

THE BRITISH WEST INDIAN PHILATELIST

EDITOR E. F. AGUILAR
P.O. BOX 406 - KINGSTON.

VOL. 3.

SEPTEMBER 1951

NO. 1.

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BRITISH WEST INDIAN PHILATELIST

ISSUED QUARTERLY

7/- YEARLY

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No. 1



Type 6 and 7

1/6

Items for the Specialist

Rubber Date Stamps of Jamaica, on cover or piece with the following Post Offices:—

DRESSIKIE—FROME both types — HADDO — COLE GATE
— NINE TURNS — TREASURE BEACH — SUNMERSET —
DIAS — PORTLAND COTTAGE — LYDFORD — JAMAICA
PHILATELIC SOCIETY EXHIBITION — ESSEX HALL —
WINDSOR FOREST—ESSEX HALL—BRAETON—SAMUEL
PROSPECT — ASHLEY — ABOUKIR — LEEDS — LOOK-
OUT — WHITEHORN — KINGS VALE — MAIN RIDGE —
TWEEDSIDE — BAILEY'S VALE — TOWER ISLE — DIS-
COVER BAY — Etc., Etc.

JAMAICA

Railway Postmarks (second type)

KINGSTON — MAGGOTTY — ANNOTTO BAY —DANKS
— TROJA — Etc.

Single Ring Post Marks

Squared Circle Post Marks

Double Ring Post Marks

Obliteration Numbers "AOI" to "B"

Prices on application.

E. F. AGUILAR

P.O. Box 406

Kingston, Jamaica

The BRITISH WEST INDIAN PHILATELIST

EDITOR E. F. AGUILAR

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NO. 1.

Editorial

Air Mail Stamps

For a number of years many of the Colonies in this Caribbean area have endeavoured to have their own air mail stamps but without any success. There is without any doubt, a great many hitches in a Colony having its own air stamp, one being that the rate of air postage changes so frequently which is due mainly to the exchange rate. Many Colonies such as Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras and Jamaica to name a few suggest the designs of certain values, as air stamps. For example Jamaica 9d was normally the air rate to America, which was reduced to 6d but increased to 8d due to the devaluation. The 9d stamp is hardly used nowadays.

Before 1951 the B.W.I. Airways Company, operated all their air routes throughout the West Indies at 2½d or 5c. Many of the smaller Islands still have this rate, but the bigger Islands such as Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamaica the rate has been increased to 6d or 12c.

There are quite a few factors governing an issue of a special air mail stamp, which would normally only make the stamp legal, for air letters, packages etc. but not for ordinary mail. This incidentally would cause quite a lot of talk, with the Colonial Government in England, who distributes the stamps on behalf of the Colonies. I am sure this has never yet been actually done in having an air stamp distributed for the Colonies. The Bahamas Government have been pressing recently very hard for an air mail set of stamps, and after due consideration. They have been allowed the values of 6d 10d 1/-, 2/6 and 5/-, and will use some of the designs of their last Tercentenary issue, but without the word air mail. The stamps will be bicoloured, and should be ready in about a year's time. The main factor of a postage stamp is that one can go to any Post Office, and buy a value or the values one wishes, and put same into use for any Postal service, which is without question a great convenience. Restricting an issue of stamps to air mail alone would I think not be very profitable, although all of the main mails today from Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica and Trinidad do go by air.

Later perhaps when the West Indian Islands Federate, this might come about.

News Here And There

Jamaica BOAC Takes Over From BWIA

As from the 1st of May B.O.A.C. took over operations of B.W.I.A. air route from Kingston to Miami. This Company is now flying the same schedule of five flights per week.

Jamaica – 1938 6d Flaw

A slight flaw in the 6d value can be found constantly. on the bottom left hand corner stamp in each pane of the line perforation, where the motor car along the road has an extended exhaust. The comb perforation does not have this variety.

British Guiana – 1934 12c Perf 13½

For a great number of years the 12c stamp for this Colony has been in a line perforation 12½. It is interesting to notice that copies recently received are of a perforation 13½ comb. Whether this is a new printing and available is not yet known.

Jamaica – 1952 Scout Jamboree Issue

The Boy Scout Jamboree is due to be held for the first time in the Caribbean on the 5th of March and until the 15th. Jamaica being the Island where all the Boy Scouts all over the world will assemble. There will be roughly 10,000 Boy Scouts attending, and two special stamps will be issued. Already the stamps have been made and forwarded to London. The values being 2d and 6d.

B.W.I. (Virgin / Barbados / St Lucia) – 1951 University Issue

The University item still difficult is Virgin Islands 12c which is the key stamp to the set, followed closely by Barbados and St. Lucia. The latter being to everyone's surprise. The full report of the figures will not be official for another 2-3 months, although a good indication is that the College will not get what they expected.

The Bug Bear Of The Tropics - "Rust" By E. F. Aguilar

There have been a number of articles written on the subject of "rust", so I will add my own to these! Having lived in the Island of Jamaica most my life, and collected stamps for nearly 25 years, I can safely say that unless a collector takes extreme care he will, without question find his collection being marked by rust spots in a year or two. I have a large number of albums which are of various makes, and have been trying to see just the type of paper that stands up best. Being a collector of mint stamps only, I find I have to be extremely careful of the type of album leaves used. I am glad to say that up to the present I have no complaints to make on the type now being tried out, namely the handmade variety.

I have heard it said that an unmounted album that has not been used will never collect rust. This I can definitely say is not so, as a new album imported out here early in 1939 was put away in a cardboard box and six years later, when taken out was found to have rust on a great number of the pages. The paper in this case was a better type machine made.

The rust which gets on the back of one's stamps particularly the mint, is actually fungoid or bacterial in nature. Therefore the type of album leaves one uses is of Primary importance. The vegetable matter in a leaf will, through lack of light, when locked up in a box or safe, provide conditions ideal for starting the bacteria in the vegetable matter of the paper working. As the growth of this bacteria takes place it appears to the naked eye as rust, usually attacking the back of the mint stamps first, or as I am inclined to believe, the gum, then later the paper itself. My Suggestions to collectors in the Tropics are:

(1) Collectors should mount their collections on the best possible type of handmade Paper. I have found that the interleaving, such as Jap tissue, or the ordinary type of interleaving is apt to pick up rust very much quicker than- the leaf itself. Machine made paper is not recommended at all, for deterioration in all cases I have seen is so rapid, as to make remounting every 3 or 4 years necessary.

(2) Pay regular attention to your albums going over them each week, or as often as possible. If one has valuable stamps it is worth that extra trouble. In the rainy season with the slightest bit of dampness that occurs, mould is likely to form on your albums, if not attended to. This "Mildew" is a fungoid, so conditions producing it might be ideal for growing rust too. Mildew is easily counteracted by the simple method of burning an electric bulb in your safe or cabinet - for a few hours to dry the atmosphere. Cedar cabinets are popular as this wood is believed to absorb moisture, and keep out termites or by certain chemical preparations which absorb moisture. In the dry season the opposite prevails, paper and stamps become brittle and the cabinet gets exceedingly warm. It should be aired regularly and kept clean and dust free.

There is a method of treating album leaves with Thymol, but I have no experience with this, nor have I heard of any collector who has had any great benefit from it.

There is a method of treating album leaves with Thymol, but I have no experience with this, nor have I heard of any collector who has had any great benefit from it. A good method of mounting, but which still has to be proven to keep stamps rust free, are the crystal strips for mounting individual stamps. It is only a matter of time to see whether this will be the answer. To my mind it could be if the stamps, and crystal are quite dust free when mounted. Unfortunately I have seen cases of shrinkage in the crystal which might have been produced by moisture. Still the effort of trying this method is worth while making and should it prove successful will undoubtedly be the finest way of keeping stamps in the Tropics. Consider the lack of wear and tear when remounting a page or examining a stamp by not having to hinge the actual stamp each time.

Black paper appears to stand up far longer than the usual machine made paper, so would definitely recommend this to those collectors who cannot meet the expense of the handmade variety.

I have not had long enough experience with this to say just how long it does last. But should the collector not like this mounting, cards cut to the size of the individual stamp from black paper and both mounted together in a white leafed album, can be very effective in appearance and possibly save your stamps considerably, when remounting is necessary. Bristol board too seems to stand up longer than most album leaves so could also be used for mounting individual stamps. I do not know just how long this paper does last in the Tropics, maybe some reader can say?

Damp atmosphere is the main reason American and Canadian stamps are not popular with collectors in the Tropics, as the type of gum used becomes moist and they stick to everything. The only suggestion here is to rub a mild Talcum powder (unscented) on the gum, this I have not yet heard of causing any great damage.

Discolouration may of course be caused by the type of gum used and not by rust, oxidation may occur, and unfortunately a warm damp atmosphere does sometimes change the colour of a stamp.

For a general summary, constant attention to one's collection is the only thing, and at the slightest sign of rust marks, the stamps should be immediately remounted. Use only the very best handmade paper, this should last at the least 10 years. With this care I maintain mint stamps can be collected in the Tropics, without losing all the freshness that stamps kept in the Tropics seem to lose, as compared to those kept in temperate climates.

Now should You still be interested in "RUST", here is an extract from "South African Philatelist" March 1942, that you will enjoy reading:

"So-called "rust" in stamps is our greatest enemy. It is also called "Brown mould", "Oxidation", "Foxing" etc. Actually it is fungoid or bacterial in nature.

Fibres of various kinds, all of vegetable origin are digested in PUIP with the aid of sodium oxide, sodium sulphite and sulphurous acid. The resulting mass in its crude state is called "cellulose". Bleaching is effected by various mixtures, such as calcium chloride and calcium hypochlorite; these produce chlorine, which, in turn, release oxygen. Acidity is neutralised by adding sodium sulphite or hyposulphite. The cellulose is loaded with china clay and at this stage colouring matter is added if desired. The fluid mass is passed under pressure through a strainer to remove such solids as exist, and then on to a mould that allows the liquid to drain off. The paper is then absorbent. It is then sized by treatment of the surface with a composition of gelatine and/or resin in solution. It is then dried under pressure. The gumming is done by applying dextrine, i.e. a dilute composition of starch and nitric acid. with or without hydrochloric acid, or oxalic acid.

Now these raw materials, vegetable fibres, wood Pulp and clay, all contain abundant bacteria, and the manner in which we keep our collections is liable to provide suitable conditions for their growth. Mechanical wood pulp, by reason of the unsaturated character of the product and high quantity of lignone, is liable to antoxidation and should be avoided. The most suitable type (it paper is one made from chemical wood pulp alone, preferably a bleached chemical pulp, made slightly acid with alum. All these remarks on paper refer to that used in the manufacture of stamp album leaves, hinges and even to covers of albums.

It is this vegetable composition of Papers which in conditions of moisture and lack of light permits bacterial growth. This growth is not at first visible to the naked eye, but usually appears as brown specks on the teeth of the perforations, gradually spreading, until it may cover the whole unprinted portion of the stamp, but very seldom attacking the printed portion. It has been said that it appears more on the gummed side of the stamp in mint stamps but as the growth takes place in the centre of the paper (that is under: the surface) it is a matter of visibility. Under the microscope the infection loses its colour, and the paper has a raised appearance.

There is a method of protecting stamps and paper against the "brown mould" infection, and THYMOL is the remedy.

For the treatment of album leaves melt thymol crystals into sheets of clean white blotting paper by using a hot iron. This impregnated blotting paper should then be interleaved between the album leaves, and book kept under pressure for a few days. This will sterilise the book, and there is no risk of damage to the stamp.

We can now deal with the most effective remedy for removing "brown mould" from used stamps, as the remedy when coming into contact with the gum of mint stamps, although taking out the "mould" or discolouration, also dissolves the gum. The remedy, CHLORAMINE T is very cheap and 2 grammes in 100 c.c. distilled water is of ample strength to clear the infection. In the case of very badly discoloured stamps two or more applications are necessary. The stamps can either be immersed in the solution or a small brush can be used. Chloramine T will affect chalk-surfaced stamps.

It has been established that stamps treated with the solution do not show a recurrence of the infection, and tests made have proved its efficiency over a period of some years, even with stamps kept in close proximity with others containing the mould."

Check List Of George VI Stamps - B.W.I.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIAN PHILATELIST lists for the first time a complete check list of George VI stamps with perforation and colour varieties, as well as any known imperfs. This listing has been made possible through my own general collection, and with the help of a number of collectors from the other Islands.

Starting with Antigua, their general George VI issue has had only slight changes in their original colour, and this set can be obtained without any difficulty. In the Bahamas one finds the old 2/- and 3/0 with a number of shaded centres while the paper of the first issue, and that of the 1938 issue has changed considerably. Barbados has numerous perforation changes and are now using their new dollar issue. Bermuda without question, is the most difficult of all the Colonies, with regards their higher values, and I doubt whether a complete check list can ever be made of this as there are so many various types of paper and shades of colouring, and one does get a little confused at times. I have in that listing only put in the most important items in each value.

British Guiana and British Honduras stamps are quite straight forward with British Guiana now having a number of perforation changes, as well as shades. This listing will continue in the next two issues of this magazine, as it was not found possible to have the whole check list in one magazine.

LISTING OF ALL B.W.I. STAMPS WITH ALL KNOWN VARIETIES AND CHANGES

BG - Brown gum, CG - Creamy gum, C - chalky paper, F - Fugitive ink., A - Aniline ink,
O - Ordinary paper (white) SBG – Streaky brown gum., WG - White gum.

Antigua

May 12, 1937 The Coronation Issue

Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. wmk. Multi. Script C. A. Perforation 11 x 11½

No.	1	1d	Carminé
No.	2	1½d	Yellow Brown
No.	3	2½d	Blue



Types	1	2
	3	4

15th November 1938. George VI issue
Recess by Waterlow & Sons Ltd.

Wmk. Multi Script C.A. Perforation 12½

No. 4	1	½d	Green Yellow Green
No. 5	2	1d a	Scarlet Carmine
No. 6	2	1½	Red Brown Chocolate
No. 7	1	2d	Grey Dove Grey
No. 8	2	2½d a	Ultramarine Deep Blue
No. 9	4	3d a	Orange on Cream Paper Yellow orange White Paper
No. 10	3	6d	Violet
No. 11	3	1/- a	Black & Brown Black & red brown
No. 12	4	2/6	Purple Dull Purple C G.
No. 13	3	5/-	Olive Green
No. 14	2	10/-	Magenta
No. 15	4	£1	Slate Green

Nov. 1st 1946, Peace Issue

Recess De La Rue & Co. Wmk. Multi. Script C.A. Perforation 13¾ x 14

No. 16	5	1½d	Brown
No. 17	5	3d	Red Orange



Type 5

3rd January 1949 Royal Silver Wedding

Low value Photo Waterlow & Sons Ltd. Perforation 14 x 15 High Value, Recess Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Perf. 11½ x 11 Wmk. Multi. Script C.A.

No. 18	6	2½d	Ultramarine
No. 19	7	5/-	Grey Olive

10th October 1949. The 75th Anniv. of Universal Postal Union

Wmk. Multi. Script C.A. Recess No. 8 & 11 by Waterlow, Perforation 11 x 11½. Nos. 10 & 11 Recess Bradbury Wilkinson & Sons Ltd., Perforation 13½x 14.

No. 20	8	2½ d	Ultramarine
No. 21	9	3d	Orange
No. 22	10	6d	Violet
No. 23	11	1/-	Red-Brown



Types 8—11

16 February 1951 University College of the West Indies.

Design 3c (Arms of the College) 12c Portrait of Princess Alice (Chancellor)

No. 24	3c	Black & Brown
No. 25	12c	Black & Violet

Bahamas

1931

Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Wmk. Multi Script C.A. Perf. 14

No. 1	1	2/-	Black & Deep Green
		a	Brown - Black & Deep Blue
		b	Slate Purple & Blue
		c	Grey Black & Steel Blue
No. 2	1	3/-	Black & Green
		a	Brown - Black & Green
		b	Slate Purple & Green
		c	Brown Black & Blue Green
		d	Perf. 11¾ line



Type 1



Type 2

May 12 1937 The Coronation Issue

Design Printing, Paper & Wmk. same as Antigua, Perforation 14

No. 3		½d	Green
No. 4		1½d	Yellow Brown
No. 5		2½d	Blue

11 March 1938 George VI Issue

Printed By De La Rue & Co., Wmk. Mult. Script C.A. Perforation 14

No. 6	2	½d	Green
		a	Yellow Green
		b	Very Deep Green
No. 7	2	1d	Carmine
No. 8	2	1d	Grey
		a	Slate Grey
		b	Pearl Grey
No. 9	2	1½d	Red Brown
No. 10	2	2d	Grey
		a	Short "T" in "Two"
No. 11	2	2d	Scarlet

		a	Carmine
		b	Short "T" in Two
No. 12	2	2d	Green
No. 13	2	2½d	Blue
No. 14	2	2½d	Violet
No. 15	2	3d	Violet
No. 16	2	3d	Blue
		a	Pale Blue
No. 17	2	10d	Orange
		a	Yellow Orange
No. 18	2	1/-	Black & Carmine (c)
		a	Grey Black & Carmine - laid paper
		b	Brown Grey & Verimtin (c)
		c	Black & Rose
No. 19	2	5/-	Lilac & Blue (C)
		a	Deep Purple & Blue 0
		b	Purple & Blue
		c	Reddish Purple & Deep Blue C & 0
No. 20	2	£1	Green & Black B.G. C
		a	Apple Green & Black O.W.G.
		b	Blue Green & Black 0

1 July 1938 Pictorial Designs

Printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd., Wmk. Multi. Script C.A. Perforation 12½

No. 21	SEA GARDEN NASSAU	4d	Light Blue & Orange
		a	Blue & Yellow Orange
		b	Light Blue & Red Orange
No. 22	FORT CHARLOTT	6d	Olive Green & Light Blue
		a	Olive Green & Dull Blue
No. 23	FLAMINGOES IN FLIGHT	8d	Ultramarine & Scarlet

28th November 1940 2½d Stamp No. 13 Surcharged 3d.

No. 24	3	3d on 2½d	Blue
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Slightly
Enlarged

Types 3

No. 25	4	½d	Green ,
		a	stop in "U" of "COLUMBUS"
		b	stop in "S" of "COLUMBUS"
		C	overprint double

No. 26	4	1d	Grey "U" of "COLUMBUS"
		a	stop in
		b	stop in "S" of "COLUMBUS"
No. 27	4	1½d	Red Brown
		a	stop in "U" of "COLUMBUS"
		b	stop in "S" of "COLUMBUS"
No. 28	4	2d	Scarlet
		a	stop in "U" of "COLUMBUS"
		b	stop in "S" of "COLUMBUS"
No. 29	4	2id	Blue
		a	stop in "U" of "COLUMBUS"
		b	stop in "S" of "COLUMBUS"
No. 30	4	2½d	Blue
		a	stop in "U" of "COLUMBUS"
		b	stop in "S" of "COLUMBUS"
No. 31	4	3d	Blue
		a	stop in "U" of "COLUMBUS"
		b	stop in "S" of "COLUMBUS"
No. 32	4	4d	Light Blue & Red Orange
		a	stop in "U," of "COLUMBUS"
		b	broken "N" in "LANDFALL"
No. 33	4	6d	Olive Green & Light Blue
		a	stop in "U" of "COLUMBUS"
		b	broken "N" in "LANDFALU"
No. 34	4	8d	Ultramarine & Scarlet
		a	stop in "U" of "COLUMBUS"
		b	broken "N" in "LANDFALL"
		1/-	Black & Scarlet C O
No. 35	4	2/-	Black & Deep Blue
No. 36	4	a	full stop after "COLUMBUS"
No. 37	4	3/-	Black & Green
		a	slate purple & green
		b	full stop after "COLUMBUS"
No. 38	4	5/-	Purple & Blue C O
		a	stop in "U" of "COLUMBUS"
		b	stop in "S" of "COLUMBUS"
No. 39	4	£1	Black & Green C BG
		a	black & green O WG
		b	stop in "U" Of 4'COLUMBUS"
		c	stop in "S" of "COLUMBUSP"



Types 4

November 11, 1946 Peace Issue

Design, Printing Paper and Wmk. Same as Antigua No. 5 Perf. 13½ x 14.

No. 40	1½d	Brown
No. 41	3d	Blue

11 October 1948 Tercentenary of "Settlement of Islands of Eluethera"

Recess Canadian Bank Note Co., Perf. 12 No. Wmk.

Design depicting Sport, and Life in the Bahamas.

No. 42	Infant Welfare Clinic	½d	Green
No. 43	Agriculture	1d	Sage Green
No. 44	Sisal	1½d	Yellow
No. 45	Straw Work	2d	Scarlet
No. 46	Dairy Farm	2½d	Brown Lake
No. 47	Fishing Fleet	3d	Ultramarine
No. 48	Island Settlement	4d	Black
No. 49	Tuna Fishing	6d	Emerald Green
No. 50	Paradise Beach	8d	Violet
No. 51	Modern Hotels	10d	Carmine
No. 52	Yacht Racing	1/-	Sepia
No. 53	Water Sport Ski-ing	2/-	Magenta
No. 54	Shipbuilding	3/-	Blue
No. 55	Transportation	5/-	Mauve
No. 56	Sale Production	10/-	Gey
No. 57	Parliament Building	£1	Vermilion

1 December 1948 Royal Silver Wedding

Same as Antigua Nos 6

No. 58	1½d	Red Brown
No. 59	£1	Slate Green

10 October 1949 The U.P.U. issue

Same as Antigua Nos. 9-11.

No. 60	2½d	Violet
No. 61	3d	Indigo
No. 62	6d	Grey Blue
No. 63	1/-	Carmine.

Barbados

May 14 1937 The Coronation Issue

Recess, De La Rue & Co. Wmk. Multi. Script C.A. Perf. 13½ x 13 Badge of Colony.

No. 1	1d	Scarlet
No. 2	1½d	Yellow Brown
No. 3	2½d	Bright Blue

3rd January 1938 George VI Issue

Recess De La Rue & Co. Wmk. Multi. Script C.A. Perf. 131 x 13 Badge of Colony.

No. 4	½d	Green BG
	a	yellow green
	b	perf. 14 C G
	c	flaw in top right corner
No. 5	½d	Yellow Bistre
	a	deep buff
	b	flaw in top right corner
No. 6	1d	Scarlet
No. 7	1d	Blue Green
	a	perf. 14
No. 8	1½d	Orange
	a	red orange
	b	variety hair line between Sea Horse and sky
	c	perf. 14
No. 9	2d	Scarlet
No. 10	2d	Carmine
	a	Perf. 14
No. 11	2½d	Ultramarine B. G.
	a	pale ultramarine
	b	variety vertical line behind head of further Sea Horse
No. 12	3d	Brown
	a	chocolate
	b	perf. 14
No. 13	4d	Slate
	a	black
	b	perf. 14
	c	variety blurred mark of "Plumey" above Sea Horses Head.
No. 14	6d	Lilac B.G.
	a	pale lilac
No. 15	8d	Magenta, (a)
No. 16	1/-	Olive B.G
	a	olive brown
	b	pale olive brown
No. 17	2/6	Purple B G
	a	very bright purple
No. 18	5/-	Indigo

27 June 1939 Tercentenary of the General Assembly

Illustrating King Charles I George VI. Assembly Chamber & Mace.
Multi. Script C.A. Perf. 13½x14

No. 19	½d	Green
No. 20	1d	Scarlet
No. 21	1½d	Orange
No. 22	2½d	Ultramarine
No. 23	3d	Brown.

18 September 1949 Peace issue

Recess De La Rue & Co. Wmk. Multi. Script CA. Perf. 13½ x 14 Same design as Antigua No. 5.

No. 24	1½	Red Orange
	a	variety on two flags on stem of boat stamp No. 26 on sheet.
No. 25	3d	Brown
	a	tall mast.

21 April 1947 surcharge ONE PENNY on the 2d value No. 10
by the Barbados Advocate Co. and on Sale for 10 days. Perf. 14

No. 26	1d on 2d	Carmine
	a	perf. 13½ x 14
	b	broken "Y" in "PENNY" on stamp No. 6 first row
	c	both "N"'s broken on stamp of "PENNY"
	d	short "Y" in "PENNY" row 6 stamp no.2
	e	broken "O" in "ONE" Row 6 stamp No. 4
	f	short centre bar in "E" of "PENNY" row 7 stamp No. 4
	g	comma over "O" in "ONE" row 8 stamp No. 10

December 1st 1948 Royal Silver Wedding

Paper Printing Wmk and Perf. same as Antigua No. 6 & 7

No. 54	1½d	Red Brown
No. 55	£1	Slate Green

10th October 1949 U.P.U. Issue

Designs Printing, Paper, Wmk. Perforation same as Antigua Nos. 8 & 11

No. 56	2½d	Violet
No. 57	3d	Indigo
No. 58	6d	Grey Blue
No. 59	1/-	Carmine

May 1st 1950 Dollar Issue Design View of the Colony.

Printers Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Perf. 13¼ x 13½ for the 4c, 48c and \$1.20 others 11 x 11¾.

No. 60	1c	Dover Fort	Slate Indigo
No. 61	2c	Sugar Cane	Emerald Green
No. 62	3c	Public Buildings	Reddish Brown & Blue
No. 63	4c	Statue of Nelson	Green

No. 64	6c	Casting Net	Carmine
No. 65	8c	Intercolonial Schooner	Light Blue, Bright Blue & Purple- Brown
No. 66	12c	Flying Fish	Greenish Blue & Brown Olive
No. 67	24c	Old Main Gate Garrison	Scarlet & Black
No. 68	48c	The Cathedral	Violet
No. 69	60c	The Careenage	Green & Claret
No. 70	\$1.20	Man of Barbados & Wireless Mast	Carmine & Olive Green
No. 71	\$2.40	Arms of Barbados	Black

16th February 1951 The University College of the West Indies Set

Design Paper, Printing same as Antigua.

No. 72	3c		
No. 73	12c		

B. W. I.	Items Used			
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