

BRITISH WEST INDIAN PHILATELIST

ISSUED QUARTERLY

EDITOR E. F. AGUILAR

P.O. BOX 406. — KINGSTON.

VOL. 1.

DECEMBER 1949

NO. 2.



FIRST FLIGHT CACHET
MIAMI-KINGSTON

1/-

SPECIAL B.W.I. OFFERS

ANTIGUA	1932 Centenary Set 3 Mint	£14	0	0
BAHAMAS	Landfall set, used 2nd Printing	£ 4	5	0
	Eleutherian. Set used	£ 30	0	0
BARBADOS	1920 Victory Set Mint	£ 4	0	0
	1927 Tercentenary Mint		1	6
	1947 "PENNY" Overprint Perf 14 Mint		2	6
	-1947 "PENNY" overprint Perf. 13½x13 Mint		8	6
BERMUDA	1949 Perot Set Mint 1/3 Used		1	6
BRIT.HONDURAS	St. George's Cay Mint 2/6 Used		3	0
CAYMAN ISL.	1935 George V set Mint	£ 7	0	0
JAMAICA	1923 CHILD WELFARE Mint			
	£1 7 6 Used	£ 1	10	6
	1929 George V. 1d to 9d with both dies Mint		2	3
	1932 Pictorial Set Mint 2/- Used		1	6
	1946 Constitution Set Mint 7 Values	£ 1	3	6
	Constitution Set Used 7, Values	£ 1	5	0
MONTserrat	1932 Tercentenary Set Mint	£14	0	0
S. LUCIA	1931 'POSTAGE DUE' labels Pair showing "No." Variety 1d		7	6
			Pair	
	1931 POSTAGE DUE, 2d variety		10	0
			Pair	
ST. VINCENT	1938 2½d blue/black Mint			8

E.F. AGUILAR

***P.O. BOX 406 KINGSTON
JAMAICA, B.W.I.***

Editorial – BWIP Content Intentions

We wish to thank the number of readers of the British West Indian Philatelist for their kind letters and also any suggestions that they may have added. Due to the restrictions on paper in the island this issue has been smaller than was originally intended, and will in future be issued in one very large number once a year. It will deal mainly with first flights, postmarks and postal history and any general information or news from the Islands. As time goes on and restrictions are eased, this magazine will again be issued quarterly, for the present period it will have one large volume per year. Those already subscribed will have their accounts credited unless otherwise instructed - Auction sales will be held twice a year, all subscribers will receive a copy of the lots.

News Here and There

British Guiana – 1949 KGV Perf Changes

New perforation changes have appeared in the 1c, 2c, and 3c all with perforation 13¾ by 13, the 3c is to be found in the little booklet now on sale containing 4 one cent, 4 two cent, and 4 three cent which has the perforation change.

Barbados – 1944 KGV 2½d

Official report from Barbados states that the 2½d blue George VI stamp was never in the colony, of which there were 513 sheets printed. The Crown Agent disposed of nearly the whole issue to the London dealers, which was taken off sale on the 1st April 1947 and in its place the 3d stamp in the same design and colour was put on. This 2½d stamp can be more or less considered a mere specimen issued for a colony of which stamps were sold in London, but never issued in the colony itself. Used copies can only be found by a dealer sending same from London to have postmarked to order. It does seem very strange that the printing of the whole value should be controlled by the Crown Agents and not a single sheet be dispatched to the island in question. This is listed in the leading catalogues as a scarce item, commanding a good price!

Jamaica – 1938 KGV 6d Thin Paper

What might have been a most interested variety appeared on the 6d George VI value showing the very bright colour on the back, the ink appearing to be of aniline but a careful examination under a Quartz lamp this was found not to be aniline but merely a freak which seems to be due to the very thin paper.

Jamaica Obliterators Pamphlet by LCC Nicholson

We are glad to say Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson has reprinted the Jamaica Obliterators section from the Handbook of Jamaica, selling for 7/6. These obliterations of Jamaica, which form one of the most interesting chapters in the Handbook and we are sure that this little book will be greatly stilled for by all collectors. Those desirous can write to our address, P.O. Box 406, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I. or to Mr. Nicholson at 26 Holly Grove, Peckham, London S.E. 15, and book their copy.

Jamaica – 1949 KGV 3d & £1

The new 3d blue and pound stamp of Jamaica came on sale August 15th, the sales on the £1 value up to the present time of going to the press have not been very heavy, one of the main reasons for this is that all the big banks in Kingston no longer use stamps, except for drafts & savings account but are using Duplex stamping machines. The pound stamp should be quite a good item as outside of insurance offices very little call is made for these stamps and collectors are well advised to get some used as early as possible.

Jamaica – 1949 KGV 2d Plate 5

With the devaluing of the pound the Finance Board has started to examine mails going out of the island for dollars. It was also of interest to note that the 2d value was again on sale in a line perforation with a plate setting of 5.

St. Lucia – 1949 KGV Dollar Issue

The new dollar issue appeared on sale in early October the high values being of a new design.

Grenada – 1949 10s Per Variation.

Collectors from the island report that the 10/- stamp now on sale varies from the issue now circulated in London by the Crown Agent, in that the perforations are different.

Philatelic Handbook of Jamaica

Addenda and Corrigenda

- On Page 7 reads "The Temporary Rubber Date Stamps 1880-1938 which should have been "1881-1938."
- On Page 70 should have read Mr. C. Brinkley Turner, who made contract with the U.S. enthusiast, and last but by no means least these individual collectors who, out of the goodness of their hearts, wrote, sent copies from the collections, or photo negatives to our assistance.
- On Page 79 Adelphi Known in Type 12 and not 14 only a fragmentary copy
- On Page 80 Islington known in type 14 showing that it had an earlier P.O. opening.
- On Page 81 Windward Road is known in type 15 as well as Type 14.
- On Page 89 Direct Cable is known in three sizes namely 26x40 mm, 20x46 mm, and 21x43 mm,
- On Page 95 should have read; Group 2 Offices opened 1931 to 1938. This series of Offices provides a major puzzle.
- On Page 95 While..... from the pattern of the "opening days" in the relevant years, all bunched together within a month or so, and from the significant fact that the opening during this period occurred mainly in the last quarter of the years, as well as for the other reasons earlier adduced-Not adducted.
- On Page 99 should have read-GROUP 3 offices now obsolete of which Nicholson did not know of the T. R. Ds.
- On Page 103 Mt. Industry is type 40 and not 37 as listed
- On Page 103 Darley is Type 40 and not 37 as listed.
- On Page 105 BOMBAY received its steel die in April 1947, but continued using the T.R. D Stamp up to early 1948.
- On Page 107 PEDDO PLAIN-should have been PEDRO PLAINS

Jamaica – TRDs

Since finishing the Handbook a number of new T. R. Ds have been opened A similar type to T. R. D 43 has appeared, the only difference being either side of the Elliptical there is a star. The Type is listed as T. D. 43B.

T. D. 37

Same as before, except that Tweedside is always in Red ink.

Dating on all these have been by hand.

<u>POST OFFICE KNOWN</u>	<u>M/MENT</u>	<u>P.O. OPENED</u>
COLE GATE	48x32	11th APRIL '49
ESSEX HALL	43x32	13th APRIL '49
TWEEDSIDE	48x32	21st APRIL '49
CARISBROOKE	48x32	22nd APRIL '49
ASHLEY	48x32	1st APRIL '49
ABOUKIR	48x32	2nd AUGUST '49

T.D. 41

POST OFFICE KNOWN	M/MENT	P.O. OPENED
PRICKLY POLE	48x32	11th APRIL '49

Same as before, but on either side of the Elliptical there is star, always in purple.

**T. D. 43**

POST OFFICE KNOWN	M/MENT	P.O. OPENED
BROADLEAF	50x32	18th MARCH '49
WINDSOR FOREST	50x32	16th FEB. '49
TOWER ISLE	50x32	21st FEB., '49
WHITHORN	50x32	1st MARCH '49
FLOWER HILL	50x32	1st MARCH '49

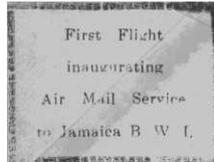
CHANGE OF NAME

SALT GUT	renamed	BOSCOBEL
----------	---------	----------

Those that have the Philatelic Handbook of Jamaica should tear this page out and insert in the book. In the future all the latest Post Offices, Temporary Postmarks will be listed in this magazine each year.

First Flight To And From Jamaica (Part 2) By E. F. Aguilar

On the morning of the 3rd December 1930 residents in Kingston and lower St. Andrew watched the first big Pan American Airways Flying Boat over Kingston at around 10 o'clock. Shortly after it taxied on the harbour and landed at its moorings just off the West India Oil Company's wharf. After landing the Pilot stepped out carrying with him the first Air Mail bag which he quickly tossed over to one of the P.A.A. officers who in turn handed same over to the Postmaster General of Jamaica. On arrival at the G.P.O. all the envelopes of this first flight was backstamped in purple ink with the following words:- "FIRST FLIGHT-Inaugurating-Air Mail Service-Jamaica, B.W.I." in four lines (As Photo).



On the front of each envelope a cachet in purple or black ink can be found, showing a Commodore Flying Boat passing a lighthouse, quite possible (Morro Castle in Havana, or one very similar), with the following words "FIRST FLIGHT-AIR MAIL – F. A. M. ROUTE 5 Miami Cienfuegos-Kingston" All in five lines (As Photo).

A large number of these cachets were badly smudged and not easily read. Specimens in black ink are not common, apparently they were the first to be stamped off, as all copies seen, had been crisp and sharp in detail. Many of these covers were signed by the Pilot after arriving in Jamaica.

Half an hour later the big plane took off on its way to Cristobal C.Z. but carried no mails from Jamaica. (Due to Caribbean Airways holding the franchise).



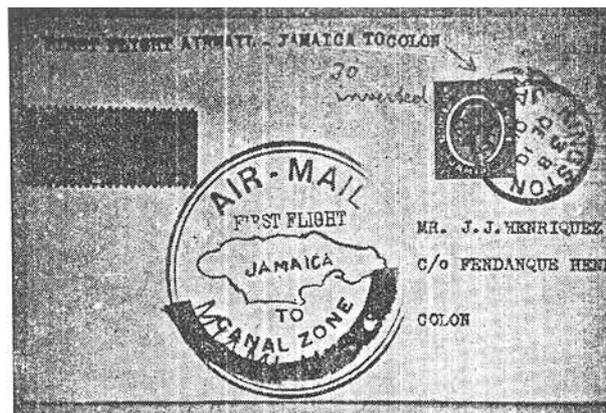
MIAMI - JAMAICA



CANAL ZONE - JAMAICA

On the northbound plane from C.Z. to Jamaica, Pilot B. L. Rowe, was at the controls of the "Sikrosky" flying boat No. 6776, arriving in Kingston Harbour on the early afternoon of December 2, 1930 bringing with it a good First Flight mail from the Zone, all the envelopes bearing a blue cachet showing a plane flying over the Canal with the word "AIR MAIL-FIRST FLIGHT-CANAL ZONE TO JAMAICA" (As Photo).

All these were again backstamped in purple at the G.P.O. with the words "FIRST FLIGHT – Inaugurating-Air Mail Service-Jamaica, B.W.I."



JAMAICA - CANAL ZONE

There was no mail from Jamaica going North as final agreement between the Caribbean Airways Ltd., had not been settled, but it was hoped that this would be put right the following week. As the big plane left on its way to Cienfuegos-Miami it carried with it a large batch of First Flight covers from Canal Zone with a different cachet from that used to Jamaica. This cachet shows the outline, part of the U.S.A., Central and South America, and the islands of Jamaica, Haiti and Cuba, with the route that the plane flew from Canal Zone to Kingston-Kingston to Cienfuegos-Cienfuegos to Miami dotted out. The Cachet is in purple, measuring 46x62 mm. All covers, are backstamped, 5th December 1930.

On the morning of the 10th December 1930 there was quite a large gathering down at Greenwich Farm to see one of the Caribbean Airways Ltd, plane take the first air mail bag from Jamaica to Santiago. Cuba. His Excellency the Governor made a short speech and handed the bag over to Captain Holland who was in charge of the Moth plane, which sharply at 8.30 left its mooring and taxied a few hundred yards on the water before taking off. Accompanying Capt. Holland was a reporter from the Gleaner Co., who gave a detailed account of the passage to and from Santiago a few days later in the local press.

On the trip up to Santiago heavy winds were encountered, hereby causing the journey to be nearly three hours.

The air mail carried was officially stated to be 15 lbs which was not cacheted. These envelopes may or may not have been backstamped in Santiago, but up to the present time, I have not been fortunate enough to find one of these covers, which would be extremely rare and most valuable.

On the return flight there was no mail carried and the plane landed on the 11th a little after 10.30 in the morning.



JAMAICA - MIAMI

Later on the morning of the 10th December, 1930 the big P.A.A. plane was back again in Kingston, this time receiving from the G.P.O. a small bag of mail from the Canal Zone.

At the G.P.O. there had been no cachet made for this First Flight between Kingston and Canal Zone, so the stamp made for Jamaica to Miami, U.S.A., was put into use, after the words "Miami U.S.A." was obliterated and "Canal Zone" inserted, thus reading "AIR MAIL-First Flight to Canal Zone," and showing the outline of the Island of Jamaica (As Photo).

These First Flight Envelopes from Jamaica to Canal Zone are not easily found; all envelopes are backstamped "CRISTOBAL Dec. 11, 9.30 a.m.-C. Zone."

On the north flight which arrived in the afternoon in Kingston, a large First Flight was taken from Jamaica-Miami, all the Covers in Jamaica first being stamped at the G.P.O. with a round cachet showing the outline of the Island of Jamaica in the middle of the circle with the words "AIR MAIL-First Flight, Jamaica to Miami, U.S.A."

Covers were not backstamped in Miami, as this was done away with the year previously

(To be Continued)

What Can A Society Give?

(Reproduced by kind permission of "Philately from Australia")

By F. A. Ladbury

I have been asked, as President of the Publishing Society, to write a few words which may help readers the better to appreciate the reasons for the Society's taking this step into the field of publication; a step which has made and will continue to make further demands upon the time and energies of our Council members for which their only reward can be that which comes to all from a job worth doing, done well! !

Why do we have Philatelic Societies? Why are busy men prepared to give up precious leisure hours to their conduct and direction? What is their contribution to the hobby and to collectors?

I believe a Society's activities should be of a three-fold nature:-

- a) Educational.
- b) Functional; provision of services to members,
- c) Altruistic; contributions to philately in general.

Let us consider our own philatelic beginnings. We started to collect stamps, perhaps, as we had collected birds' eggs, match boxes or cigarette cards. Aunt Annie bought us our first small album. We stuck in everything that came along that looked like a stamp. (I'm afraid most don't get beyond this stage). Then a kind friend introduced us to Old Bert, a philatelist. (All these references, as far as living are concerned, are, of course, "purely coincidental"). We were invited to inspect his collection of "Pacific Islands" or was it "Commonwealth?" Our education had begun. For from the intelligent study of good collections we learned:

- a) What to collect-the infinite possibilities for novelty, individuality and self expression.
- b) How to set up our stamps to advantage, so that they tell their own story and in the process, reveal much of their owner's character (not all of it good!).
- c) How to write up our collections-so that the stamp and not the calligraphy holds the attention and retains the interest.

This, therefore, would seem to be the first function of a Society; that it provides first-class displays, and as a corollary, first lectures by experts in their subjects. For there are some aspects of philately, particularly in our first approach to the technicalities of printing and papers, that can best be covered only by the spoken word and the blackboard. Our own "Course in Philately," given some years ago in connection with the inauguration of our "Stamp Centre." was, I believe, a classic example.

With the stimulus given by these displays, our young collector is now beginning to specialise. Access to the best literature in his field of choice is now essential, if he is to continue to progress. A library and the more serious periodicals carry on where the catalogue and the stamp newspaper leave off, Granted that a Society can spend a lot of money on a library which, if the library is not fully availed of; may be considered money wasted. But no time spent on reading good philatelic literature will ever be found to be wasted by the philatelist. Knowledge still pays the greatest dividends, both in enhanced interest and financial economy.

I have laid particular emphasis on the educational side of a Society's activities because I believe that only thus can we hold the interest of intelligent collectors, collecting as a hobby and not as a speculation.

The services a Society may render to its members are legion. opportunities for fellowship (a permanent home is a great help here); opportunities for the exchange and disposal to fellow members of that surplus material we all acquire so quickly; provision of a quartz lamp by which our cleaned and repaired stamps are shown up in the sickening nakedness, or with which may be added still another "last word" (Heaven forbid!-Ed.) to the classification of our "Penny Reds" by shades; Deceased Estates' Committees so that our widows, and heirs may at least get something back from the money we have lavished on our hobby.

Lastly, a Society may make some contribution to the hobby in general. Of course, it may not: There are three, I think of these altruistic activities. The sponsorship of periodicals such as this; the sponsorship of handbooks such as our sister Society in South Australia has recently published; and the organisation of exhibitions such as A.N.P.E.X. 1950. These activities are all to help the other

fellow or to promote the financial risk taken or work done. We do these things simply because we recognise that the hobby has made its contribution to us of interest and happiness and we want to see the hobby fostered and encouraged.

Finally, we want to see more real philatelists-men interested in the stamp as such and not in what its value may be tomorrow.

Note Re 1st Flight Canal Zone (Panama) To Jamaica

On the first flight from Canal Zone to Jamaica, a small amount of covers from Panama were taken along, each of these covers had a separate cachet which was 32 by 30 mm, and with the following words in five lines. "PRIMER VUELO - AGENCIA POSTAL - COLON Republica de Panama - para - KINGSTON, Jamaica".

In the top left hand corner of the oblong there is a design showing an aeroplane, envelopes are postmarked in the Republica de Panama on the 2nd of December, 1930, arriving in Jamaica on the following day, and which bears the stamp "First flight-inauguration-air mail service - Jamaica, B.W.I," on the back of each envelope.

Jamaica Philatavelogue

From Port Royal Across Jamaica To Montego Bay (Part 2)

By J. M. Nethersole

SPANISH TOWN had been the Spanish Capital-the second such, after the abandonment of the first at SEVILLA NUEVA on the North Coast, and had been founded by Diego Columbus and named ST. JAGO de la VEGA.

Today, SPANISH TOWN has fallen on evil days, ramshackle and dingy, its old mansions vanished or in utter ruin, the whole Town being now, in the main, one huge and horrible, dirty "Barracks" for the casual manual labour employed on the surrounding cane and banana plantations. Truly, one might write "Ichabod" on its gates-if it had gates.

Our first Philatelic "contact" is the Anglican Church at the Eastern end. This is dedicated to St. Katherine and was originally the Spanish Red Cross Church of St. Peter. The tower and the western aspect of the Cathedral are to be seen on the 4d value of the 1919-29 Pictorial Issues.



Next we come to the (Georgian) SQUARE IN SPANISH TOWN -an undoubtedly magnificent architectural achievement and said to be the finest example in the New World. On all four sides are massive buildings so perfectly proportioned in relation with each other and with the measurements of the Square that the sightseer completely fails to appreciate the true dimensions.

Three sides of the square have been reproduced on Jamaica stamps.

On the North side is old King's House, the former residence of the Governors, completed in 1762 at a cost of £22,000 sterling the domestic discomforts of the building have been related for us by Lady Nugent in her "Journal;" the author was the wife of the Governor who held office in Jamaica 1801-1805. To universal regret, King's House was entirely destroyed by fire from an electrical short-circuit in 1925, only the facade now remains of what Monk Lewis called "A large clumsy-looking brick building."

On the East of the square is the old Armoury-called the "Guard House" by Lady Nugent, then housing the Colonial Archives and the Island Record Office-at the base of this we see the RODNEY MEMORIAL, the work of Bacon, erected to honour the famous Admiral whose naval victory in 1781 assured, British supremacy in the Caribbean for many years. The Memorial appears on the 2/- value of the 1919-29 Pictorial Issues. The rare, unissued 6d value of the same series views the square from the Western side, and shows the Armoury, Old King's House and the Rodney Memorial.



The old "House of Assembly" graces the South side of the Square-The Assembly was first constituted in 1663 and held its first meeting on the twentieth of January that same year. The upper story of the building is now used for the Beckford and Smith's School, while Government offices occupy the Ground Floor. The building is reproduced on the 4½d value of the New Constitution Issue of 1944.

On the West of the Square Stands the Court House Building, in which are also the offices of the Parochial Board for the Parish.

Naturally, considering its history, many pre-adhesive marks of Spanish Town exist, a Post Office is recorded there in the pre 1780 list of those instituted by Postmaster Edward Dismore.

SPANISH TOWN used two types of Obliterator A 56.

From SPANISH TOWN, with its wealth of Postal History associations we travel North, our next Post Office being BOG WALK - The old , English name for this spot is "Sixteen Mile Walk," and, indeed, the road which we have traversed hither from SPANISH TOWN, along the course of the Rio Cobre, is today called "THE WALKS ROAD"-Cundall, in his pamphlet "Place Names of Jamaica" rejects the derivation of the name as being from the Spanish "Boca del Agua" suggesting, in its place, that it comes from two Arawak words, "Bo" meaning "House" or "Territory" and "Cagua" the Arawak name for the Rio Cobre,

BOG WALK Post Office was opened on July 1st, 1890-the Temporary Date Stamp is known, of the circular type numbered 7.

Next in our pilgrimage we come to LINSTEAD - The First post-office here or hereabouts was one of Mr. Dismore's early creations of the pre-1780 class and was then sited at BAILLIE'S TAVERN wherever that may have been. Later, in Obliterator times, the Office was called RODNEY HALL, LINSTEAD is its last and present name.

In 1805 it was at LINSTEAD, in the Episcopal Church, that the Island Records were placed for safety when there appeared to be imminent danger of invasion by the French.

LINSTEAD, or rather RODNEY HALL, used Obliterator A 71 down to 1869 and thereafter A 72.

A bare half mile beyond LINSTEAD, just where the Railway line crossed the road, we slip by one of the odd Jamaica place names, a less than-village bearing the picturesque appellation of "TIME AND PATIENCE," after which we go along a curvy, gradually rising road and arrive at EWARTON-History doth not record the origin of this name but considering the era in which it probably grew into existence, it is not unreasonable to hazard a desire to honour the G.O.M. of Victorian times:

EWARTON was, till 1947, the terminus of a branch line of the Jamaica Government Railway, but, in that year, following the recommendations of an expert, Mr. Rooke, this section of the Railway was discontinued, at any rate reduced to a mere trolley service.

EWARTON Post Office is of long standing, being an Obliterator station, using A 38 (1859-62) and thereafter 196.

From EWARTON, at the very foot of Mount Diablo, we now test the worth of our car on hills: we twist and turn up and around the hundred (by actual count) MAJOR curves of the four-mile climb up its slope; just short of the summit (1,800 feet up) we see the boundary post between the Parishes of St. Catherine and that which we now enter, St. Ann. For a long time it was thought that this parish gets its name from that of Anne, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon and wife of James II, but latterly it seems to have been established that the name existed much earlier, from Spanish times.

The Northern slope of the hill is not as difficult as that we have just negotiated and some two or three miles from the top we come to the little Postal Agency of FAITHS PEN, opened May 30th 1940 and enjoying the philatelic distinction of having used two Different types of Temporary Date Stamps before it received its steel one in 1942, this distinction is shared with LINTON PARK, CEDAR VALLEY, BONNY GATE, MUNRO COLLEGE & BLACKSTONEDGE.

Three or four miles further on we come to yet another of the really old Jamaica Post Offices, MONEAGUE-perhaps the BLACKHEATH of the Dismore creations of pre-1780. But there is today a small property of that name, about two miles North, on the way to Claremont, and certainly there were taverns at both places for Monk Lewis in his "Journal" records stopping at Blackheath

Tavern in mistake for that of Moneague, with this result:-"This most miserable of all Inns that even entrapped an unwary traveller . . . there was literally nothing to be procured for love or money. . ." Cundall says that the name is ARAWAK, MONEQUE, OR MONESCA SAVANNAH - i.e. Savannah of the Monkeys.

MONEAGUE used Obliterators A 56 from 1859-62 and then A 55.

So far forty two miles travelled from KINGSTON and we sigh for the days of old, when the Moneague Hotel would have provided the liquid of our choice to cool parched throats, but, alas, in 1943 the Hotel

went out of business, and with its rolling commons (the ex-golf links) is now in the hands of the Military, used as a Training Centre.

(Recently in 1949, the Military authorities give up the area, and once again there is a Moneague Hotel).

Once more to the wheel, and but for a keen look-out we would have failed to detect LYDFORD, another little Postal Agency this lies in the village of GOLDEN GROVE, a name already long in use for a post office, so this creation was named after an adjoining property. The other GOLDEN GROVE is a busy Post Office in St. Thomas Parish.

LYDFORD Post Office was opened on July 16, 1939.

At this point, a work of explanation-POSTAL AGENCIES are of post-1938 creation; they are part-time offices, open to the public only at certain hours of the day and for Postal Services only --no telecommunication facilities.

From LYDFORD we wind our way through pastoral country (a cattle-rearing Parish this) and seven miles on we reach CLAREMONT - another long-established station, since 1851 at least, using Obliterator A 34.

CLAREMONT'S earlier name was "FINGER POST."

From MONEAGUE, through CLAREMONT, and for about four miles further on, we have travelled along the crest of a ridge, but at a village rejoicing in the unlovely name of HIGGIN TOWN the road dips sharply downwards for six miles to the sea. Half way down we come to the small office of LIME HALL, opened July 19th, 1894. The Temporary Date Stamp of LIME HALL is well known in type 8 of Nicholson's pamphlet.

At the end of the descent we have crossed the Island from South to North and meet the North Coast road at ST. ANN'S BAY, the SANTA GLORIA of Columbus. Originally, the Post Office here was itself called ST. ANNE the "BAY" seems to have been added later.

ST. ANN'S BAY post office was one of the earliest, and is of Dismore's early institutions, dating from before 1780-and, accordingly, very early pre-adhesive strikes and Ship Letters are known. the Obliterator used was A 73.

Almost opposite the Post Office is the Baptist Church-During and for some time after the Emancipation upheavals, the Dissenting Ministers here performed their duties not entirely free from personal danger, as it is authentic that certain of the die-hard plantocracy resenting the part played in the emancipation of the slaves by the nonconformists, were wont from the hills behind the Church, to snipe at the officiating clergy.

Bridges, another recorder of early Jamaica times was the Rector for St. Anne Parish in those days, a bitter foe of the Dissenters and a staunch and active supporter of the very militant Colonial Church Union, to whom the name Dissenters (particularly the Baptists) was anathema, to the extent of burning down Wesleyan and Baptist chapels in St. Ann.

With eighty miles of our journey now completed, we feel that we have earned our lunch, and at the Windsor Hotel, on the Eastern edge of the Town, we find all that we could wish for to that end. After a due period of reflection, for the digestion's sake, and with a sigh as we consider the miles still to travel, we take to the road again.

At the Hotel gate, we remember the claims of the vignettes of the 2d values of the issues of 1934 and of the current George VI, and about a mile or so east of the Hotel, we turn (by permission) into the gates of DRAX HALL ESTATE, an extensive cattle coconut and pimento property. Through the "Worlds Yard," two or three gates, and we reach the sea, at a lovely little cove known as "COLUMBUS COVE." Here we may stroke, as if old friends, the very three coconut trees depicted in the foreground on the left of the stamps in question, This cove on the old maps is shown as "Don Christopher's Cove" where it was thought that Columbus stranded his last two remaining ships on his fourth and final voyage to the West Indies in 1502-as we still see later, better opinion discards this account.

From the sea coast we can see, further to the East, OCHO RIOS, or CHEIREIAS, the "Bay of the Waterfalls" and on the hill above this town SHAW PARK, where there is now a modern Luxury Hotel, much in favour with overseas tourists. It was at SHAW PARK that Don Arnold Ysassi, the last of the Spanish Governors of Jamaica had his camp in 1658. Ysassi had made a landing, in force, in that year, three years after the Island had been surrendered to Penn and Venables. The re-invader had built a fort at Rio Nuevo some miles to the East of OCHO RIOS but his troops were attacked by Col. D'Oyley, at the time the (acting) Military Governor of the Island, and Ysassi was forced to retire along

the road leading West; he embarked at a point which we will soon reach on our Journey, some ten miles west of ST. ANN'S BAY.

We pass again through ST. ANN'S BAY and immediately beyond the Western edge of the town the Main Road runs through SEVILLE ESTATE. Here was the site of the first Spanish Capital of the Island, SEVILLA NUEVA or SEVILLA DIORO.

The Town had been founded in 1509 by Juan Esquivel, who had been sent out by Diego Columbus, son of Christopher, and "Viceroy of the New World" after the death of his father in 1506. Sevilla Nueva was no temporary settlement, but an extensive and complete Town, containing a Monastery, a Cathedral, Palaces and a Theatre. The amazing feature is that at the present day there remains scarcely a stone above ground as evidence of the existence of such a place; occasionally Spanish tiles or bits of masonry are turned up by the plough or a labourer's fork, while excavation on a small scale exhumed some fine carvings, such as have been found, are now in the Institute of Jamaica. A little further on is the village of PRIORY where are the ruins of a one time church; this may have been at first, Spanish in origin, certainly it was at one time the Parish Church of St. Ann but now all that is left is part of the walls and several tombstones-which are English.

It seems almost incredible that a town of this size could have so completely vanished. Its destruction is attributed by some to the adverse attentions of the French filibusters who operated with verve in this part of the Caribbean.

Columbus Cove further east, it will be remembered, is discounted as being the landing place of Columbus on his last journey to these waters, and it is now thought, from data available from the diary of Columbus' son Ferdinand, who accompanied him on this voyage, that this last landing was here in Priory Bay. For instance, Ferdinand mentions the quantities of seaweed to be seen at the landing point-after heavy weather in the North-East, great mats of weeds: float into St. Ann's Bay and into Priory Bay to the West, but never into Columbus Cove. It may be, of course, that the currents were different then.

Some two or three miles west of this point we come to our next Post Office, at LAUGHLANDS, a Welsh name, situated at the boundary between the Richmond Sugar Estate and another one with yet another Welsh name, LLANDOVERY. This name LAUGHLANDS was bestowed on his new home by one of the early settlers, Hulbe, who thus kept alive the memory of his association with the Principality.

LAUGHLANDS Office dates from 1884, was apparently closed at some time after that for it was reopened in 1918, teste the Temporary Date Stamp of that year.

Half a mile further on we turn in to Llandovery Estate itself - this by the way, produces a Rum of an especial flavour, much in demand by local connoisseurs; "T.T. Llandovery" or T.T.L. as it is known, is one of the very few rums acceptable to the educated palate in unblended condition,

The Llandovery River runs through the Estate, and just behind the overseer's house we see the Llandovery Falls, depicted on the Id stamps of 1900 to 1901.

This bedspread with the Welsh name as its detractors termed the production. The falls today do not present the same appearance as they did when Dr. Johnstone took the photograph from which the vignette was reproduced; it is said that the earthquake of 1907 altered the configuration of the upper shelf.

The "Drop" is quite a short one, not more than 12 feet at most, so that will dispose of the Spanish-villain-disdainful-Indian-maid-legend which, in common with all precipitous loci, seems to attend this waterfall.

From the deep and sizeable pool at the foot of the fall the narrator has taken many a fine river-mullet, ½ lb. up to 1½ lbs. grand fighters on fine tackle.

B.W.I. COMMEMORATIVE SETS

MINT AND USED

Name	Coronation Issue	Peace Set		Silver Weddings		U.P.U	Set
	Mint						
Antigua	1/-	8d M.	9d U.	10/- M.	10/6 U.	2/4 M	2/9 U
Bahamas	1/-	8d M.	9d U.	40/- M.	42/6 U.	2/4 M	2/9 U
Barbados	1/-	8d M.	9d U.	10/- M.	10/6 U.	2/2 M	2/8 U
Bermuda	1/-	8d M.	9d U.	-	40/- U.	2/4 M	2/9 U
B.G.	1/2	8d M.	10d U.	-	25/- U.	2/4 M	2/9 U
B.H.	1/3	8d M.	-	-	-	4/- M	4/6 U
Cayman	1/-	8d M.	9d U.	20/- M.	22/6 U.	2/4 M	2/9 U
Dominica	1/-	8d M.	9d U.	-	25/- U.	2/4 M	2/9 U
Grenada	1/-	8d M.	9d U.	-	-	2/4 M	2/9 U
Jamaica	1/-	8d M.	9d U.	40/- M.	42/- U.	1/2 M	1/4 U
Leeward Isl	1/-	8d M.	9d U.	10/- M.	10/6 U.	2/4 M	2/9 U
Montserrat	1/-	8d M.	9d U.	10/- M.	10/6 U.	2/4 M	2/9 U
St. Kitts	1/-	8d M.	9d U.	10/- M.	10/6 U.	2/4 M	2/9 U
St. Lucia	1/-	8d M.	9d U.		45/- U.	2/4 M	2/9 U
St. Vincent	1/-	8d M.	-		-	2/4 M	2/9 U
Trinidad	1/-	8d M.	9d U.	45/- M.	47/6 U.	2/4 M	2/9 U
Turks	1/-	8d M.	9d U.		25/- U.	2/4 M	2/9 U
Virgin Isl	1/-	8d M.	9d U.	37/6	-	2/4 M	2/9 U

Blocks Pro rata where Possible

E. F. AGUILAR

P.O. BOX 406

KINGSTON

JAMAICA

NOW ON SALE

**THE
PHILATELIC HANDBOOK of JAMAICA**

Listing all the Postage Stamps of the Island,
with their perforation and colour changes, errors and
Plate Setting. The specimen and Temporary
Datestamps have been listed with the latest
information on types, issues and dates.

If you collect Jamaica Stamps or Postal History
you will require this book, **SO ORDER YOUR**

COPY NOW

PRICE 20/- Each - Half-Leather 30/-

FROM

Messrs. W. & S. STAMP Ltd.

309 OLD KENT ROAD - LONDON S.W.1
OR DIRECT FROM

E. F. AGUILAR

P.O. BOX 406 KINGSTON JAMAICA, B.W.I.