 19 Mar 54 | 2,500 | 9 Aug 55 | 500 |
| 13 Apr 54 | 2,865 | 17 Apr 56 | 2,000 |
| | | 16 Oct 56 | 2,865 |
| | <u>10,765</u> | | <u>10,765</u> |

Six Pence

| <u>Received</u> | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 8 Sep 53 | 18,500 | 16 Oct 53 | 3,000 |
| 3 Oct 53 | 2,500 | 18 Dec 53 | 9,000 |
| 3 Nov 53 | 21,850 | 27 May 54 | 9,000 |
| 13 Apr 54 | 42,630 | ... | |
| 10 Nov 54 | 4,300 | 4 Feb 58 | 9,000 |
| | | 19 May 58 | 9,000 |
| | <u>89,780</u> | 16 Mar 60 | 18,630 |
| | | | <u>89,780</u> |

Issue removed from sale 31 Dec 58

Six Pence (Perot P.O.)

| <u>Received</u> | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 12 Dec 58 | 18,000 | 12 Dec 58 | 18,000 |
| 31 Dec 58 | 82,000 | 10 Sep 59 | 4,400 |
| 19 Jan 59 | 4,400 | 24 Nov 59 | 9,000 |
| | | ... | |
| | <u>104,400</u> | 11 May 62 | 9,000 |
| | | 29 Jun 62 | 9,000 |
| | | 11 Feb 63 | 9,000 |
| | | | <u>104,400</u> |

Eight Pence

| <u>Received</u> | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 13 Apr 55 | 27,000 | 14 Apr 55 | 9,000 |
| 6 May 55 | 14,490 | 8 Nov 55 | 9,000 |
| 8 May 56 | 1,500 | 27 Mar 56 | 6,990 |
| 20 Sep 56 | 61,650 | 8 May 56 | 10,500(Ocean Race) |
| 15 Nov 60 | 31,320 | ... | |
| 31 Mar 62 | 2,202 | ... | |
| 17 Jul 62 | 7,500 | 2 Apr 62 | 2,202 |
| 10 Aug 62 | <u>2,054</u> | 17 Jul 62 | 7,500 |
| | 147,716 | 11 Aug 62 | <u>2,054</u> |
| | | | 147,716 |

Nine Pence

| <u>Received</u> | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 27 Dec 57 | 8,000 | 27 Dec 57 | 8,000 |
| 27 Jan 58 | <u>13,050</u> | 23 Sep 60 | 7,500 |
| | 21,050 | 5 Mar 63 | <u>5,550</u> |
| | | | 21,050 |

One Shilling

| <u>Received</u> | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 3 Oct 53 | 5,000 | 16 Oct 53 | 5,000 |
| 6 Oct 53 | 1,370 | 5 Mar 55 | 1,500 |
| 19 Mar 54 | 4,000 | 9 Aug 55 | 4,000 |
| 13 Apr 54 | 2,050 | ... | |
| 10 Aug 56 | 15,700 | ... | |
| 16 Jun 60 | 500 | ... | |
| 15 Nov 60 | 6,887 | 21 Jan 61 | 6,887 |
| 23 Jul 62 | 706 | 23 Jul 62 | 706 |
| 10 Aug 62 | <u>1,000</u> | 11 Aug 62 | <u>1,000</u> |
| | 37,213 | | 37,213 |

One Shilling and Three Pence

SANDY'S

| <u>Received</u> | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|--------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 3 Oct 53 | 6,280 | 16 Oct 53 | 6,280 |
| 4 Dec 53 | 5,000* | 8 Dec 53 | 5,606 (3-Power Talks) |
| 8 Dec 53 | 606* | 5 Jan 54 | 1,000 |
| 4 Jan 54 | 1,000 | 6 Apr 54 | 5,000 |
| 19 Mar 54 | 5,000 | 5 Mar 55 | 1,000 |
| 13 Apr 54 | 275 | 7 Jun 55 | 275 |
| 1 May 54 | 1,000 | 9 Aug 55 | 5,000 |
| 21 Jun 54 | 10,310 | 11 May 56 | 5,590 (Ocean Race) |
| 11 May 56 | 500* | 16 May 56 | 220 |

Issue removed from sale 31 Dec 56

One Shilling and Three Pence (cont'd)

| <u>Received</u> | | SANDYS | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------|---------------|--------------|
| 10 Aug 56 | 31,100 | | 29 Dec 56 | 6,000 |
| 10 Aug 62 | <u>1,715</u> | | 28 Oct 57 | 9,000 |
| | 62,786 | | 28 Dec 59 | 9,000 |
| | | | 24 Feb 61 | 7,100 |
| | | | 11 Aug 62 | <u>1,715</u> |
| | | | | 62,786 |

* Returned from G.P.O. for overprinting.

Two Shillings

| <u>Received</u> | | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|------------|--|---------------|------------|
| 3 Oct 53 | 1,500 | | 16 Oct 53 | 1,500 |
| 6 Oct 53 | 740 | | 7 Jun 55 | 1,670 |
| 19 Mar 54 | 500 | | 9 Aug 55 | 500 |
| 13 Apr 54 | 1,670 | | 20 Aug 56 | 740 |
| 10 Aug 56 | 2,100 | | 28 Oct 57 | 2,100 |
| 29 Aug 58 | 3,134 | | 14 Nov 58 | 3,134 |
| 19 Jun 60 | 500 | | 16 Jun 60 | 500 |
| 15 Nov 60 | 2,200 | | 21 Jan 61 | 2,200 |
| 2 Jan 62 | 250 | | 9 Jan 62 | 250 |
| 14 Feb 62 | 250 | | 14 Feb 62 | 250 |
| 2 Apr 62 | 653 | | 2 Apr 62 | 653 |
| 23 Jul 62 | 955 | | 23 Jul 62 | 955 |
| 14 Sep 62 | <u>417</u> | | 29 Oct 62 | <u>417</u> |
| | 14,869 | | | 14,869 |

Two Shilling and Six Pence

| <u>Received</u> | | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|------------|--|---------------|------------|
| 8 Sep 53 | 1,750 | | 16 Oct 53 | 1,750 |
| 13 Apr 54 | 1,530 | | 27 Mar 56 | 1,530 |
| 20 Feb 57 | 800 | | 19 Mar 58 | 800 |
| 27 Feb 57 | 750 | | 14 Nov 58 | 750 |
| 29 Aug 58 | 3,150 | | 16 Sep 59 | 3,150 |
| 2 Apr 62 | 762½ | | 2 Apr 62 | 762½ |
| 23 Jul 62 | <u>749</u> | | 23 Jul 62 | <u>749</u> |
| | 9,491½ | | | 9,491½ |

Five Shillings

| <u>Received</u> | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 8 Sep 53 | 1,250 | 16 Oct 53 | 1,250 |
| 13 Apr 54 | 1,100 | 7 Jun 55 | 1,100 |
| 10 Aug 56 | 2,180 | 28 Oct 57 | 2,180 |
| 5 Dec 59 | 834 | 5 Dec 59 | 834 |
| 15 Nov 60 | 2,199 | 5 Dec 60 | 2,199 |
| 18 Sep 62 | 50 | 29 Oct 62 | 50 |
| | <u>7,613</u> | | <u>7,613</u> |

Ten Shillings

| <u>Received</u> | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 8 Sep 53 | 680 | 16 Oct 53 | 680 |
| 13 Jan 54 | 500 | 21 Feb 56 | 500 |
| 20 Feb 57 | 550 | 29 Mar 57 | 550 |
| 29 Aug 58 | 3,210 | 14 Nov 58 | 3,210 |
| | <u>4,940</u> | | <u>4,940</u> |

One Pound

| <u>Received</u> | | <u>Issued</u> | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1 May 53 | 3,150 | 16 Oct 53 | 300 |
| 13 Apr 54 | 3,525 | Issued in lots of 100 | |
| | <u>6,675</u> | 8 Oct 62 | 1,350 |
| | | | <u>6,675</u> |

Analyzing the receipts of odd lots of the different denominations and the dates on which these same lots were issued to the G.P.O., it is possible to identify the contents of most of the mixed cases. In three shipments, there is some ambiguity with respect to the actual mixes; in each of these, lots of five different denominations were received on the same day and all issued together. From their totals, they each appear to represent two cases and an arbitrary division has been made among these lots to produce approximately equal numbers of less than 9,000 sheets each. The lots concerned are those received of 8 September 1953, 3 October 1953 and 13 April 1954, and issued on 16 October 1953, 16 October 1953 and 16 October 1956 respectively.

The following list shows the dates of receipt as the headings, the case contents in brackets, followed by the dates of issue to the G.P.O.

8 Sep 53

(7,500 1 1/2d + 1,250 5/-) 16 Oct 53
 (5,400 4. 1/2d. + 500 6d + 1,750 2/6 + 680 10/-) 16 Oct 53

3 Oct 53

(1,000 4d + 2,500 6d + 5,000 1/-) 16 Oct 53
(6,280 1/3 + 1,500 2/-) 16 Oct 53

6 Oct 53

(3,300 1/2d + 3,000 3d + 1,370 1/- + 740 2/-) 20 Aug 56
(7,090 2 1/2d + 1,840 4d) 23 Sep 60

3 Nov 53

(3,090 2d + 4,200 3d + 1,500 6d) 11 Oct 54
(6,175 1d) 5 Mar 55
(5,290 1 1/2d + 2,350 6d) 5 Mar 55

19 Mar 54

(4,000 1/2d + 5,000 1/3) 6 Apr 54
(2,500 2 1/2d + 1,000 3d + 500 4 1/2d + 4,000 1/- + 500 2/-) 9 Aug 55
(7,000 3d + 2,000 4 1/2d) 17 Apr 56

13 Apr 54

(7,425 1/2d + 1,500 1/-) 5 Mar 55
(275 1/3 + 1,670 2/- + 1,100 5/-) 7 Jun 55
(4,665 1 1/2d + 1,530 2/6) 27 Mar 56
(4,050 2 1/2d + 3,780 3d. + 550 1/-) 16 Oct 56
(2,865 4 1/2d + 6,000 6d) 16 Oct 56

14 May 54

(4,690 2d + 4,500 4d) 25 Mar 60

6 Jun 54

(5,000 1d + 4,000 4d) 28 Oct 57

21 Jun 54

(2,150 1d + 3,060 4d) 25 Feb 59

10 Nov 54

(1,750 2d + 4,300 6d) 12 Nov 54

10 Aug 56

(2,100 2/- + 2,180 5/-) 28 Oct 57

29 Aug 58

(3,134 2/- + 3,210 10/-) 14 Nov 58

16 Jun 60

(1,000 1d + 1,000 1 1/2d + 500 1/- + 500 2/-) 16 Jun 60

15 Nov 60

(1,320 8d + 6,887 1/- + 2,200 2/-) 21 Jan 61

31 Mar 62

(7,513 3d + 2,202 8d) 2 Apr 62

2 Apr 62

(653 2/- + 762 1/2 2/6) 2 Apr 62

23 Jul 62

(706 1/- + 955 2/- + 749 2/6) 23 Jul 62

10 Aug 62

(2,054 8d + 1,715 1/3) 11 Aug 62

* * * * *

I am happy to report that the 2nd auction seems to be coming along fairly well, and with another week to go, we have already more bidders than we had for the first auction. The next auction will be in the September issue and we need material from most of the islands. The material that seems to sell best is cancellations and Postal History. We have not done well on mint material, unfortunately. We regret that we cannot accept material from countries not included in our scope, so please do not send any to me. It only means returning it to you. Most of the bids that have come in have been very fair and reasonable. However, we will not accept bids that represent less than 75% of estimated value, nor will we accept bids that are less than 25% of catalogue on f-vf material. This is to protect the sellers among you, who may sell a piece for less than he could get from a dealer, if we only had one bid on an item.

* * * * *

Please change J. L. Fredricks' collecting interests to read - "19th and Early 20th Century British Virgin Islands postal history and literature, also specialized material. Member A.P.S., Philatelic Club of Los Angeles, B.W.I.S.C. and Douglas (Aircraft Co.) Philatelic Club,"

* * * * *

Dr. Henry D. Hicks of Dalhousie, University Halifax, N.S. is now President and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

* * * * *

The first imprinted aerogram was issued by ANTIGUA on 16 JA 67. The imprinted stamp is in horizontal format (approx. 33½ x 22 mm) in five colors, 15c denomination, showing an aircraft silhouette over a map of the island, with Queen's head in vignette. At lower left in front of folded aerogram is an old stone windmill in black, the arrangement being in the form of a "cachet" as applied to U.S. commemorative covers. The rear of the folded aerogram is a map of the Caribbean with BARBUDA and ANTIGUA highlighted. The first day usage has been found with 16 JA 67 double ring St. John's cancel. This truly handsome item post-dates the standard un-imprinted UK aerogram on sale at St. John's, on which adhesives were affixed as required.

The "Independence in Association" issue appeared on 27 FE 67, with four values of 4, 15, 25 and 35c in multicolor with silver inscription "STATE OF ANTIGUA" -- "1967". The 15c has six colors and the other three have seven, all on white background. The "hot colors", largely primary, give an impression of the "tropics". The main feature of the designs is a five color flag which may be a new one. More later on this aspect.

Stanley Durnin has been hard at work on the difficult St. John's, Antigua, B.W.I. single ring cancels and has generated some new ideas. Hope we hear from him on these in the Journal. These cancels cover the range 1903-1934 and are very tricky, being of small size and largely found on small sized adhesives;

The new SEATONS (without island name) strike had first use on 2 JA 66, I hear. Comments will be appreciated.

Philip Saunders, Little Caymans, Kingsthorpe, Hereford, England, founder of our Sister Society in the UK, will be most interested to hear from anyone having pre-adhesives of DOMINICA, who will furnish tracings of strikes, dates, details of addressee(s), and other relevant information. He would be further interested in obtaining precise dates of early postmarks from any outlying post offices. Mr. Saunders is at work on a definitive monograph on DOMINICA, from which we all shall benefit.

The hand struck stamps of ANTIGUA form a very fascinating study, as documented in Robson Lowe's "Codrington Correspondence", 1951, and Colin Maycock's "Plantation Papers", 1963. V.N.F. Surtees has given us a first rate account of these stamps in these pages. One of the things which the collector needs is the latest data on the time range of the strikes he seeks. In the case of the H/S stamps of ANTIGUA, such data is somewhat out of date. Given below is the data known to the writer, based on the above references plus personal notes. It will be greatly appreciated if readers will contribute further information on these usage dates, either directly to me or by notes in the Journal. Varieties of the various types have been bypassed in the following, for a start.

| ANTIGUA HANDSTRUCK STAMPS | (R.L. Types Noted) |
|---|-------------------------|
| PD. Straight Line ANTIGUA. | 15 SP 1780--14 AU 1797 |
| PF. Straight Line ANTIGUA over date (two lines) | 24 MR 1799--18 AU 1806 |
| PG1. Large fleuron. | 15 JY 1809--10MY 1824 |
| PG2. Small fleuron. | 1 AP 1825---14 FE 1841 |
| PH. ANTIGUA over two circular arcs. | 17 AP 1841---28 FE 1858 |
| PR. ANTIGUA in straight line across small c.d.s. | ca. 1859---1868 |
| PN. ENGLISH HARBOR above ANTIGUA with two circular arc segments between at left and right. C.D.S. | ca. 1863---? |

The above stamps and especially the latter types are dated as shown for use as true handstruck stamps, since the latter three, for example, are known in later usage as date stamps after the introduction of adhesives.

The target cancels discussed previously remain problematical. More information is given below, thanks to Arthur Griswold, Fred Seifert, Al Johnson and Stan Durnin, plus study of the Birch article referenced by Al Johnson. I have still further input from Stan Durnin to pass on later. Ten different W.I. targets have been identified, with a possible sub-type of one of these. Only one type has been found on ANTIGUA adhesives, the same type being found on LEEWARDS, DOMINICA, ST. KITTS and DWI/USVI, the total time range spanned being ca. 1890--1934. Two other types have been found on LEEWARDS and another type on MONTserrat and ST. KITTS. Further, Birch indicates that some of the DWI targets are known as BWI and FWI, presumably thru PAQUEBOT use.

I personally lean further toward the opinion that the type found on ANTIGUA adhesives was applied on DWI mailboats, and that probably others of the ten types were likewise applied, and that some of the last four types may exist on BWI adhesives from similar application. Additional data on these interesting cancels will be welcomed.

TARGET CANCELS OF W. I.

| <u>TYPE</u> | <u>NO. OF RINGS</u> | <u>CENTRAL DOT</u> | <u>DIAMETERS</u> | <u>KNOWN ON</u> | <u>SOURCE</u> |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 4 | - | 6½, 10, 14, 18 | DWI-USVI, 1870's-1934 LI, QV, 1890 LI, KEVII, 1902, 2½d ANT, KEVII, 1903, 2½d ST. K., 1903 KEVII, 2½d DOM, KEVII, 1903, ½d LI, KGV, 1932, 2½d | B J D C D S C |
| | | | (Note--Hopkins, Mellville, Thetford mention 4-ring target on KEVII ANT & LI.) | | |
| 2 | 5 | - | 9½, 13, 16, 19, 22 | MONTS, KEVII, 1903, ½d, 1d | G |
| 2a | 5 | ? | " | " " " 1d ST. K. " " " | G C |
| 3 | 3 | - | 8, 14, 20 | BRIT HOND, QV, 1891, 3c | J |
| 4 | 5 | - | 8½, 11½, 14½, 17½, 19½ | LI, KEVII, 1902, ½d, 1d | D |
| 5 | 5 | - | 6½, 9½, 12½, 15, 20 | " KGV, 1921, ¼d | D |
| 6 | 4 | - | 4, 9, 13, 17 | USVI, 1964, US adh. REG-AM | D |
| 7 | 5 | Yes | 1½, 4, 7½, 10½, 14, 17 | DWI, 1855--77 | B |
| 8 | 3 | - | 11, 15, 18 | " " | B |
| 9 | 4 | Yes | 3, 6½, 10½, 14½, 18 | DWI & US, 1855--1917 | B |
| 10 | 5 | - | 4½, 7½, 11, 15, 18 | DWI 1873--74, REG mark, sector missing | B |

(SOURCE LEGEND---B- Birch, C- Cornell, D- Durnin, G- Griswold, J- Jaffe, S- Seifert)

For some time I have been conscious of the fact that the last definitive monograph on ANTIGUA philately was Melville's 1929 brochure. In thirty eight years much as been learned, and some of this has been written down, in various places. G. W. GROVES, ANTIGUA group leader and President of our sister society, the BWISC, has a monograph underway to fill the need for the longer term. It occurs to me that an immediate need can be satisfied by the activity proposed below. In order to bring at least partial data to light as early as possible, I propose the following to interested members and other readers--Let us set about a systematic study of ANTIGUA philately in group fash-

ion. I shall be pleased to act as program chief of the project. The objective of the project will be to produce in the pages of this Journal articles devoted to discrete elements of the overall topic of ANTIGUA philately. The eventual summation of the articles will constitute part or all of a definitive monograph, depending upon how far we get and how rapidly we get there. Furthermore, our output will be of use to the BWISC endeavor. Indeed, I would propose to offer Mr. Groves the assistance of our chosen project team to review any material of his choice. In this fashion we can step up the interchange of ideas between the two groups, which has common membership in part already.

The initial action required is the assembly of a team of people interested in active participation in the project. Accordingly, I am hereby issuing a call for volunteers, from whom I shall be pleased to hear at first opportunity, so that we can begin.

I suggest the following for activity --

1 - Compilation of a first draft outline of the sections of the complete monograph, circulation of this among contributors, for suggested revisions, and publication of the resulting outline in these pages.

2 - Compilation of a preliminary bibliography of published information, circulation review and publication as above.

3 - Review of the items of the final bibliography by the contributors to obtain information and to seek out past "errors", for correction. Notes on such corrections will form short notes for the Journal.

4 - Selection by individual contributors of sections from the final outline of 1) above for the area of individual articles for the Journal--each author preparing a draft section, circulating this for proposed revisions by the contributors, and publication of the final section in the Journal.

I will volunteer to carry out Items 1 and 2 above, plus the mechanics of Item 3 above. Volunteers are needed to assist in all phases. Further, volunteers need not wait for any further congealment of the overall plan before offering their good offices.

I am hopeful that the ANTIGUA enthusiasts of our group will be infected by my personal enthusiasm for this project. I am convinced that we can help ourselves and our area of philately by this activity, thru the cooperation of our Society. I should have made it clear from the start of the discussion that I have discussed this at length with Mark Swetland and that he subscribes wholeheartedly to the philosophy of attack on our problem.

* * * * *

Just received two more applicants in time for the July issue:

DODWELL, OSCAR JOHN, 56 Smitham Downs Road, Purley, Surrey, England. Occupation, Civil Engineer. Collects British Caribbean (Island only). Specialty - Jamaica. Member of Purley P.S.

FASHINGBAUER, ROBERT, home address 14540 Kedvale, Midlothian, Illinois 60445, Mailing Address Box 736, Midlothian, Illinois 60445. Occupation, Salesman. Collects Bahamas, Switzerland, Specialty Bahamas Postmarks. Member Chicago P.S., A.P.S., Philatelic Literature Assn.

* * * * *

It is with much regret that I find it necessary to relinquish my post as Editor of the Journal. Over the six years that I have been Editor, I have made many friends, both thru correspondence and personal contact. Many of you have been able to visit with Joan and me in our home, and we have on our trips been graciously received by you.

I plan to attempt catching up with my collection, which is around two years in the accumulation stage. Also, hope to be able to contribute some to the Journal. I hope all of you will continue to correspond with me, even though it does not constitute Journal business. If I am, at any time able to help the new Editor, (as yet unknown), I will be more than glad to do so.

So, here's to a wonderful six years and may the next six be even better for our Group.

-- Al Johnson

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L. T. Dickason requests that we change his collecting activities in the membership roster to read: "Haiti - through GLOZ (1920), Grenada - 19th Century, Jamaica - early obliterations.

* * * * *

Please change Judge Anderson's name to read Leslie L Anderson on the membership roster.

* * * * *

Reg Lant in checking our files finds that the below named members are all Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society of London: Gale Raymond, Phil Halward, Herb Maguire, Philip Saunders, Nat Surtees, Sir Henry J. Tucker, George T. Turner, Morris Ludington and Dr. Henry Hicks. A real fine representation from our Group.

* * * * *

Dr. Arthur Griswold reports an oddity in his postmarks. A cover from the Gold Coast, 10 shilling, Scotts #23, lilac and red, bearing a beautifully struck A07, and no other postmark. Wonders if this could be an arrival postmark or outright counterfeit. He says any comments will be appreciated.

* * * * *

Several of our members have given talks before G.B. Societies recently:

- Phil Halwart at Southgate spoke on BWI miscellany.
- Fred Stephens at Sheffield, on G.B. T.P.O's.
- Philip Saunders at Wolverhampton, on his favorite - Dominica.
- Alf Brandon at Portsmouth and Bournemouth on his specialty - Bahamas.
- Ray Austin at Finchley - topic also Bahamas.
- Ron Ward at Wakefield - topic "Insular Interlude".
- Our British colleagues are doing a fine job "spreading the Gospel".

THE 1940 ½d. on 1d. PROVISIONAL OF BERMUDA

by Dr. J. M. Lockie

Reprinted from King George VI Collection's Society Bulletin

The 1940 ½d on 1d Provisional of Bermuda

Several articles have been written about this interesting provisional in GSM (February, March & June 1941), West End Philatelist (July-August 1959), and by the authority on Bermuda, Mr. M. H. Ludington (correspondence in W.E.P. for May-June 1960) and in his Handbook on the stamps of Bermuda, where 1½ pages are devoted to this provisional.

It has been definitely established that there were 2 printings of the provisional, the first, issued on December 20, 1940 and consisting of 4500 sheets (270,000 stamps) and the second printing in early January 1941, and consisting of 1300 sheets (78,000 stamps). They were withdrawn from use on January 21, 1941, and the remainder presumably destroyed.

The relative spacing of the surcharge, being 13½ mm in Rows 1, 3 & 4 (stamps 1-6, 13-18, and 19-24), 12½ mm in Rows 8 & 10 (stamps 43-48 and 55-60) and the remaining Rows 2, 5, 6, 7 & 9 being 14 mm enables us to make a rough separation of moderate-sized blocks into the various horizontal rows.

The constancy of the major varieties (a) H over E, (b) P to the left of X, and (c) broken right X, suggests to me that there is only one original setting of 60 and that the major varieties are due to loosening and re-adjustment of the letters and/or wear and breaking of letters and then subsequent replacement. For this reason I have referred to them as "states".

The best known and most obvious method of distinguishing the five states (settings) listed by Mr. Ludington is by referring to Row 8 (stamps 43-48), Row 2 (stamp 7) and Row 10 (stamp 57) and the H over E variety. There is a further obvious point of difference easily visible to the naked eye, about which I can find no comment in the philatelic literature available. This is the relative vertical position of the "P" of "PENNY" and the left-hand X obliterating the figure of value of the original stamp in the last vertical column - i.e. stamps 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54 and 60.

In the examination of 9 complete sheets, one complete sheet except for stamps 1-14, a block of 12 (Rows 9 & 10, stamps 49-60) and a block of 6 (Rows 7 & 8, stamps 37-39, 43-45), I have found the following varieties constant in the appropriate "states".

| | |
|----------------|---|
| H over E | Row 2/1 Stamp 7 - only partly so, and in one state only |
| | Row 8/1-3 Stamps 43-48 in one state |
| | Row 8/4-6 Stamps 46-48 in another state |
| | Row 10/3 Stamp 57 in one state only |
| P to Left of X | Right hand vertical column - all 10 stamps in one state |
| | Various stamps in right hand column of other states |
| | Not in state B |
| Broken Right X | Row 9/6 Stamp 54 in one state only |

½ d on 1d Provisional - Layout of Constant Varieties

| Stamp No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------|----------|------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| Row 1 13½ mm | | | | | 5 D,E | 2 A,C,E ----- 7 C |
| Row 2 14 mm | 12 E | | | | | 2 A,C,E ----- 7,8 E |
| Row 3 13½ mm | | | | 2 C, E. | | 2 A |
| Row 4 13½ mm | | | | 2 C,E | | 2 A,C,E |
| Row 5 14 mm | | 9 A | | | | 2 A |
| Row 6 14 mm | | | | | | 2 A,C,E ----- D 4, E |
| Row 7 14 mm | | | | | | 2 A,C |
| Row 8 12½ mm | 1 D ----- 6 B | 1 D | 1 D | 1 C,E | 1 C,E | 1 C E ----- 2 A |
| Row 9 14 mm | | | | | | 2 A,C ----- 3,7 E |
| Row 10 12½ mm | | | 1.2 B | | | 2 A,C ----- 4:7 D:E |

STATES: -
A, B, C, D, E.

Varieties

1. H over E
- 1a. H partly over E
2. P to left of X
3. Broken X
4. Broken serif to L
5. Broken A.
6. Broken F & Y
7. Dropped F
8. Broken H.
9. Defective N.

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Broken Serif of L | Row 6/6 & 10/6 stamps 36 & 60, in 3 states only |
| Broken A | Row 1/5 stamp 5 in two states only |
| Broken F Y | Row 8/1 stamp 43, in one state only |
| Dropped F | Row 1/6, 2/6, 9/6 & 10/6, stamps 6, 12, 54 & 60 in one state only |
| Defective H | Row 2/6, stamp 12 in one state only |
| Defective First N | Row 5/2 stamp 26, in one state only. |

- - -

Inconstant flaws:

"Defective Y", "defective E" and "defective left vertical bar of First N". - These do not seem to be at all constant and I suggest that they are due to deficient inking or pressure of the forms. I have not seen any of the "Defective Y". Conversely one of the complete sheets examined has an enthusiastic "double surcharge" written in by some previous owner, over stamps 1 & 2 and this is obviously due to "over-inking".

Perhaps the attached diagram of the layout of the constant varieties may make the overall picture clearer.

Rather than number the states 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 I have labelled them A, B (the late stage of A as per Mr. Ludington's book), C, D, and E (the early stage of D as per Mr. Ludington's book).

- - -

Unsettled Problems of the Bermuda "Provisional" - F. R. Saunders

The results of the surcharging of the Bermuda KG6 1d stamp with the words "HALF PENNY" and the deletion of the original value by a pair of "X"s have been definitively covered by Dr. J. M. Lockie's study. The mechanics of the operation, however, have never been adequately or sufficiently explained. Mr. Ludington has pointed out that two printings were made, the first of which was issued on Dec 20th, 1940 and the second during the second week of January 1941. He further divides the two printings into three settings, the first and second of which occurred in the so-called 'first printing'. Dr. Lockie has further sub-divided these into five states, his A & B forming two states of Mr. Ludington's Setting 1, his C being setting 2 and D setting 3, with his state E being an intermediate state between 2 and 3 combining some of the characteristics of both.

There is, however, one characteristic common to all settings and states. The spacing between the bottom of the word PENNY and the top of the Xs varies in three ways, measuring 12.75 mm, 13.5 mm and 14.25 mm, the first being found on all stamps in Rows 8 & 10, the second on all stamps in Rows 1, 3 & 4 and the third on all stamps in Rows 2, 5, 6, 7 and 9, but this layout is constant for all settings and states. This suggests that the type was set up only once, being retained locked up in forme between the printing of the stamps issued on 20 Dec 1940 and the second 'run' made in the second week of January 1941. It would suggest too that the type was set up as a whole, the typesetter 'justifying' each portion of the overprint by eye against the sheet of stamps to be overprinted.

But Mr. Ludington states that linotype slugs were combined in formes of fifteen sur-

charges each, four such formed being combined to surcharge a complete sheet of sixty units at a single operation. The first objection to this theory is the fact that the typesetter would have had to set up his forme of fifteen surcharges for the top left corner justifying by eye as he went, the result being Row 1 with a spacing of 13.5 mm, Row 2 with a spacing of 14.25 mm, Row 3 and 4 with a spacing of 13.5 mm and Row 5 with a spacing of 14.25 mm; having done that he would have had to repeat the process exactly for the upper right corner. Then the process, but with differing spacings would have had to be repeated for the bottom left corner and in turn for the bottom right corner. The locking of the four formes would, I think, have resulted in some slight variation of alignment between one or other of the four formes, but this is not so on any of the sheets that I have examined, though it must be stated that this is not as many as studied by Dr. Lockie and presumably by Mr. Ludington. The information regarding the use of four formes was supplied to Mr. Ludington as a result of inquiries made in Bermuda, and inclined him to think at one time that the shift of the H over E from Nos. 46, 47 and 48 in his second setting to Nos 43, 44 and 45 in his 3rd setting was merely a result of changing over the right-hand bottom forme to the left, and vice versa. However the state of the type (the broken shaft of the first N of PENNY on No. 54, Row 9 No. 6) precludes this, as Stamp No. 54 is in the same state whether the H over E occurs at left or right of the sheet. It is unfortunate that Mr. Ludington did not state when he made his inquiries in Bermuda, and his letter to the West-End Philatelist was written in 1960, and it may well be that fifteen or more years had passed between the operation performed by the Bermuda Press and the time of his inquiry. Though due attention must be given to such information, it ought not to be accepted without question. It would be interesting to know the exact function of Mr. Ludington's informant at the time of the operation, in order to assess the likelihood of his having had intimate acquaintance, not with possible ways of setting up type for overprinting a stamp, but with the actual method used. While no doubt the firm's records bear witness to the fact of the overprinting, it is unlikely that the records would also note the mechanics of the operation. This would reduce the 'evidence' to a combination of knowledge of printing practice and the (unreliable ?) human memory.

When I raised this very question in correspondence with Dr. Lockie, he quoted to me a letter received in 1959 from Mr. F. Kahn of New York City, who had made a study of the stamp: Mr. Kahn wrote:-

"Some weeks ago I wrote to a correspondent who was working with the Hamilton Gazette in 1940 when these overprints were made, and he still recalls very distinctly the furor that was caused by all these differences. He explained, and this is rather interesting and can throw a lot of light on all these confusing differences in shifts and settings: 'the labour in the printing works was all native personnel, with just about one white technician as supervisor. These natives were very sloppy and careless in handling everything, and that included the chase with the typeset overprint for these provisionals. They literally threw things about, causing continuous loosening of the chase' - and there is your explanation of all these shifts. When a chase is tightened again, letters which had been slightly shifted, were locked in that shifted position, and we poor collectors and students are confronted with these baffling facts which even the printers cannot properly explain."

It would be interesting to know if the informant were the same in both Mr. Kahn's and Mr. Ludington's cases. Mr. Kahn's informant does not seem to have an exact knowledge of what went on. Firstly he doesn't seem too sure of how many 'whites' were in the printing shop. Secondly he generalises about the quality of the native workmen and their behaviour in the printing-shop, but categorically states that there was careless handling of the chase with the typeset overprint for the provisionals, intimating that they literally threw things about, causing continuous loosening of the chase. But

if we recall that, according to Mr. Ludington, there was a preliminary run of 500 sheets, followed by a second run (probably after scrutiny) of 4000 sheets, and that the chase was then left locked up for three or four weeks before being used for a further run of 1300 sheets, the total number of casualties, as listed by Dr. Lockie, is remarkably small, if the type had been thrown about as suggested by Mr. Kahn's correspondent, and accordingly I feel that he is a most unreliable witness.

To revert to Mr. Ludington's theory of the four formes of fifteen overprints. It is, of course, quite possible that the work could have been done that way, and maybe it was, but it is by no means proved that it was.

One piece of evidence in possible favour of formes of fifteen overprints arranged in five horizontal rows of three overprints each, can be adduced by measuring distances between corresponding portions of overprints. Each overprint consists of the two separate words HALF and PENNY and a pair of Xs. Measuring horizontally across the rows I found that the F of HALF was always 16.5 mm from the H of HALF on the next stamp, except between the 3rd and 4th stamps when the distance was 18.5 mm except in Row 8, where the distance was 19 mm. The space between Y of PENNY and P of the PENNY on the next stamp was always 14.5 mm except between the 3rd and 4th stamps of each row (including Row 8) when it was 16 mm. The space between Xs on the same stamp was always 14 mm, the distance between the right-hand X of one stamp and the left-hand X of the next varied slightly, being 4.5 mm between Nos. 1 and 2, 5.5 mm between 2 & 3, 5.5 between 3 & 4, 4.5 mm between 4 and 5, and 5.5 mm between 5 & 6. The overall pattern of standard distances between individual portions of the overprint, with a variation from the standard running through the vertical centre-line of the sheet certainly suggests that a unit of three parts formed the basis for overprinting thus:-

HALF.....16.5 mmHALF.....16.5 mmHALF
PENNY.....14.5 mmPENNY.....14.5 mmPENNY

and

X....14 mm ..X.4.5 mm.X.....14 mm....X.5.5 mm.X....14 mm.....X

and the constant distances maintained throughout the sheet suggests too that 'slugs' (as Mr. Ludington says) were made, each consisting of one portion of the overprint repeated three times.

The 'slug' consisting of triple portions of the overprint would certainly fulfil some of the conditions necessary to explain the shifts in Row 8 in the three 'settings'. Whether or not four formes of fifteen subjects, two formes of thirty, or one of sixty were used - my vote would be for two of thirty - the space between the edges of the forme and the slugs and between the slugs themselves would have to be 'padded out'. The original run of 500 sheets produced, according to Dr. Lockie, a defective F and Y on Row 8/1. The removal of this defective slug and its replacement could cause the shift, padded out by an extra ½ mm blank to make the space between HALF of No. 3 and HALF of No. 4 19 mm instead of 18.5 mm, thus making the H over E varieties on Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of Row 8. The shift of the H over E varieties from the right to the left of the sheet as a unit of three is further evidence of the triple slug.

Even the individual broken letters which occur in only one state or in two states (one of which is intermediate as Dr. Lockie's States B and and E) can be explained away quite logically in conformity with the triple slug theory but for two minor, yet devastating factors, namely the H partly over E on Row 2 No. 1 in the early state of the 3rd setting (State E), and the dropped F occurring on Row 1 No. 6 in the 2nd setting, on Row 2/6, 9/6 and 10/6 in the 2nd setting, and the H over E on Row 10/3 in the later stages (per Dr. Lockie) of the 1st setting. Dropped letters and shifts of an individual letter preclude the theory of the triple slugs.

The setting up of four, two or a single forme with rigidly maintained spacings between the various portions of the overprint and each letter set up individually would, in itself, be an enormously difficult task calling for immense care and attention by the typesetter - for more than the casual attitude intimated by Mr. Kahn's correspondent - so that I cannot believe that this method would have been used, when the casting of an adequate supply of slugs would be so easy. Most of the evidence points to the use of such 'slugs' each bearing three similar portions of the overprint - but the dropped letter and the single unit shifts are there to raise a doubt - unless some solution can be suggested which will take all of the evidence into consideration and explain it satisfactorily.

* * * * *

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| <u>M O U N T R E G A L E</u> | St. Mary | Opened 21 December 1911 |
| 1. TRD Type 16 | Violet Ink | 11 9 MR 12 |
| 2. D.R. 28 mm. | | 14 OC 16 21 JY 36 |
| 3. B 1 (Issued 18 JY 39) | * | 30 AP 40 28 AU 51 |
| 4. B 3 (Issued early Jan. 1954) | no asterisk | 2 DE 57 10 JY 65 |

Forwarding Office: Richmond

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| <u>M T . R O S S E R</u> | St. Catherine | Opened 2 May, 1960 |
| 1. TRD Type 37 a | Violet ink | 23 MY 60 10 JY 62 |
| 2. MSR | * | 4 DE 62 22 MR 67 |

| | | |
|---|------------|----------------------|
| <u>M T . S A L E M</u> | St. James | Opened 1961 |
| Originally opened as a Sub-Postal Agency on | | 16 AP 58 No postmark |
| 1. TRD Type 37 a | Violet ink | 10 AU 61 16 AP 63 |
| | Black ink | 12 FE 64 6 JA 65 |
| 2. MSR | * | 18 NO 63 4 MR 66 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| <u>M O U N T S A L U S</u> | St. Andrew | Opened 7 December, 1954 |
| 1. TRD Type 37 b | Violet ink | 11 DE 54 30 SP 55 |
| 2. MSR (Issued 7 OC 55 in dupl.) | * | 27 MR 56 5 MY 66 |

MOUNT VERNON

1. B 4

St. Thomas

Opened

1953

no asterisk

18 DE 54

4 MY 65

*

23 JY 65

Forwarding Office: Trinityville

MOUNT WADDY

1. TRD Type 37 b

St. Ann

Opened 15 January, 1958

Violet ink

18 JA 58

1 SP 58

2. MSR

*

16 JU 60

22 MR 67

MOUNT ZION

1. TRF Type 37 a

St. Ann

Opened 6 May, 1960

Violet ink

7 MY 60

13 AP 61

2. MSR

*

23 AU 61

23 MR 67

MUIR HOUSE

1. TRD Type 37

St. Ann

Opened 25 February, 1946

Violet ink

25 FE 46

4 NO 46

2. B 1 (Issued Dec. 1946)

*

23 DE 46

22 MR 67

The name is spelled as one word in this mark.

MUIRTON PEN

1. TRD Type 37 a

Portland

Opened

Violet ink

1 FE 63

3 JA 67

Forwarding Office: Manchioneal

MULGRAVE

1. TRD Type 36

St. Elizabeth

Opened 16 June, 1951

Violet ink

22 JU 51

27 NO 51

2. B 3

*

30 OC 52

23 MR 67

MUNRO COLLEGE

St. Elizabeth

Opened 7 August, 1923

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------|----------|
| 1. TRD Type 22 | Violet ink | 1 OC 23 | 13 DE 23 |
| 2. TRD Type 25 | Violet ink | 4 FE 24 | 20 MY 24 |
| | About 49 X 23 mm- 3 mm. letters in name. | | |
| 3. TRD Type 25 | Violet ink | 23 JU 24 | 27 AU 24 |
| | About 43 X 22½ mm - 4 mm. letters in name. | | |
| 4. D.R. 27 mm. | | 4 DE 24 | 9 NO 66 |
| 5. MSR (Issued 7 OC 55) | * | 17 OC 55 | 21 DE 66 |

MURRAY'S PIECE

Clarendon

Opened 26 September, 1959

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1. TRD Type 37 a | Violet ink | 8 OC 59 | 22 OC 59 |
| 2. MSR | * Violet ink | 26 FE 60 | 14 AP 60 |
| | * Black ink | 9 FE 61 | 63 |

MYERSVILLE

St. Elizabeth

Opened 14 June, 1897

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1. TRD Type 8 | Black ink | 28 JU 97 | 4 OC 97 |
| 2. D.R. | Dots | 29 OC 97 | 1 MY 31 |
| 3. D.R. 28 mm. | | 6 MR 40 | 27 AP 56 |
| 4. B 3 | No asterisk | 4 MR 53 | 27 FE 67 |

MYERS WHARF

Kingston

Opened 23 December, 1915

- | | | | |
|----------------|--|----------|----------|
| 1. TRD Type 15 | Violet ink | 23 DE 15 | 30 NO 16 |
| | This mark is normally undated although copies exist dated in ms. | | |
| 2. D.R. 30 mm | Dots | 15 DE 16 | 15 SP 66 |
| | Four digit year | | |
| 3. D.R. 28 mm. | | OC 27 | 2 JU 57 |
| | Two digit year | | |
| 4. MSR | * | 20 DE 56 | 27 MR 67 |
| | Now Kingston Postal Zone #15 | | |

MYRTLE BANK

Kingston
Located at the Myrtle Bank Hotel

Opened 16 January, 1901

- | | | | | |
|----|--|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1. | TRD Type 10 | Violet ink | 20 JA 01 | 24 FE 04 |
| | It has been suggested that there are two different dies in this listing and the width of the lettering varies. | | | |
| 2. | D.R. 28 mm. 2½ mm. letters | | 27 AU 02 | 8 JY 06 |
| | This office was closed for several years after the earthquake of 1907 as the hotel was very badly damaged. | | | |
| 3. | TRD Type 14 | Violet ink | 28 FE 10 | 9 MY 10 |
| 4. | D.R. 18 mm. 3 mm. letters | | 29 FE 12 | 15 AU 30 |
| 5. | D.R. 28½ mm. | | 17 DE 31 | 8 NO 56 |
| 6. | MSR (Issued 1 June, 1954) | * | 6 JA 55 | 12 OC 66 |
| 7. | Skeleton TSD | No asterisk | 27 DE 56 | 25 OC 57 |

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The Post Office in Barbados - Herbert Bayley 1933

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

The Postage Stamps of the Cayman Islands - Fred J. Melville 1920

DOMINICA

Dominica - Bertram W. H. Poole

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

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

Jamaica - Fred J. Melville 1910

Post Office Guide, 1958 Edition

A Review of the Nation's Postal History and Postage - A. N. Johnson 1964

LEEWARD ISLANDS

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

NEVIS

Nevis - Fred J. Melville 1910

ST. LUCIA

The St. Lucia Philatelist, No. 2, 1949; No. 3, 1950 and No. 4, 1952.

MISCELLANEOUS

Album Weeds - India to Luxembourg - Rev. R. B. Earee

Phantom Philately - Melville 1950

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

The Forged Stamps of All Countries - J. Dorn

Journal of Q.E. Philatelic Society, Vol 1, No. 1 through Vol. 5, No. 6.

London International Stamp Exhibition Catalog 1960

Gibbons Monthly Journal - 16 copies between Dec 1890 and Dec. 1893.

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