

THE BRITISH WEST INDIAN PHILATELIST

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

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BRITISH WEST INDIAN PHILATELIST

ISSUED QUARTERLY

10/6 YEARLY

EDITOR E. F. AGUILAR

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VOL. 6

MARCH, 1955

No. 3



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KEEP IN TOUCH

WITH

- PHILATELY IN BRITAIN
- THE NEW ISSUES
- VARIETIES AND DISCOVERIES
- COLLECTORS AND CLUBS
- THE LATEST ARTICLES — TECHNICAL,
GENERAL AND THEMATIC
- PHILATELIC LITERATURE

STAMP COLLECTORS' FORTNIGHTLY

Edited by Arthur Blair

Assisted by W. B. Haworth, M.A.

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Stampsmanship

If you collect stamps for pleasure and relaxation the more you know the more curious you become — curious to know more about the dirty little piece of paper that someone living a century ago (and ten thousand miles away) licked in order to pay the postage on his letter home to Mother.

Justly your ego is flattered when your eye is practised and immediately tells you the difference between the litho and the typo, the unused and the "cleaned", the real mint and the regummed, the scarlet and the red, the genuine and the forgery.

Who made it, how was it made, what was it made for, who used it and where — are questions to which the enquiring collector wants to know the answers.

Some of these problems (and the answers) come to the notice of collectors for the first time when they read a volume of the Encyclopaedia or an auction catalogue that was written and published by **Robson Lowe Ltd., at 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.** where the gentle art of stampsmanship is a profession.

If you are selling a collection, the application of this art, which is the appreciation of all possible aspects of the hobby, can make a great deal of difference in the pleasure given to the buyer and the net result to the owner.

Editorial -- New Issue Policy

Readers of the B.W.I. Philatelist will remember that in the September edition 1953, there were three illustrations for the forthcoming designs of the new Queen Elizabeth set for Jamaica. Also a short description of most of the designs selected with the names of the artist. Since writing that article there have been many changes taking place.

The B.W.I. Philatelist has always endeavoured to publish designs as early as possible, which will give a greater interest in the stamp, resulting in better sales.

The Jamaica Tercentenary will be on sale on May 10, and as many readers have already read in the English Philatelic magazines, all these have interesting stories which this magazine hopes to publish at a later date. On several occasions requests have been made for the release of the detail script of these stamps without success. Yet the Crown Agents in London can release details of the set on December 1, 1954.

There has been established in Jamaica an Headquarters, where designs are prepared, before being sent on to London. At the present time, the new Queen Elizabeth issue for the Turks Island is being worked on, which should be a very interesting set, as the salt industry has not been illustrated.

A few of the suggestions put forward were:-

1. There should be a complete release of all new designs either in the-Colony or from the Crown Agents.
2. There should be established Headquarters where all B.W.I. DESIGNS can be prepared. (This more than likely will be Jamaica).
3. The Colonies should in all cases try and design their own stamps, and not have this done in London--we only have to look at the new Queens which have been issued to see many incorrect points, which if drawn and prepared in the W.I., there would be less chance of errors.
4. At the present time the Crown Agents distribute for and on behalf of the Colonies, which would be quite in order BUT London far too often will be selling a stamp which is not in the Colony, either (a) in a perforation change (b) shade or colour change.

To illustrate the unlimited power that the Crown Agents have, was seen in the University College issue. The fact remains that the stamps shipped to the Virgin Islands the 3c value was trans-shipped on the wrong 'plane, with the result that on the day of the issue, February 16, 1951, only the 12¢ was put on sale-London on the other hand had both values, and London dealers requiring used material, large shipments of the 3¢ value were flown to the Colony, only to find, that this stamp was not legal not having been gazetted in the Colony. This value did not come on sale for nearly six weeks, during this period London sold this value the whole time.

The B.W.I. Islands will be federated at not too long a date - and when this takes place the W.I. will certainly be handling their own stamps. These are but a few points, and suggestions raised-the question of POLICY - at present there is NONE, it is hoped that many of the points and suggestions made will be adopted, and a definite POLICY between the Colonies and the Crown Agents can be worked out.

News Here And There

British Caribbean Philatelic Society Display in Jamaica

JAMAICA. The British Caribbean Philatelic Society will be running a stamp display at the Institute of Jamaica as from the 9th of May until the 14th, when the main Jamaica items, along with Cayman and Turks Islands will be displayed, and also the outstanding collection of Mr. Herbert Macdonald's Olympic and Athletic stamps. There will also be shown a small display of Boy Scouts stamps from the very earliest. This will be accompanied by photographs and illustrations 26 frames or 600 pages. Arrangements are being made to have a small Post Office for mailing F.D.C's of the Tercentenary during this period, direct from the Institute, which will have a special postmark, and will be available to anyone visiting the display.

Jamaica – TRD Craighead

Collectors of Jamaica T.R.D. marks will certainly be interested to see Craighead mark, using the modern type of T.R.D. Up to the present time of writing we have not been able to obtain the reason for this.

BWISC

LONDON. Any reader having any notes for the B.W.I. Study Circle should send these direct to Mr. P. T. Saunders at the following address:

1 Wesley Court, Maiday Vale, London W 9, ENGLAND.

Trinidad Philatelic Society

The Committee of the Trinidad Philatelic Society is as follows:

- President R. M. Leotaud.
- Hon. Secretary F. S. Schuler.
- Hon. Asst. Secretary Miss E. Duprey.
- Hon. Treasurer R. M. Mantes de Oca.
- Committee Members. Johann Schwarz, Maurice Acanne.

B.W.I. Princess Margaret Visit

Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret will be visiting eight West Indian Colonies during February and early March. This is as follows:

- Trinidad February 1st. - 5th.
- Grenada February 6th - 7th.
- St. Vincent February 8th.
- Barbados February 9th. - 12th.
- Antigua February 14th - 15th.
- St. Kitts February 16th,
- Jamaica February 19th. - 24th.
- Bahamas February 26th.-March 2nd.

There will be a limited number of First Day Covers which will have the four lowest value stamps of each. Colony, commemorating the arrival of Princess Margaret. Collectors can write in and book a set of these if they require same.

St. Lucia – QEII Wmk St Edwards Crown

Collectors should keep a careful look out for the Edward crown in the new Queen Elizabeth stamps recently issued in this Colony, which can be found in all the low values up to the 15c.

Forgeries Of Jamaica: 1890 Provisional; Oblit A01

From time to time important items can be seen in different collections, and many collectors often have forgeries unknown to them. It is the intention of this magazine to run a number of the most dangerous forgeries on British West Indian Stamps, and it is only natural that the first series will be on Jamaica 1890 provisional issue Two Pence Half Penny. These forgeries were very kindly lent for photographing by Mr. G. W. Collett, collector of Jamaican stamps in England, which was originally compiled by Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson, in his collection which Mr. Collett got when it came up for auction.

BLOCK 1. A pair of stamps showing the genuine overprint at the bottom and with the forgery in between at the top, the postmark will be noted to be a single ring of a very large type of Half Way Tree which is known to exist in this type.

BLOCK 2. The obliterations of A 01 can be picked up from the letter "A" and the thin "O" and the side bars. Obliterator collectors of Jamaica with the early G.B. stamps will quickly recognise the forgery, as the genuine postmark is usually quite sharp.

The double surcharge on the 2½d. is an extremely dangerous piece of work as it has been done very carefully and the main tell-tale is the letter "C" in PENCE, this forgery is one of the most dangerous for the Island, and collectors are well advised to look through their 1890 provisional stamps and check on the overprints. These stamps were all surcharged by C. Vendryes of Kingston, and there were four settings done with a number of varieties and errors occurring, where quite a number of copies have been surcharged double even triple of which there can be only a small amount.



The Slogan Cancellations Of Jamaica

by Charles M. Gildart

The practice of obliterating postage stamps with various promotional cancellations is really not too modern. Many countries have used this effective advertising instrument for years.

Slogan cancellations of Jamaica have been mentioned in several publications. The late L. C. C. Nicholson in Chapter XIX, "Postmarks", of the 1928 handbook shows but one example (M.31) and mentions another. He stated that, "these are quite modern, and there have been two or three of them in various types."

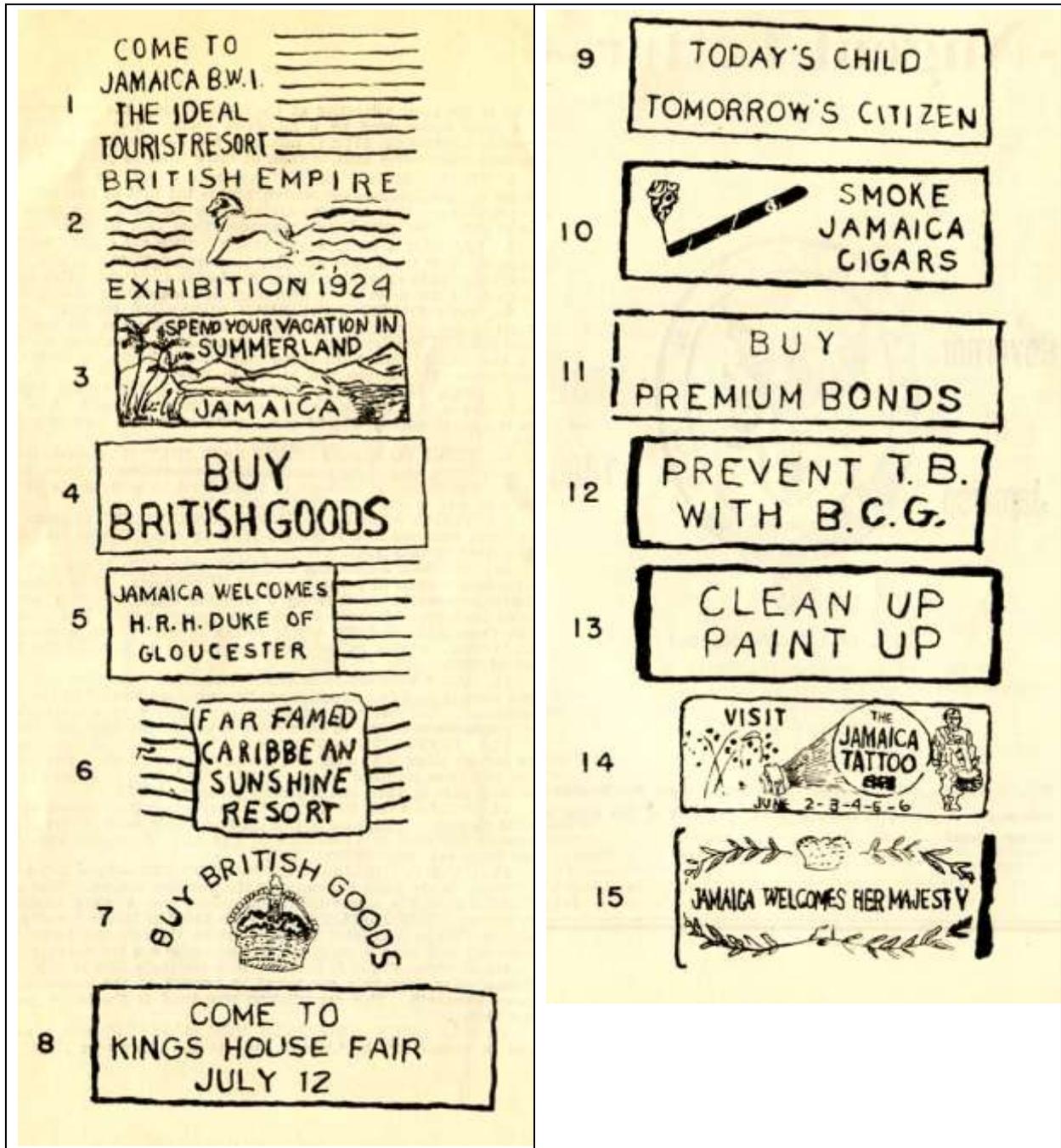
"The Jamaica Philatelist" of 1940 tells of two types. C. L. von Pohle in his article on "Jamaica Postal Markings" in the 1947 issue tells of five additional slogan postmarks not noted in previous editions.

Regarding the slogan cancellations of this colony, one fact is rather obvious - they can be classified in two general divisions. The "external" type, those publicizing the island and its products, is seldom found on mail addressed to another Jamaica Post Office. The "internal" type slogan, that promoting local projects, is infrequently found on foreign mail.

Except for the sixth of the following examples, all of the slogan postmarks listed below are found on mail out of the Kingston Post Office. In addition to the slogan, the usual small circular town and date detail is found to the left of the marking.

1. "COME TO JAMAICA B.W.I. THE IDEAL TOURIST RESORT", (External) is the first example. The slogan is in four lines, followed by eight straight lines. Including the lines, it measures 56 x 21 mm. It was used as early as May 1923.
2. "BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION 1924" (External) with the first two words in one line,, the last two in the lower line. The two phrases are separated by five wavy lines on each side of the British Lion. Its overall dimensions are 52 x 222 mm. It was used exclusively during the year 1924, from April to September.
3. "SPEND YOUR VACATION IN SUMMERLAND JAMAICA" (External) the most widely known of all Jamaica slogans. It has advertised the resort potential of the island world-wide and is the example Nicholson illustrated in the Handbook (M.31). The cancel is the most attractive of the slogans used, the words are in three lines surrounded by a mountain scene. The slogan is enclosed in a rectangle, 512 x 19 mm. and has been in use almost continuously since early 1927, a span of more than 28 years.
4. "BUY BRITISH GOODS" (Internal) was the first of the slogans for the Jamaica population, and is the first of two with the same wording. It is in large Gothic type enclosed in a rectangle 58 x 19 mm. The cancellation was used from 1931 to 1933.
5. "JAMAICA WELCOMES H.R.H. DUKE OF GLOUCESTER" (Internal) is in three lines enclosed in a rectangle 40 x 20 mm. with seven killer lines extending 8 mm further to the right. This seems to be one of the most uncommon slogans, used during March, 1935.
6. "FAR FAMED CARIBBEAN SUNSHINE RESORT" (External) is the only slogan cancellation found in use at the northern resort town of Montego Bay. The phrase is in four lines enclosed in a box 31 x 22 mm. with seven wavy lines, 8 mm. in length, on either side. This slogan was in use in 1939.
7. "BUY BRITISH GOODS" (Internal) is the second type of No. 4, and is in a one line arch, over the British Crown. The slogan is approximately 45 x 21 mm., quite attractive, and in use in 1940.
8. "COME TO KING'S HOUSE FAIR JULY 12" (Internal) was an advertising slogan to promote the event locally to raise funds for the war fund. It consists of three lines in a rectangle 60 x 20 mm. and was in use from May to July, 1944.
9. "TODAY'S CHILD TOMORROW'S CITIZEN" (Internal) in two lines, enclosed in a rectangle 1/2ORS 18 mm. It was used from April, 1946 to July 1947.
10. "SMOKE JAMAICA CIGARS" (External) is the only example of a slogan to promote one of its products. It is rather an attractive cancellation showing a smoking cigar, complete with a smoke trail, outer tobacco wrapper and paper band. The wording is in

three lines, and the whole slogan is enclosed in a rectangle 62 x 19 mm. It was in use from the middle of 1949 to the later part of 1952.



11. "BUY PREMIUM BONDS" (Internal) was used for quite some time in an effort to sell more "government bonds" to the local population. The two lines of words are enclosed' in a rectangle 66 x 172 mm. It is known to have been in use during 1950 and 1951.

12. "PREVENT TB WITH B.C.G." (Internal) is the first of two health slogans (unless No. 9 can be construed). The slogan is in two lines enclosed in a rectangle 39 x 172 mm. It was in use the later part of 1951, and the early months of 1952.

13. "CLEAN UP PAINT UP" (Internal) is the second of two health slogans. It consists of two lines of words. with letters .5 mm. in height enclosed in a rectangle 53 x 19 mm. Examples have been seen from Feb. 1952 to May, 1953.
14. "VISIT THE JAMAICA TATTOO 1953-June 2-3-4-5-6" (Internal) is the most elaborate of the Jamaica slogans. The word "VISIT" is in the upper-left hand corner above some exploding ' . skyrockets; "THE JAMAICA TATTOO 1953" is inside a circle, the light of a huge spotlight; to the extreme right is the figure of a drummer; underneath the spotlight and circle are the dates, "JUNE 2-3-4-5-6". The slogan is enclosed in a, rectangle 53 x 19 mm. The "Tattoo" was Jamaica's big event in honour of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth. This cancellation was used in the latter part of May 1953.
15. "JAMAICA WELCOMES HER MAJESTY" was a slogan used in honour of the Queen's visit to the Colony in 1953. The words are in one line; above and below are leaves and the imperial crown is directly in the centre of the upper leaves. The entire cancellation is enclosed in brackets and measures 53 x 20 mm. It was used the later part of November 1953.

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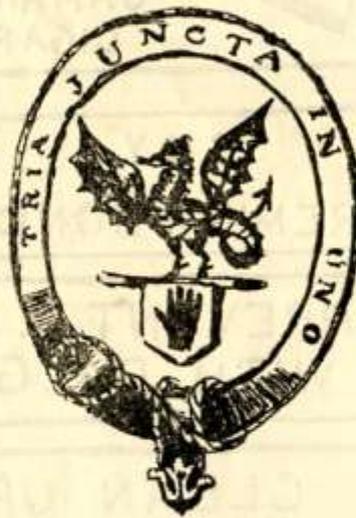
To

JAMAICA TURF CLUB

Cross Roads P.O. Jamaica

- Nugent Letters -

Governor
of
Jamaica



1801
—
1806

SEAL OF LT. GOV. NUGENT

From the Institute of Jamaica, 1500 letters from the Nugent file will go into these forthcoming articles. No part of this script may be reproduced.

General Nugent Letters

Introduction

George Nugent was born on June 10th, 1757. He was educated at Charterhouse School, London, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, his appointment of ensign to the 39th Foot was on the 5th July, 1773. After serving at Gibraltar, and on recruiting duty in England, he joined in September 1777, the Royal Fusiliers at New York as Lieutenant. He served in the expedition, up the Hudson, at the storming of the Forts of Montgomery and Clinton, also in Philadelphia. In April 1778, he was promoted Captain in the 57th Foot, and served in the Jerseys and Connecticut, and he must have met the family of his future wife, when she was but a child. He was made a Major in the 57th Foot in May 1782, and then Lieutenant Colonel of the 97th in the following year. He returned home, and served in the 13th Foot. In 1789 he was transferred to the 4th Dragoon Guards, and in 1790 as Captain and Lieutenant of the Coldstream Guards. From 1787 to 1789 he was Aide-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his kinsman, the first Marquis of Buckingham. In 1793 Nugent accompanied the Guards to Holland, and was present at the siege of Valenciennes, but when the army went into winter quarters he returned home, and, aided by the Buckingham family interest, raised a corps of six hundred rank and file at Buckingham and Aylesbury, of which he was appointed Colonel on the 18th November 1793. These Bucks Volunteers afterwards became the 85th Light Infantry and were as we read in the Journal stationed in Jamaica during his Governorship. He was next in command of his regiment in Ireland and in Walcheren. He then joined the Duke of York's army on the Weal, and was appointed to command that part of the Army. He returned home, and was appointed to the Irish staff. He was also made Captain, and Keeper of St. Mawes Castle, a post which his grandfather had tried in vain to obtain for his father in 1764.

From 1794 to 1800 he represented the borough of Buckingham in Parliament. He became Major General in May 1796, and commanded the Belfast district during the whole period, of the rebellion. On the 15th of November 1797, he married at Belfast, Maria, seventh daughter of Courtlaudt Skinner, formerly of New Jersey, then of Bristol, England. From July 1799 to March 1801, Nugent was Adjutant-General in Ireland, and represented Charleville in the last Irish Parliament.

On April 1st, 1801, he was appointed Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of Jamaica. On May 25th, 1801, he embarked on board the 36 Gun Frigate "Ambuscade" and first sighted Jamaica on the 28th of June.

Civil Administration Of Jamaica

The House of Assembly consisted during Nugent's Governorship of forty-three members, which were as follows:

Names of members

St. Catherine	Philip Redwood, E. P. Lyon, Wm. Mitchell.
Port Royal	Fairlie Christie, James Stewart, George Cuthbert.
Kingston	Eliphalet Fitch, John Jaques, Alexander Shaw.
St. Andrew	John Dawson, Thomas Kaylett.
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	Lewis Cuthbert, Robert Rose.
St. Dorothy	Wm. Jaskson, Robert Ogilvie.
St. John	William Thompson, John Quier.
Clarendon	John Henckell, Joseph Israell.
Vere	J. P. Edwards, Alexander Schaw.
St. Elizabeth	J. J. Swaby, H. Spooner.
Westmoreland	W. R. Johnson, C. Mitchell.
Hanover	Richard H. Reid, T. P. Thorpe.
St. Thomas-in-the-East	Simon Taylor, Kean Osbourne (Speaker).
St. James	John Mowatt, John Perry.
Trelawny	James Stewart, P. Smith.
St. Ann	Alexander Fullerton, James Henry.
St. Mary	Charles Grant, T. Murphy.
St. George	Henry Shirley, David Sheriff.
Portland	Charles Bryan, J. S. Minot.

St. David

Robert Talfer, William Kerr.

At this period the principal newspapers were "The Royal Gazette", "The St. Jago Gazette" both published in Spanish Town, and the "Cornwall Chronicle" in Montego Bay. They consisted largely of extracts from English papers and advertisements. There was also a Daily advertiser published in Kingston, and the Kingston Chronicle was started in 1805.

A survey of this Island was made by James Robertson, between 1800-1805 and maps engraved on a scale of one inch to the mile, at a cost of £7,500. At this period it must be remembered that the Jamaica £ was only worth 12/- sterling.

H.M. Ships stationed in Jamaica in 1801

- 1 Eighty-Sans Parcil.
- 2 Seventy-Four-Thunderer and Carnatic.
- 3 Sixty-Fours-Admiral de Vries, York and America. 1 Fifty-Four-Abergavenny.
- 1 Forty-Four-La Vengeance.
- 1 Forty-Two-La Seine.
- 1 Forty-Acosta.
- 4 Thirty-Sixes-Crescent, Nereide, Decade, Apollo.
- 7 Thirty-Twos-Amphion, Meleager, Lowestofte, Juno, Quebec, Retribution, Surprise.
- 1 Twenty-Eight-Circe.
- 1 Twenty-Four-La Legere.
- 1 Twenty-Two-Valage.
- 2 Twenties-La Prompte and Tisiphone.
- 2 Eighteens-Swallow and Bonelta.
- 6 Sixteens-Albicare, Echo, Merlin, Calypso, Dark, Rattler.
- 1 Twelve-Mosquito.
- 1 Hospital Ship-Winchester.

Forts in Jamaica in 1801 were:-

- Fort Charles at Port Royal.
- Fort Augusta at Apostles Battery, Kingston Harbour.
- Rock Fort at Kingston Harbour.
- Fort George at Port Antonio.
- Fort Charlotte at Lucea.
- Fort Balcarres at Trelawny. Montego Bay
- Fort at Montego Bay.
- Fort Haldane at St. Mary.
- Fort Lindsay at St. Thomas in the East.
- Fort Ramsay at St. Thomas in the East.
- Fort Dundas in Rio Bueno.
- Fort Clarence at St. Catherine.

Military Force

The Military force in Jamaica taken from the Jamaica Almanac for 1802, consisted of a staff, a hospital staff, detachments of the Royal Artillery, the Royal Dutch Artillery, the XX (of Jamaica) Light Dragoon, the 1st, 4th and 6th Battalions of the LX Foot. The 1st and 4th were made up of German Protestants, commanded by British Officers. The LXIX Foot, the LXXXIII Foot and II West Indian Regiment, in addition to the Island Militia and Artillery.

The Staff was as follows:

- His Excellency Major General Nugent-85th Regiment.
 - Aide de Camp and Military Secretary--Captain Walter Johnon-60th Regiment.
 - Deputy-Adjutant-General Major Charles Irvine 62nd Regiment.
 - Deputy-Quartermaster-General Lieut. Col. Charles McMindon-31st Regiment.
 - Acting Deputy Master General, Major Ed. Drummond--60th Regiment.
 - Assistant Deputy Master General, Cornet J. Nixon, 20th Dragoons .
 - Major of Brigade, Captain Augustus Gould-20th Dragoons.
 - Island Engineer, Captain William Fraser-60th Regiment.
 - Assistant, Captain James Lomax-60th Regiment.
 - Commissary-General, Matthew Atkinson Esq.
 - Deputy Commissary General, Wellwood Hyslop Esq.
 - Islands Barracks, Master General Augustus Gould Esq.
 - Second in Command, Major General George Churchill.
 - Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Coatquelvin.
 - Major of Brigade, Captain Hampden-6th West India Regiment.
-
- Cornet-British Agent for Commercial Affairs in St. Domingo. and B.H.
 - Douglas-British Commercial Commissioner in St. Domingo.
 - Duckworth-Naval Commander.
 - Atkinson-Treasury Whitehall.
 - Pelham-Home Secretary.
 - Hockesbury-Secretary of Foreign Affairs.
 - Herbert-Secretary of War.
 - St. Vincent-First 2nd of the Admiralty.
 - Addington-Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 - Liverpool-President of the Committee of Trade and Foreign Plantations.
 - Maitland-General.
 - Le Clerc-Commander in Chief San Domingo.
 - Roehanbean--
 - Sullivan--
 - Portland--
 - Parker-Admiral.
 - Antonio Gonzales Saravia-President of Guatemala.
 - Knox-Major General.
 - Wessalinas-General in Chief San Domingo.
 - Wm. Robinson--Commissary General of Stores and Provisions.
 - Costleargh-Viscount.
 - Waterhouse--
 - Robinson-Asst. Agent of Affairs of San. Domingo.
 - Fawkeren-Clerk of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations.

Brief Outline Of Affairs In The West Indies 1800-1805

War with France had been continuous since 1793, but long before 1801 British Naval supremacy had been established, not without losses. In command was Sir John Duckworth, whose name will be frequently mentioned. In 1801, there could be little fear of Jamaica from foreign aggression, other than to privateering. On, October 1st, 1801, preliminary articles of peace were signed in London. In 1802 these were ratified by the Peace of Amiens. England gave up many of her West Indian conquests, but her Naval strength remained.

There was a brief period of peace, - war with France was again started in 1803. Spain joined in by the end of 1804. Britain recapturing most of the conquests given up by the Peace terms of Amiens. In 1805, the French and Spanish Privateers gave quite some trouble. A very heavy blow to England was the loss of a convoy of fifteen ships, valued at five million sterling, which Villeneuve captured. Later Nelson chased Villeneuve out of the West Indies,

Trouble over St. Domingo was reported to a committee of the Jamaica Assembly in 1805. Haiti better known to the Spaniards as Hispaniola. Toussaint L'Ouverture was the leader in Haiti. A pure Negro born a slave, he made his way by character and ability to be ruler. He was able to obtain agricultural crops to one third of the best years of the French planters (about 83 million lbs. of coffee). He established freedom in worship, formed an efficient police force with the assistance of white men, forming laws and maintaining peace not only in Haiti but also nearly throughout San Domingo.

It was decreed that equal rights between whites and mulattos. The black (instigated probably by the mulattos) rebelled, but the rebellion was suppressed with the assistance from Jamaica, of Admral Affleck, and H.M.S. Blande and Daphne.

Next Issue-CAYMAN ISLANDS, 1802.

Jamaican Obliterators As I Have Found Them Part Three

By R. A. Gibson

Since my second article on the above subject, which was carried in the June 1954 B.W.I. Philatelist, I have had the pleasure of a visit from John Bucknor of Coral Gables, Fla. I obtained

- A 27 on the 3d Pine which was an addition to the composite check list,
- A 44 on the 2d Pine. A 45 on the 2d red CA,
- A 49 on a strip of four 1d Pines replacing a pair,
- A58, Type J on 3d Pine, which was the first Pine I had ever seen with this cancellation; all of which can be added to the obliterations I mentioned in the first two articles.
- A 60, Type H was used at Ocho Rios from 1859 to about 1876 and is not common on the Pines anal is very scarce on the CC's. It is known on all of the Pines and the 1d, 2d and 1/- CC, but I am short the 2d and 1/- Pine.
- A60, Type M is not known on the 3d and 1/- CC, but is known on all of the usual values of the CA's. However, none of my correspondents have it on any of the Key Plates.
- A61, which was out of use about 1872, is in my collection on all Pines. I also have a beautiful pair of 6d Pines on, cover to York, England, mailed at Old Harbour on May 9, 1867: each cancelled with a clear A61. This number is unknown on the 4d and 1/- CC and I have never obtained it on the 6d although Mr. Collett has it in his collection.
- A62 is a common cancellation and I have it on all Pines and CC's, all of the usual CA's, all Key Plate's; 2½d overprint and two Postal Fiscals. However, it does not show up on any of the Official's.
- A63 is a fine, clear number and is very scarce on the Pines and CC's. I have it on the 1d and 3d Pine which are the only values, on which this number is known used on the Pines. It is known on the 1d, 2d, and 4d CC's. This number is not too difficult to obtain on the CA's, and I have all of the usual values, including a pair of the ½d Also on my collection are the 1d and 2d Key Plates, two of the Official's, and a clear strike on the red Llandovery.
- A64 is a common obliterator on all issues, and I have it on all Pines including a strip of 3 of the 1d This number is not known on the 1/- CC, but I do have it on all the other values cancelled in black, and in addition have ten CC's cancelled in blue. However I have never seen the blue cancellation on the 4d and 1/- CC. My collection includes all of the usual CA's, and the scarcer 3d, Key Plates, Official's and Postal Fiscal's, and a cover bearing a 2d CA used at Port Antonio May 19, 1884.
- A65 is another clear number and is known on all Pines and CC's but I am still searching for the 4d CC, It shows up on all of the usual CA's, with the exception of the 2d red and the 2½d Key Plate, and can be found on Postal Fiscal's, but we have no record of this obliterator on the Official's. I have a Post Card mailed at Port Morant on Sept. 22, 1886 so cancelled.
- A66 is known on all Pines except the 4d although I am still searching for the 3d I do have this obliteration on all CC's, and all CA's, including the 2½d overprint with the exception of the 2½d and 2½d Key Plate. I have the 2d CC on cover used at Port Maria, March 30, 1883, a block of four of the 1d Official and other Official's, and Postal Fiscals.
- A67 does not show up on the check list on the 4d Pine and I have all of the other values in my collection. I also have it on all CC's, all the usual CA's, including the 2½d overprint and the 3d It is known on all Key Plate's, but I am short the 2d, and 2½d I do have this number on one Postal Fiscal and on a Post Card to Holland used at Port Royal on April 6, 1889, but there is no record of it on the Official's.
- A68 is in my collection on all Pines except the 4d but as Mr. Nicholson had this stamp in his collection, I still hope to obtain it some fine day. I have it on all CC's, except the 1/-, this including

- a pair of the 1d In addition I have this number on five CC's, cancelled in blue, all of the usual CA's, including the 3d and one Postal Fiscal.
- A69 is known on all Pines and I have them all but the 4d, including a strip of four of the 6d, each with a clear A69 strike. The ½d CC does not show up on the check list although I have numerous copies of all of the other values. Good clear cancellations of this number on the CA's and Key Plate's are much harder to obtain than on the Pine's and CC's.
- A70 is one of the rarest of the obliterations on the Pines and is very scarce on the CC's. It is known only on the 1d Pine and I have two fine copies. It is known on all the CC's, except the 4d and 1/-, and in twenty years I have obtained two copies of the ½d and one each of the 2d and 6d In addition I have 11; CA's, including a pair of the ½d and all three values of the Key Plate's. It is not known on the Official's and Postal Fiscal's.
- A71 is one of the easiest obliterations to obtain and I have all Pines, all CC's, including a pair of the 2d, all of the usual CA's including a strip of 3 of the 1d Key Plate, one Postal Fiscal and all four of the Official's and two covers. This obliterator became very badly worn with use during the last few years.
- A72 is one of the more difficult numbers to obtain, and while it is known on all Pines, I am still short the 3d and 4d values. No one on my check list shows the 6d and 1/- CC's, and in addition I am still looking for the 3d CC. This number shows up on all the usual CA's, but it is not known on the 2½d Key Plate, and as it is presumed out of use in 1890 it probably was never used on this value. Mr. Collett has it on one official but I do not.
- A73 is a very common number on all issued, and I have them all including a couple of early Postal Fiscal's, as well as the latter ones. Two of my nicest items are blocks of four of the 1d and 2d CC., and I also have two Official's and one cover. I am unable to say why but the 2½d Key Plate has never shown up on the check list.
- A74 is only known on the 1d and 4d Pine and I have two copies of the 1d and a beautiful 4d It is known on all of the CC's, with the exception of the 3d and 1/-, and although I do have eight CC's including a pair of the 1d, I am still short the 3d On the CA's it shows up on all of the usual values, and while Mr. Collett and myself do not have the 1d blue, Mr. Aguilar has this stamp in his collection. This is another number that fails to show up on the 22d Key Plate. This cancellation is rather fine lined, and often faint.
- A75, Type H was only in use for a short time in 1859 and 1860, and although this discussion is on the use of the obliterations on Jamaican stamps only; in this particular case I will deviate from the usual pattern and state that I have this on British 4d and also the 4d Pine.
- A75, Type L, shows in use in the latter part of 1862, and I have a 6d Pine with a Savannah-la-mar single ring town cancellation dated Aug. 7, 1862. In my collection are all of the Pines and also a cover mailed at Savannah-la-Mar, Oct. 5, 1865, bearing 1d and 2d Pines. I have all the CC's, and usual CA's, including a vertical strip of 3 of the 1d blue CA from the Col. Green collection. I have one Postal Fiscal, but the 2½d overprint, the 2½d Key Plate and none of the official's can be found on the composite check list.
- A76, Type H is known on all of the Pines, and all of the CC.'s with the exception of the 4d and 1/-. This cancellation became thick and heavy from use on the CC's.
- A76, Type O was in use about 1874 and is a common cancellation on the CC's, and CA's, and is also in my collection on several Postal Fiscal's, the 2½d overprint and all four Officials. It is not known on the 2½d Key Plate. I have several covers but my choice piece is a strip of 6 of the 1d red CA.
- A77 is not known on the 4d and 6d Pine, but I have the other values. This number on the Pines is harder to find than Mr. Nicholson ever intimated as he only had four in his collection, and Mr. Collett had three at last report. On the CC's. it is known on all values, although, I must confess that it is not in my collection on the 6d and 1/-. It is common on the CA's, and is known on the 1d and 2d Key Plate. Unfortunately I have two copies of the 2d and none of the 1d I have this cancellation on two different Postal Fiscal's, but it is not known on any of the Official's.

- A78 is a very common number, and is known on all Pines, CC's, CA's, Key Plate's, 2½d Overprint, Official's and several Postal Fiscal's, and I; have them all in my collection, including a 1/- Pine on cover to England posted at Vere on Aug. 7, 1865.

This concludes all of the obliterations that were sent out in 1859 with the exception of the various AO1's. In my next article I will continue with the later obliterations, in which all sequence of numbers is lost and the types are varied, and to me they are very interesting.

I do appreciate the letters I have received from several of my readers, and will be glad to hear from you at any time with information regarding missing items. I hope to be able to turn over to Mr. Aguilar within a year or two for the benefit of the British Philatelic Society and all readers of British West Indian Philatelist a check list showing all obliteration numbers, and types that were used in Jamaica and every Jamaican stamp on which each can be found. You may be able to aid in making this list as nearly 100% correct as I hope it will be.

Notes On Recent Jamaica (Birmingham Type) Postmarks

By Harvey O'Connor

Little Compton, Rhode Island

In recent years, Jamaica has been living in a turbulent era so far as postmarks are concerned. The unsightly Birmingham types came in after World War II to replace gradually the various double rings, which had been characteristic of the first half of the century. Fortunately these abominations, which defaced stamps in a manner recalling the 19th Century obliteration visited upon British stamps, began to give way in the 1950's to new types.

One type is similar to the R-8 registration postmark; obviously these were provisional and soon gave way to either the pleasant wide double ring (5 mm. between rings), or to the neat new single ring. I have named the registrar on type "R"; the new wide double rings "N" and the new single ring "Z".

Mr. E. F. Aguilar noted, in the British West Indian Philatelist of June 1951, the names of towns, that were using the three Birmingham types. I have added towns not listed by him which I have seen, and also various oddities. I have also listed the new "R", "N", and "Z" marks, according to towns, varieties, oddities, such as the use of violet ink (usually when a new die is first used with the ink formerly used for, the T.R.D.) outstanding variations in the printers' type used, and such happen chances as reversals of various kinds in dating. The listing has no pretension to being complete or even up to date; it is hoped others will help in this never-ending job.

Birmingham Type No. 1.

Alderton, Alexandria, Allman Town, Anchovy, Balaclava, Bellas Gate, Benbow, Bensonton, Bethel Town, Big Woods, Birds Hill, Black River, Blairs Hill, Bog Walk, Bombay, Bonny Gate, Boscobel, Braeton, Brainerd, Brandon Hill, Brown's Town, Burnt Savannah, Bushy Park, Carmel, Castleton, Cave Valley, Claremont, Clover Hill, Clydesdale, Dalvey, Darley, Denham Town, Devon, Dias, Dressikie, Dumfries, Freeman's Hill, Frome, Ginger Ridge, Glengoffe, Glenislay, Golden Grove, Gordon Town, Great Valley, Green Island, Grove Town, Haddington, Haddo, Haining, Irish Town, Islington, Jacks River, Jackson Town, James Hill, Jeffrey Town, Jericho, John's Hall, Jones Town, Kellets, Kings Vale, Knockpatrick, Lacovia, Lances Bay, Liguanea, Lime Tree Gprdens, Linton Park, Lloyds, Lucky Hill, Lydford, Mandeville, Main Ridge, Middle Quarters, Maggoty, Moneague, Morgans Pass, Mount Industry, Mount Moreland, Mount Regale, Muir House, Mt. Pleasant, New Green, Newton, Nine Turns, Paul Mountain, Pedro, Pembroke Hall, Pepper, Perth Town, Peters Field, Pisgah, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Porters Mountain, Portland Cottage, Porus, Ramble, Retirement, Rock Spring, Roehampton, Rowlands Field, Salt Marsh, Salt Spring, Samuel Prospect, Sherwood Content, Siloah, Silver Spring, South Field, Strathbogie, Sturge Town, T.P.O., Thompson Town, Treasure Beach, Wait-a-Bit, Warsop, Watchwell, White Hall, Windward Road, Ulster Spring.

Not listed in the B.W.I. Philatelist June 1951: Copse, Discovery Bay, Falmouth, Kingston, Pleasant Valley - all B 1.

B 1 with no star: Clover Hill, Perth Town, Petersfield.

In violet. Bdrds Hill, Pleasant Valley, both B 1.

Other oddities: Bonny Gate, Rowlandsfield-day and month reversed: Castleton, very heavy type, Devon-no year. Jacks River, Lime Tree Garden, Main Ridge, Portland Cottage, Samuel Prospect (date upside down), Kingston an "F" or sidwise "T" instead of a star; Maggoty-small printers' type; Pedro-large printers' type; Portland Cottage-also has the year where the star belongs and the day and month reversed. The above are all B 1.

Birmingham Type B 2.

Bermaddy, Chatham, Crawl River, Danvers Pen, Faith's Pen, Gibraltar Camp, Linton Park, Lydford, Rock Spring, St. Paul's, Sandy Gully, Top Hill, Ulster Spring, Vineyard Town, Whitfield Town.

In B 2 Faith's Pen appears in very heavy printers' type, and Lydford with year above and star below the month and day. QUERY: Is Whitfield Town listed as B3, really a separate type or just Type 2 with the date upside down? It has no star.

The earliest Birmingham type I have seen is Nov. 30, 1946, but undoubtedly it appears much earlier.

"R" Types

The "R" type is an oval similar to Nicholson's R'.-8 among the Registration postmarks (pp. 221-222). Were these postmarks prepared for all Post Offices for use as real Registration marks and then not placed in use as such, but sent out later for use on regular mail with the REGISTERED block out? The blocking out was not well done and either the full word still appears or a smudge. Tower Isle in 1953, shows the smudge but 'in 1954, has the only "R" I have seen in which no REGISTERED appears. The town and Jamaica appear at the bottom and the date is usually expressed as day (numeral), month (two letters) and year (with 19 omitted), in one line in the centre.

Towns with Registered still appearing in full: Balcarres, Flower Hill, Troy, Kingston, Lorrimers, Lucea.

Towns with Registered partially defaced: Aberdeen, Aboukir, Ashley, Baileys Vale, Broadleaf, Buff Bay, Calderwell, Carisbrooke, Hector's River, Colegate, Essex Hall, Gordon Town, Leeds, Sandy River, Tranquility, Sandy Bay, Tweedside, Whithorn, Windsor Forest, Prickley Pole, Williamsfield.

Bailey Vale and Aboukir, Whithorn, Tranquility appear in violet; Whithorn has the date upside down, the month precedes the date in Tower Isle, Balcarres, Flower Hill, Tranquility, Tweedside, Whithorn and Windsor Forest.

The "N" Types

The "N's" are modifications of the Birmingham type, with the unsightly curved black slugs removed. Measurements remain much the same. In some "N's" a curved line, equidistant from both lines of the double circle, replaced the Birmingham slug. Town is at the top, and Jamaica at the bottom within the double circle. Normally the "N's" have a star at the top, month (in two letters), and day in the centre line, and year (19 omitted) below', But this is the most crazy mixed-up type of postmarks in recent years. Either some postmarks were sent out without stars or postmasters removed them as a nuisance; the dates appear in all conceivable positions within the inner circle.

"N"

This, taken as the normal type although it has fewer towns by far than "Na" or "Nb" has the line within the double circle replacing the slug, and the star above the date.

Cornwall Mountain, Fairy Hill, Mile Gully, Montego Bay, Mulgrave, Ocho Rios, Pleasant Valley, Port Morant, Refuge.

Pleasant Valley appeared in violet in 1953; Refuge had the month upside down.

"Na"

This type has no lines within the double circle, but carries the star.

Bamboo, Bath, Berry Hill, Brixton Hill, Chapelton, Epsom, Fairy Hill, Fruitful Vale, Four Paths, Granville, Guys Hill, Haddo, Hector's River, Highgate, Hopewell, Kensington, Laughlands, Liguanea, Madras, Maidstone, Palisadoes, Race Course, Rio Grande, St. Ann's Bay, Somerset, Santa Cruz, Spanish Town, Success, Vaughansfield.

Epsom carried no year.

"Nb"

This type has Lines but no star,

Alligator Pond, Balaclava, Black River, Central Village, Christiana, Coleyville, Constant Spring, Content Gap, Crooked River, Cross Roads, C.O.D. Office, Dallas, Darliston, Dee Side, Delveland, Denham Town, Devon Pen, Discovery Bay, Duncans, Epworth, Frome, Flint River, Four Paths, Kentish, Kingston, Kingson Air Mail, Jones Town, Labyrinth, Lancaster, Liguanea, Lionel Town, Llandewey, Lookout, Manchioneal, Mile Gully, Mona, Morant Bay, Mount Airy, Mulgrave, Montego Bay, Plowden, Quickstep, Retreat, Ritchies, Registered Kingston, Registered Linstead, Refuge, Runaway Bay, Santa Cruz, Savanna-la-Mar, Siloah, Slipe, Spot Valley, Spring Hill, Stony Hill, Troy, Vineyard Town, Walkerswood, Port Morant, Pleasant Valley, Parcel Post Office, Ocho Rios.

Dee Side carried no year; Delveland had the day in the centre and month and year below; Flint River had no day or year; Lancaster, Quickstep, Ritchies and Spot Valley appeared in violet, Lan-

caster in addition had a reversed date; Crooked River, year above month and day; Dallas dates upside down.

"Nc"

This type omits the JAMAICA at the bottom has a continuous line, within the two circles, but no star. Bluefields is the only example I have seen.

This is the new small single line postmark 24 mm. in diameter and with letters 2 mm. high, a very neat and effective postmark which it is hoped will enjoy a long life. Town appears at the top and Jamaica at the bottom. It carries a star above the centre line of month (two letters) and day with year below, omitting the 19. My first specimen is dated July 7, 1954, at Brighton, but undoubtedly there are earlier dates.

Adelphi, Barking Lodge, Bartons, Bogue, Brighton, Bull Savannah, Buxton Town, Claremont, Flower Hill, George's Valley, Jeffrey Town, Johnson Mountain, Lucea, Little River, Myrtle Bank, King Weston, Montreal, Palmer's Cross, Philadelphia, Reading, Revival, Robin's Bay, Sanguinetti, Westphalia, Windward Road.

The only varieties I have seen so far, are Barking Lodge, in violet and Bull Savannah, with the star and year reversed.

EDITOR'S NOTE. There have been a number of additional and alterations in this script, which have been checked against the GPO reference files in Jamaica.

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