

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

The following paper has been compiled by Steve Jarvis and Keith Moh who wish to acknowledge the work undertaken by the pioneers in this field Tom Foster, Reg Lant and Bob Swarbrick.

Bob particularly developed our knowledge of these handstamps, changing their origin from 'woodblocks' to devices made of rubber. (The generic type was previously called 'Woodblocks').

This document aims to identify not only each distinct date-stamp but also to assemble images of every usage to create a full record.

An edited version of the final information will be published in a future volume of the Jamaica Encyclopaedia (abbreviated to EJP in 'source') and the full record of images will be held on the bwisc.org web site.

Information published by the pioneers mentioned above plus Ted Proud (Postal History of Jamaica) is included, so that differences are evident for later rationalisation.

Any new contributions should be sent to Steve Jarvis (info@jamaicaphilately.info)

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Introduction

By Keith Moh

Circa 1911, the Kingston Post Office introduced a series of numeral handstamps for use on incoming short-paid mail to indicate the amount of additional postage in sterling to be collected from the addressee. Their use spanned a period of some 40 years into the early 1950s.

The handstamps were applied to both foreign and domestic mail at the Kingston Sorting Office. As explained in detail by Bob Swarbrick in his December 1986 BCPSG article titled *Jamaican Modern 'To Pay' Handstamps (see later)*, all mail, whether domestic or foreign, passed through a central location in Kingston thereby ensuring processing uniformity including assessment of any amounts due. When a letter was assessed for payment, a note of the amount due was made against the name of the distributing entity that would actually collect the fee. Thus, from the head office standpoint, the distributing entity was accountable to the G.P.O. for the postage due, a factor that could be adjusted as a book entry when the collection had been remitted. In this sense, the numeral handstamps can also be seen as accountancy marks.

Local stationers most likely manufactured the numeral handstamps out of the same hard rubber used to make the temporary rubber datestamps for new village post offices. As with the TRDs, usage led to deterioration of the numeral image and the consequent need for a replacement every few years. Rubber deterioration also explains why the numerals are almost always found struck using violet ink, as black ink seemed to have a more corrosive effect on the rubber.

Five values, 1d to 5d, are known. The numerals appear in a myriad of shapes and sizes, much like the TRDs. Based on dated cover examples, it appears that only one or two handstamps of each denomination were in use at any one time, giving additional support to their use at a central location.

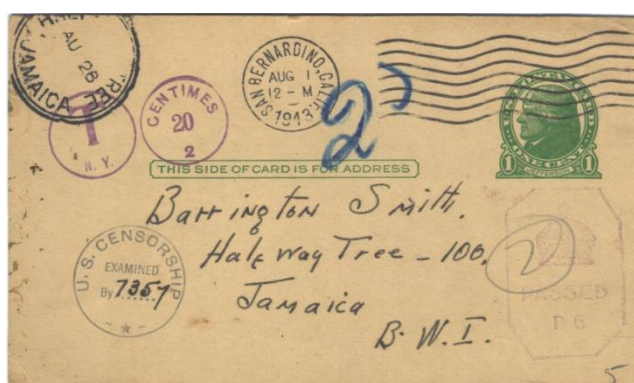
Prior to the introduction of airmail rates, an amount due of over 3d would have been unusual. In fact, no cover bearing a 4d or 5d and dated prior to 1936 has been recorded. The establishment of airmail service as well as the devaluation of Sterling in 1949 resulted in a more frequent need for the higher values.

Although associated with incoming mail, one of the '1' handstamps (Type UPRD-01k) is often found on outgoing short-paid covers dated between 1940 and 1941. Covers bearing this handstamp do not bear the usual duplex 'T Centime' marking, and perhaps the '1' was used in lieu of the 'T Centime' marking during this period.

Sometimes, incoming mail was not routed in the usual manner, and as a result, short-paid covers exist with the amount due hand-written in blue crayon. As an example, incoming short-paid mail that was routed through a Jamaican censor often bears a manuscript rather than a handstamped numeral.



UPMD-01a 22 Sept 1943



UPMD-02a 28 Aug 1943

The following pages display images of the known types of each numeral along with dimensions, known dates of use, and any relevant comments.

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

By Reg Lant

To conform with UPU regulations covering underpaid INTERNATIONAL MAIL received in the island bearing 'GOLD CENTIME' charges applied by other Postal Administrations, and also to enable the Jamaica Postal Personnel to correctly determine the STERLING postage due, the Jamaica Post Office was obliged to convert the GOLD CENTIME charges to STERLING and to inscribe the resultant amounts on the items involved.

Apparently the Kingston GPO and several of the major Post Town Offices were not satisfied with the m/s conversions, and they resorted to the use of roughly made local wooden black figures, referred to as 'Woodblocks' (somewhat similar to the nineteenth century Great Britain handstruck Postage Due Stamps). It was furthermore considered that the handstamp figures would command more attention.

Subsequently, their use was extended to also include underpaid island mails. Four values (1d. to 4d.) have been recorded in a variety of shapes and sizes. All are in violet ink.

The 'Woodblock Postage Due' markings became obsolete coincident with the Island's coinage change to decimalization in September of 1969.

By Robert V. Swarbrick (BCPSG J141)

In 1958 the late Tom Foster published his handbook, 'The Postal History of Jamaica, 1662-1860'. Section 8 thereof discusses the then recorded 'To Pay' handstamps in use from 1843 to 1871. Prior to 1858 the public had the choice of paying the postage on a letter in full, paying in part - for the local postage to Kingston - or sending the letter unpaid.

This system meant that a post office clerk had to inspect each letter to see what postage (if any) had been paid and then mark the letter with the amount of the deficiency or charge that the recipient would have to pay. This system gave rise to the use of the handstamps now under discussion, and also the 'Paid' handstamps discussed in Section 7 of Tom Foster's book. The use of these handstamps continued after the introduction of Imperial Postage stamps in 1858 and the subsequent issue of Jamaica's own stamps, as Jamaica was one of the few territories which has never used postage due stamps to indicate fees or charges to be paid.

The enthusiastic response to Tom Foster's long needed book led him to plan a second volume in the course of which he wrote several monographs and accumulated a large amount of notes. Through the Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society I have had the opportunity to read these notes in addition to accumulating all of the articles which have appeared since Tom's death.

Recently, I have reviewed the various articles by Reg Lant on the 'Unpaid Tax Markings of Jamaica' which have appeared since 1980 in the BCPJ. In particular my attention was drawn to those parts that considered the 'woodblock' postage dues. Naturally, I turned to some of Tom Foster's research on this topic.

I had a 'gut' feeling that something was missing. In particular I felt that the explanation offered for the creation of the 'woodblocks' was not convincing. Nor were Tom Foster's notes on this topic able to allay my initial feelings about these markings.

Having researched Tom's notes, my own library, appropriate articles in the 'Jamaican Philatelist' and other works in the Royal Philatelic Society library, I now offer, for further research and comment, a resume of my thoughts on this topic.

The Jamaican postal authorities appear to have operated a two tier system to collect any deficiency of postage on incoming mail, a fact which caused no surprise as I had already found a similar two tier system operating for the 'Unclaimed' letters of Jamaica.

Within the Kingston postal area (and perhaps in other large towns) letters were and are delivered on a house to house basis, much as we enjoy in this country today. In the case of

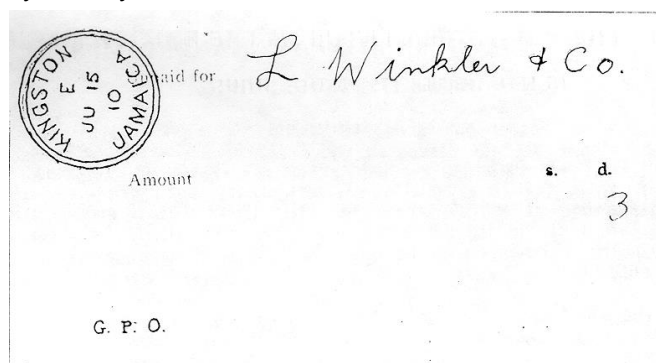


Fig. 1

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these delivered letters, the point of contact between recipient and postal authorities was the postman on his rounds. A simple system was evolved to guard against dishonesty to ensure that the money due was paid to the Post Office. In case of a deficiency of postage, the letter itself was retained at the Post Office. The postman delivered instead a printed slip on which was written the addressee's name and a note of the amount due, the form being authenticated and dated by having the post office's dater added. Figure 1 shows an example of such a form. The writer understands that such forms were of local manufacture in Kingston. They are known printed on green or pink paper as well as the more usual white or cream paper.

On receipt of this form the addressee had to visit the Post Office to pay the charges and receive the letter. This direct contact between the addressee and the Post Office clerk ensured that the fees were paid to the postal authorities and, incidentally, dispensed with the need for postage due stamps as the underpaid letters never left the Post Office until all the fees were paid.

This system was totally impractical for use outside Kingston for areas that did not have a house to house delivery of mail. In practical terms this meant virtually the whole of the remainder of the island. In rural areas the mail reached the office nearest the recipient's address. As there was no official postal delivery of mail, the recipient was expected to collect the mail from that office. To collect the deficiencies a list of addressees, for whom letters awaited collection, was exhibited outside the office concerned, and, in many rural areas, there probably existed an unofficial delivery system operated by neighbours of the addressees.

The simple and effective second tier system devised for the rural areas was based on the Post Office procedure whereby all rural mail was first sent to Kingston. While the clerks at Kingston were allocating the rural mail to the appropriate 'pigeon hole', they were also able to check whether the correct postage had been paid.

In the case of underpaid letters these had to be marked in some distinctive manner. For this purpose the Kingston postal clerks were supplied with a series of 'rubber' handstamps which had been produced locally in various values from 1d to 5d. This system had two main advantages over the alternative method of sending the letters unmarked and relying on the office of distribution noticing and levying the deficiency in postage.

Firstly, as the checking was carried out at a central point rather than at the scattered individual offices manned by different grades of postal employees, there was a uniformity of procedure and expertise in assessing the charges. The fact that this assessment was carried out by the Kingston postal clerks also reduced the possibility of local officials neglecting to collect fees or, indeed, of overcharging the public.

Secondly, when the underpaid letter was assessed for payment, a note of the amount due was made against the name of the Post Office, Postal Agency, or Sub-Postal Agency that would eventually collect the fee. Thus, so far as the head office was concerned, the distributing office became accountable to the G.P.O. for that particular fee, a factor that could be adjusted as a 'book entry' when the local official had collected the amount due.

Indeed, because of this system that I have outlined, I consider these markings to be more in the nature of accountancy marks. I make this point as it has been suggested that the marks were applied to show the correct local currency payable when converted from the gold centime standard internationally applicable to underpaid mail. To qualify my statement, I feel that, as many of the covers seen bear both Jamaican and British markings, confusion as to the correct amount would have been minimal.

Before considering the various examples of these markings seen, I must comment on the widely held belief that these handstamps were made of wood, the commonly called 'woodblocks'. Personally, I am convinced that such handstamps were produced in rubber, and in support of this proposition advance the following points.

Firstly, there are financial considerations. It appears that these handstamps had to be replaced fairly frequently. For instance, the 1d. handstamp appears to have been changed every three years or so. Having done some wood carving myself, I know how difficult it would be to produce, for example, the letter 'd' and a stop or period when working in wood. The cost would be excessive compared to a handstamp produced in rubber.

Secondly, there is the undoubted fact that, while at first the impressions of these handstamps appear fresh and clean, over a period of use the impressions from the same handstamp became

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distorted and blurred, a typical problem associated with 'rubber' handstamps, well known to those collectors of Jamaica 'T.R.D.'s'.

In support of the above conclusions, I turn now to a consideration of the examples of these handstamps seen by me.

Some time ago I was fortunate to acquire a range of post cards written over a period of two years or so from a young man in England to a young lady in Jamaica. Although an assiduous letter writer, fortunately for the purpose of this study, the young man never came to grips with the correct postal rates. As a result, all these cards carry one or another of these 'rubber' handstamps.

The second favourable occurrence was that, over the two year period, the young lady travelled extensively in Jamaica as shown by the fact that virtually all the cards are addressed to different parts of the island, yet the handstamped markings are identical in all respects.

The facts that these cards ended up at widely different destinations but had identical markings prove to my satisfaction that these markings must have been applied at a central point rather than at the office that handed over the mail to the recipient. These cards also illustrate the gradual change from the crisp and clean earlier impressions to the later distorted and blurred impressions mentioned above.

Since the 1d handstamp is the one more usually seen, I have restricted myself to a study in depth of this handstamp. Examples of the other handstamps are still elusive. Although the pattern shown for the 1d handstamp appears to be repeated for the 3d handstamp, lack of material for this latter item prevents an analysis except in general terms.

Reverting to the 1d handstamp, I believe that, initially, a series of handstamps for this value were issued to the clerks in the Kingston Sorting Office. As these handstamps were made of rubber and were the handstamps most used, the 1d. handstamp had to be frequently replaced. Thus, my study shows that a replacement of the 1d handstamp took place about every three years. In the case of the handstamps showing a higher value, these remained effective over a much longer period, being used to a much lesser degree.




For example, it is possible to find strikes of the 3d handstamp with seriffed type lettering in use long after the similar 1d handstamp had been replaced. This overlap of use of these handstamps has led to confusion in the past, as their usage during the same period of time led people to believe that the difference in type was accounted for by the handstamps being used at different offices.

When I first prepared this study in 1985, the type 5 handstamp shown on the previous page was unknown. This was discovered only in mid 1986. Thus, I have hopes that a further handstamp will be found filling the eight-year gap between 1916 and 1924. The handstamps other than the 1d value seem to have had a much longer life, no doubt as they were the handstamps least used. My listing below of the 3d handstamp shows fifteen examples spread over the period 1911 to 1946 and comprising only four types.

A comparison of the various types of the 3d handstamp shows that this handstamp falls broadly into the same categories as the 1d handstamp, except that each type remained in use for a longer period than the similar 1d handstamp.

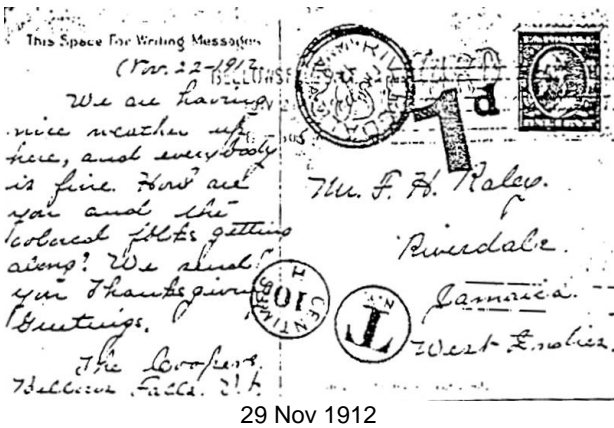
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UPRD-01a (1d) aka type 'D8'.

Moh	Swarbrick	Lant	
			Figure '1' height 18½ mm & width 11mm with a 'd' pence sign without the full point.

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-01a	violet	29 Nov 1912	23 Oct 1916	VR3
EP	A31	violet	29 Nov 1912	23 Oct 1916	
RS	Type 1	violet	29 Nov 1912		VR
RL	D8	violet	29 Nov 1912		VR

Lant states: One copy recorded, applied at Riversdale on a postcard from the United States.



Local view postcard from Bellows Falls, Vermont, U.S.A., to Riversdale, 22 November 1912, franked with 1c Franklin green definitive, tied with Bellows Falls six-straight line machine mark. Postage underpaid and 10 CENTIMES duplex marking was applied at New York. Card received at Riversdale 29 Nov 1912, handstamped with that Post Town 27 mm double ring in black, and 1d. violet Postage Due 'Woodblock'






10 Dec 1912



23 Oct 1916

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UPRD-01b (1d) aka type 'D8a'

Moh	Swarbrick	Lant	
			Figure '1' height 17½ mm & width 11.5mm, without 'd' pence sign or full point.




Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-01b	violet	1 Feb 1916	6 Oct 1916	VR2
EP					
RS	Type 2	violet	1 Feb 1916	6 Oct 1916	VR2
RL	D8a	violet	1 Feb 1916	6 Oct 1916	VR

Lant states: Known used at Kingston on Inland letters from Montego Bay and Sandy Bay to Kingston.

Swarbrick dates: 1 Feb 1916, 6 Oct 1916

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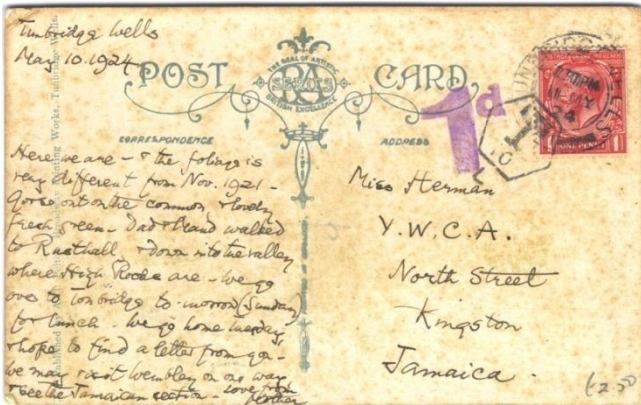
UPRD-01c (1d) aka type 'D8b'.

Moh	Swarbrick	Lant	
			Figure '1' height 19 mm & width 11 with 'd' pence sign but no full point. The Figure '1' is. Similar to -01a but 'd' closer to numeral

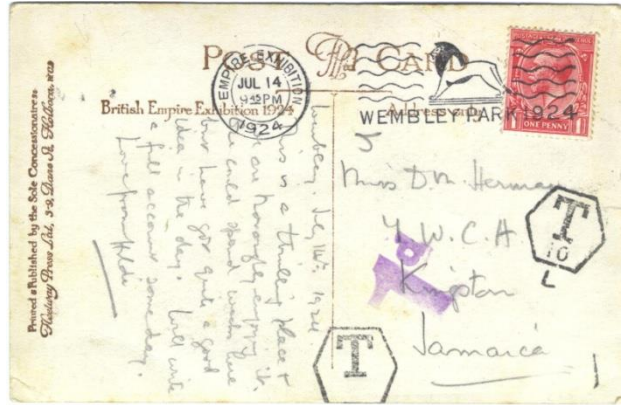
Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-01c	violet	11 May 1924	23 Sept 1927	VR?
EP	A33		11 May 1924	23 Sept 1927	
RS	Type 3	violet	May 1924	5 Mar 1927	
RL	D8b	violet	5 Mar 1927		U

Lant states: Known used at Kingston on letter from Black River.

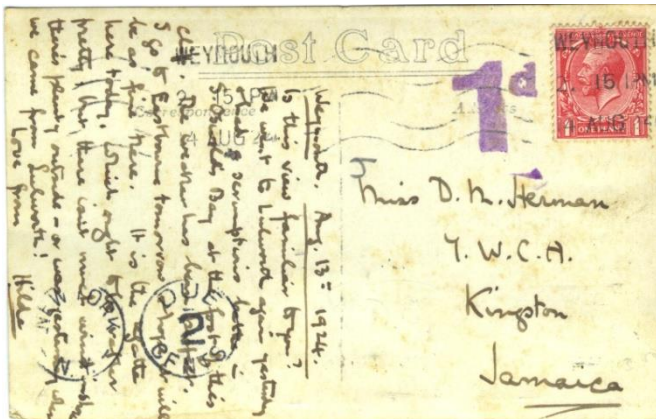
Swarbrick Dates: ? May 1924; 25 Aug 1925; 25 Nov 1925; 9 Aug 1926; 5 Mar 1927



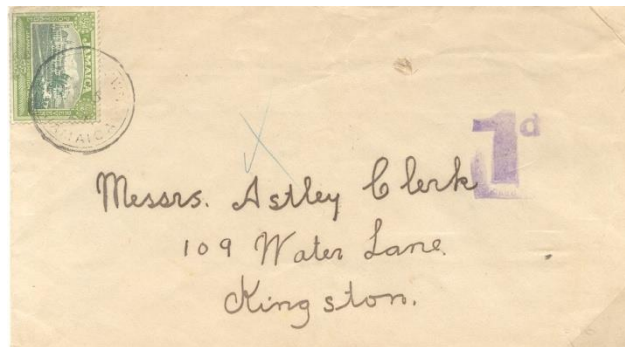
24 May 1924



July 1924

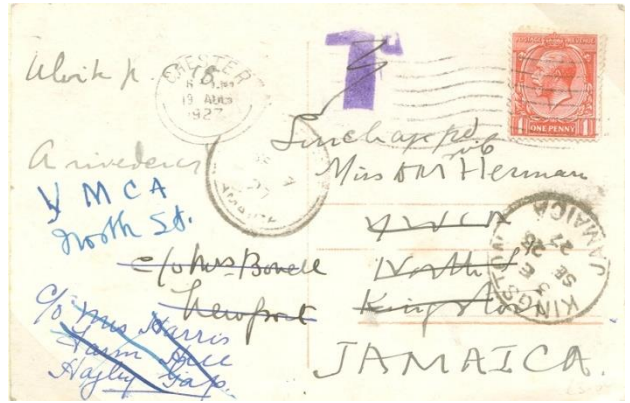


Aug 1924





7 Nov 1924

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23 Sept 1927

UPRD-01d (1d)

Moh	Swarbrick	
		Figure 1 height 20mm & width 11mm with a dome on top and capital 'D'


Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-01d	violet	20 Oct 1928		U
EP	A34	violet	20 Oct 1928		
RS	Type 4	violet	20 Oct 1928		
RL					



20 Oct 1928

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UPRD-01e (1d)


Moh	
	Figure '1' height 22mm & width 8mm Both '1' and 'd' italic

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-01		10 May 1930		U
EP					
RS					
RL					



10 May 1930

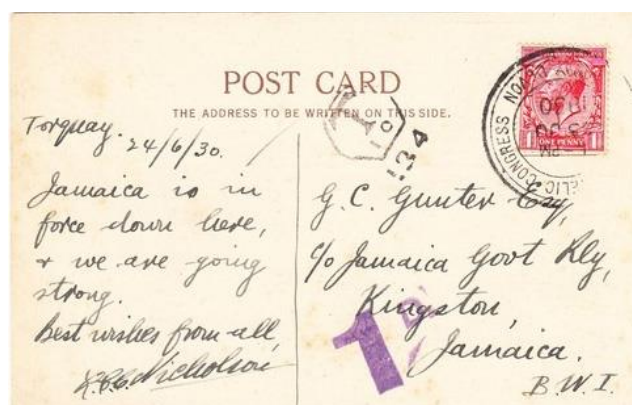
UPRD-01f (1d)

Moh	
	Figure '1' Height 18 mm & width 10 mm capital 'D'

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-01f	violet	25 Jun 1930		VR
EP	A35		25 Jun 1930		
RS					
RL					




25 Jun 1930



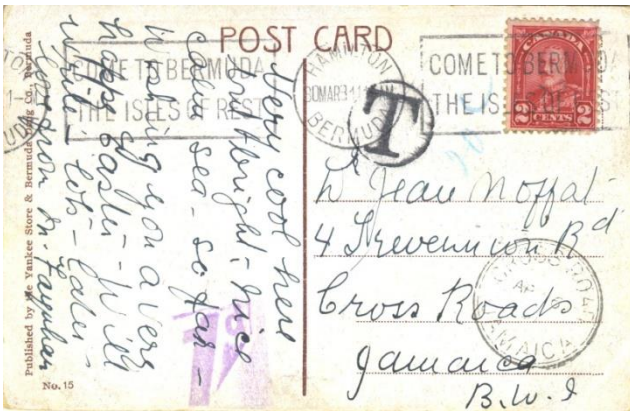
25 Jun 1930

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

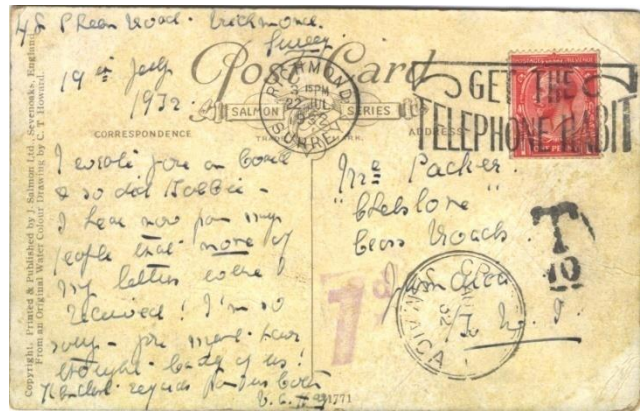
UPRD-01g (1d)

Moh	
	Figure '1' Height 21 mm & width 8 mm similar to 01-e but 'd' upright

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-01g	violet	5 Aug 1930	8 Aug 1932	
EP	A36		10 May 1930	8 Aug 1932	
RS					
RL					






6 Apr 1931



8 Aug 1932

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UPRD-01h (1d)

Moh	Jarvis	Swarbrick	
			Figure '1' Height 18.5 mm & width 8.5 mm capital 'D'

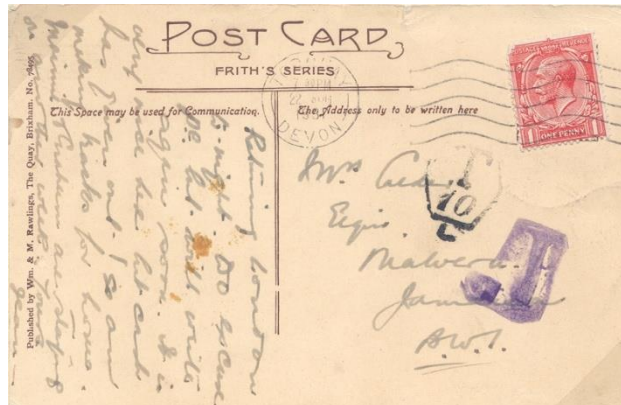
Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-01h		11 Aug 1931	22 Aug 1931	
EP	A37		22 Aug 1931		
RS	Type 5		22 Aug 1931		
RL					



11 Aug 1931



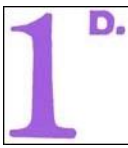

11 Aug 1931



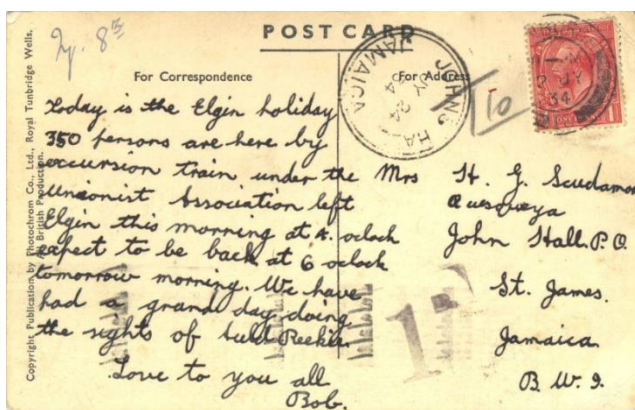
22 Aug 1931

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

UPRD-01i (1d)

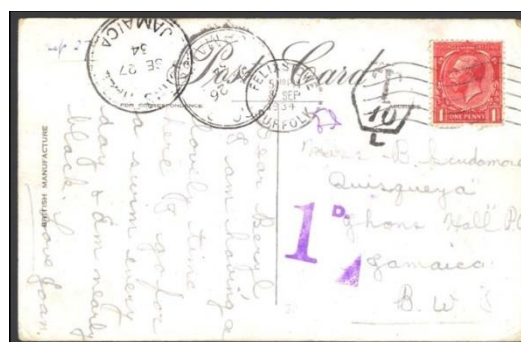
Moh	Swarbrick	
		Figure '1' height 18.5 mm & width 8.5 mm capital 'D'

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-01i	violet	24 Apr 1934	8 Aug 1935	
EJP	UPRD-01i	black	24 Jul 1934		U
EP	A38		24 Apr 1934	8 Aug 1935	
RS	Type 6	violet	24 Apr 1934	24 Jul 1934	VR2
RL					



24 July 1934 – in black

This is the only strike known in other than violet



27 Sept 1934

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UPRD-01j (1d)

Moh	Swarbrick	
1 ^{D.}	1 ^{D.}	Figure '1' Height 13 mm & width 6 mm

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-01j	violet	4 Mar 1937	16 Nov 1937	
EP	A40		4 Mar 1937		
RS	Type 7	violet	4 Mar 1937		
RL					






Posted 6 Feb 1937.
Half-Way-Tree datestamp of MR 4 37on the reverse



16 Nov 1937

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

UPRD-01k (1d) aka type 'D8c'

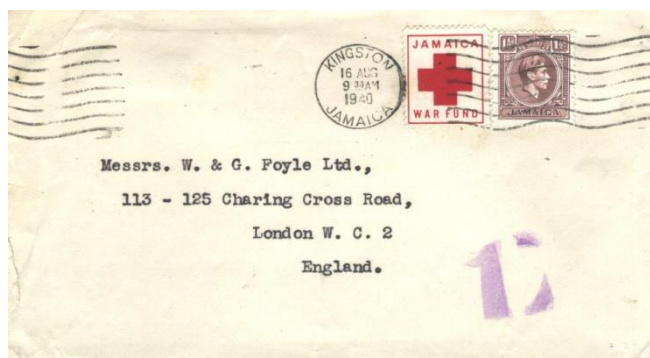
Moh	Swarbrick	Lant	
			Figure '1' height 18 mm & width 10.5 mm, with no 'd' pence sign or full point. Often seen on outgoing underpaid mail right side of rubber frame present

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-01k	violet	16 Aug 1940	21 Feb 1941	
EP	A42		16 Aug 1940	21 Feb 1941	
RS	Type 8	violet	22 Nov 1940	21 Feb 1941	
RL	D8c	violet	22 Nov 1940		U

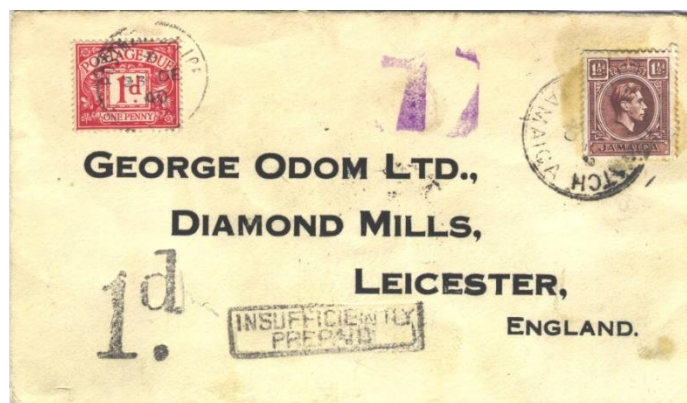
Lant states: Known used on a letter from the UK to Harry Watch at which Post Town 'woodblock' was applied.



23 ??? 1940 (possibly Mar)






16 Aug 1940



29 Nov 1940
 11 Dec 1940 to Robson Lowe, London [Wrigley 2010/05]

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

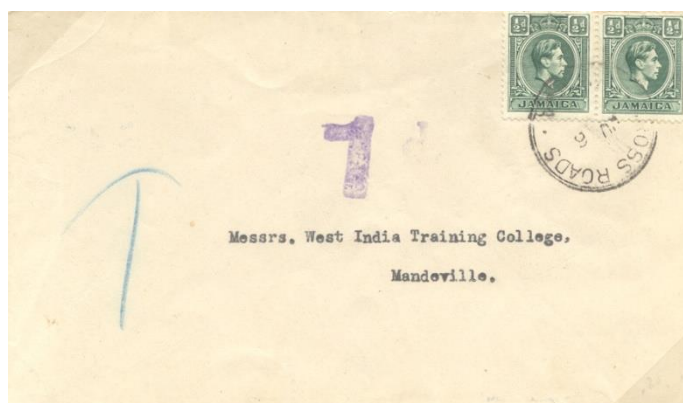
UPRD-01I (1d) aka type 'D8e'.

Moh	Swarbrick	Lant	
			Figure '1' height 19mm & width 11mm 7 mm between '1' and 'd' 'd' pence sign and full point.

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-01I	violet	30 Apr 1944	6 Aug 1945	
EP	A44		30 Apr 1944		
RS	Type 9	violet	6 Aug 1948	10 Aug 1948	
RL	D8e	violet	10 Aug ?	6 Aug 1945	VR (2)

Lant states: Two copies reported: one with traces of holder showing, the other without. Both were applied at Mandeville on inland letters from Kingston and Manchioneal.

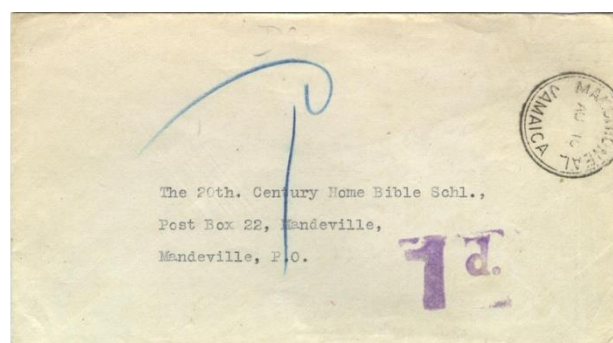
Proud records A44 the same as the next type.



6 June 194?



18 July 1944



10 Aug 194?

Inland unsealed cover, Manchioneal to Mandeville, AUG 10 ?

Handstamped with Manchioneal 29 mm double ring
Mandeville receiving dated AUG 13 ?.




Year plug missing in both strikes (probably was 1943-1945).

Unsealed Inland rate ½ d. for first 2 ounces.

Postage due 1d in m/s blue crayon applied at
Manchioneal, and 1d. 'woodblock' D8e in violet ink at
Mandeville.

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

UPRD-01m (1d) aka type 'D8d'.

Moh	Swarbrick	Lant	
			Figure '1' height 16½ mm & width 9mm 6mm between '1' and 'd'

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-01m	violet	12 Mar 1951		U
EP	A44		12 Mar 1951		
RS	Type 10	violet	12 Mar 1951		
RL	D8d	violet	12 Mar 1951		U

Lant states: Only one copy is known, on letter from Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A. to Rhode Island, re-directed to Montego Bay where postage due figure was applied.


Proud records A44 the same as the previous type.



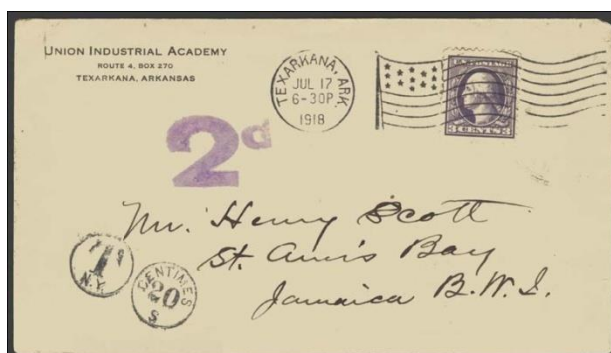
12 Mar 1951

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

UPRD-02a (2d)

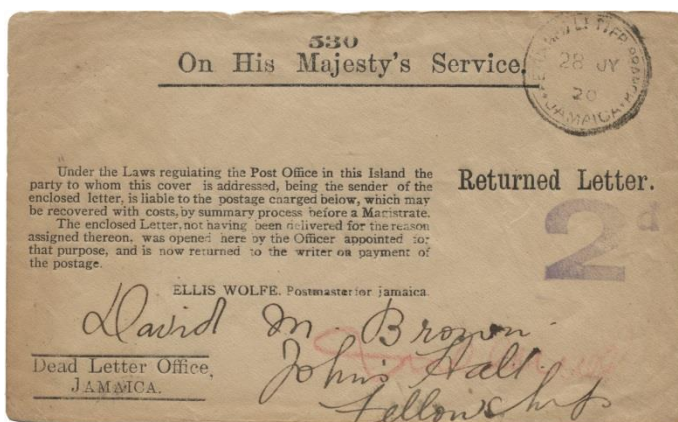
Moh		
		Figure '2' height 19 mm & width 19½ mm

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-02a	violet	7 Sep 1916	1 Aug 1918	
EP	A46		7 Sep 1916	24 Jul 1918	
RL					





17 July 1918

UPRD-02? (2d)'



28 Jul 1920 ex Moh

UPRD-02b (2d) aka type 'D8f'

Moh	Lant	
		A figure '2' height 18 mm, also 'd' pence sign but without full point.

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP		violet	2 Sep 1926	1928	
EP	A48		2 Sep 1926	1928	


Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

RL	D8f	violet	2 Sep 1926		U
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Lant states: Only one copy yet reported, on Inland letter from Bath to Kingston where marking was added

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due


UPRD-02c (2d)

Moh	
	Figure '2' height 20.5 mm & width 19 mm

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-02c	violet	12 Jan 1928		
EP	A47		20 Jun 1926		
RL					



UPRD-02d (2d)

Moh	
	Figure '2' height 19 mm & width 16 mm



Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-02d	violet	6 Feb 1934		
EP	A50		6 Feb 1934		
RL					
TF					



6 Feb 1934

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

UPRD-02e (2d) aka type 'D8g'

Moh	Lant	
		<p>Figure '2' height 17.5 mm & width 12 mm with upper case 'D' but no full point.</p>

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-02e	violet	16 Jan 1936	26 Dec 1941	
EP	A51		16 Jan 1936	26 Dec 1941	
RL	D8g	violet	16 Jan 1936	21 Aug 1939	R (6)

Lant states: Six copies are known, all applied at Kingston on letters from London, England; Illinois, U.S.A.; and Montego Bay to the Island's capital. All portray a portion of an octagonal holder.



26 Dec 1941

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

UPRD-02f (2d)

Moh	
2^{d.}	Figure '2' height 13 mm & width 9 mm

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-02f	violet	15 Feb 1936		U
EP	A52		15 Feb 1936		
RL					



15 Feb 1936

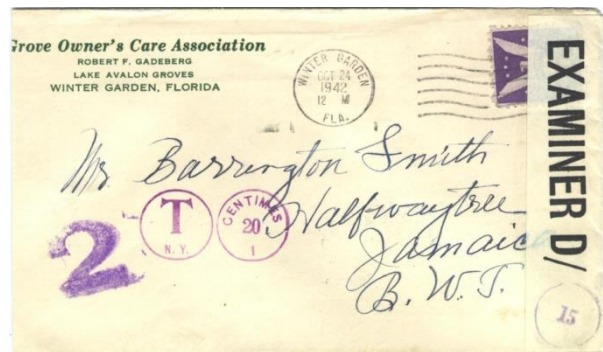
UPRD-02g (2d)

Moh	
2	Figure '2' height 19 mm & width 19 mm

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-02g	violet	21 Mar 1942	17 Nov 1942	
EP	A54		21 Mar 1942	17 Nov 1942	
RL					





21 Mar 1942



24 Oct 1942

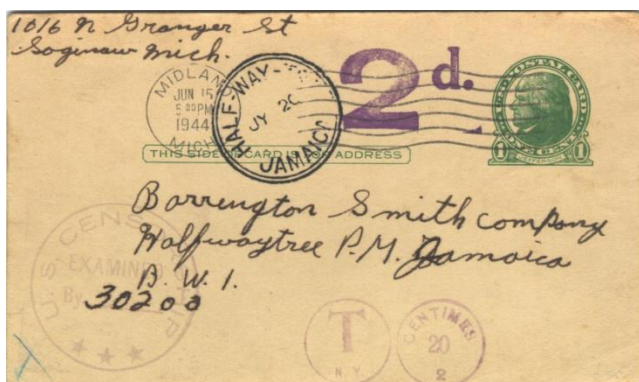
Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

UPRD-02h (2d) aka type 'D8h'

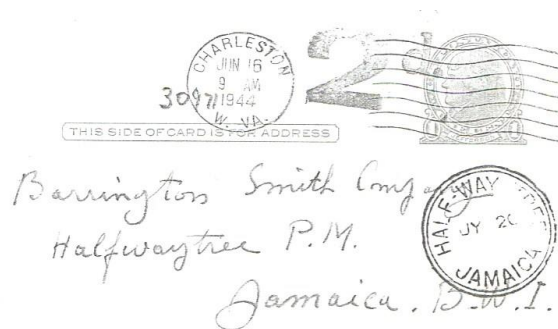
Moh	Lant	
		Figure '2' height 17.5 mm & width 17 mm also 'd' pence sign and full point.

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-02h	violet	19 Jul 1944	26 Feb 1951	
EP	A55		19 Jul 1944	26 Feb 1951	
RL	D8h	violet	11 Aug 1945		U

Lant states: Only one copy is recorded, on a letter from Danvers Pen to Mandeville. Cover bears a m/s '2' in blue crayon, apparently applied at Danvers Pen.



20 July 1944



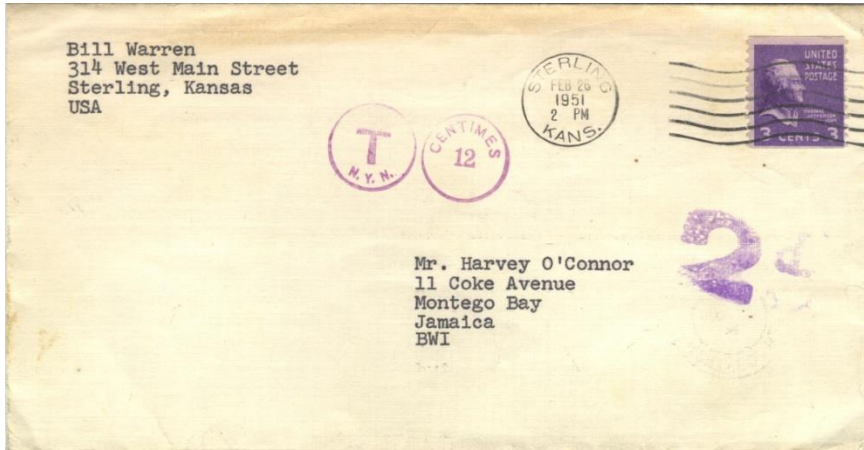
210 July 1944
Ex Belcher



Apr 1945

Another copy Chris Rainey Nov 2007: 22 July 1944 to Half Way Tree – very similar card to 20 July 1944.



Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due



26 Feb 1951

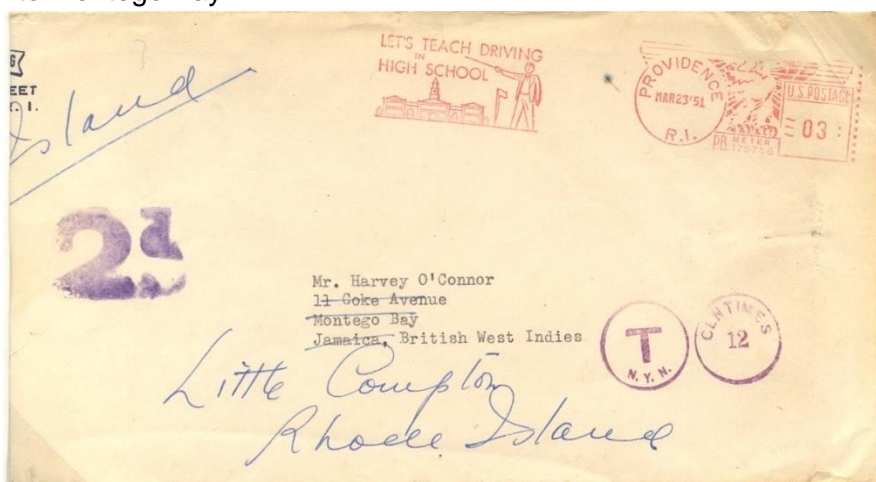
Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

UPRD-02i (2d) aka type 'D8j'.

Jarvis	Lant	
		Figure '2' 18 mm in height with "d" pence sign but no full point. Portion of holder shows below the "d" pence sign.

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-02i	violet	16 Apr 1951		U
EP					
RL	D8j	violet	16 Apr 1951		U
TF					





Lant states: Only one copy is known applied at Montego Bay on letter from Providence, U.S.A. to Montego Bay.



16 Apr 1951

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

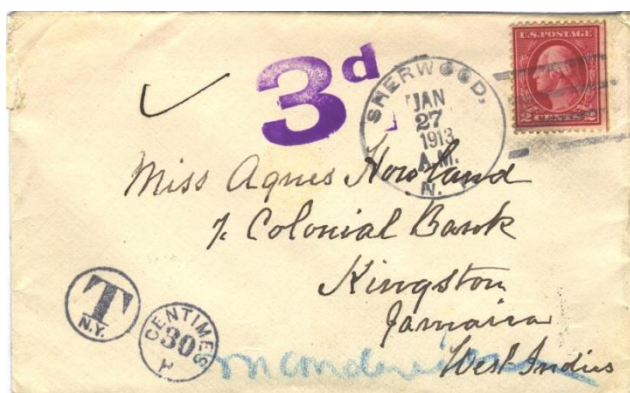
UPRD-03a (3d) aka type 'D8k' & 'D8q'

	Moh	Swarbrick	Lant	
D8k				Figure 3 height 19 mm & width 19 mm with a 'd' pence sign without a full point.
D8q				Figure '3' height 21 mm with a "d" pence sign without a full point.

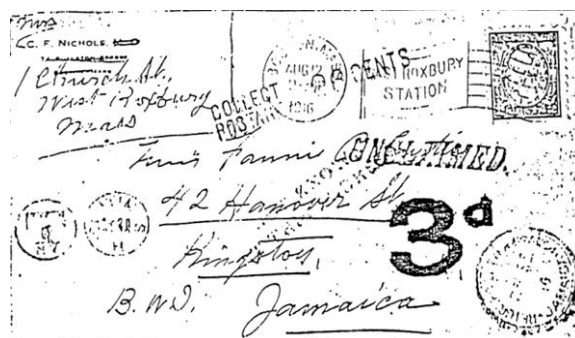
Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-03a	violet	2 Oct 1911	14 Oct 1920	
EP	A58		2 Oct 1911	4 Oct 1920	
RS	Type 1	violet	3 Oct 1911	? Feb 1920	
RL	D8k	violet	2 Oct 1911	13 Dec 1919	R (5)
RL	D8q	violet	12 Aug 1916	1920	R (4)

Lant states: Known used at Kingston on letters from Boston and Brooklyn, U.S.A. to Kingston.

Swarbrick dates: 3 Oct 1911, 12 Aug 1916, 13 Dec 1919, ? Feb 1920



4 Feb 1913



Boston, U.S.A. to Kingston, 12 Aug 1916
U.S.A 2¢ underpaid and NY 30 Centimes mark applied at Kingston 'woodblock' 3d. Type D8q was added. Letter UNCLAIMED and Special Mark M44 applied to cover, and RETURNED TO LETTER BRANCH

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due





Letter from Brooklyn, U.S.A., to Kingston, 4 Dec 1919,
franked with Washington 2¢ red definitive tied with Brooklyn six-wavy bar marking.
Letter underpaid and NY duplex 30 centimes tax mark applied.

Upon arrival at Kingston, 3d Woodblock Type D8k added to enable the appropriate Sterling charge to be collected.
The cover reverse bears Kingston eight-straight line machine mark of DEC 13 1919.
This was the first machine marking used on the Island.

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

UPDL-03b (3d) aka type 'D8m'

Moh		Lant	
			Figure '3' height 21 mm with a "d" pence sign but no full point.




Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP		violet	24 Aug 1921	4 Sep 1921	
EP					
RS	Type 2?	violet	4 Aug 1921	26 Aug 1921	
RL	D8m	violet	24 Aug 1921	4 Sep 1921	VR (2)

Lant states: Known used on letters from New York to Kingston.

Swarbrick dates: 4 Aug 1921, 26 Aug 1921 – see below

Keith is Swarbrick type 2 both this and the next strike?

UPRD-03c (3d) aka type 'D8p'

Moh	Swarbrick	Lant	
			Figure '3' Height 19mm & width 19mm with 'd' pence sign, also full point.

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-03c	violet	12 Jan 1928	14 Apr 1932	
EP	A60		20 Jun 1926	14 Apr 1932	
RS	Type 2	violet	26 Aug 1921	11 Apr 1932	
RL	D8p	violet	14 Apr 1932		U

Lant states: Known used at Kingston on letter from Hyndman, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.


Swarbrick dates: 4 Aug 1921, 26 Aug 1921, (see above) 16 July 1928, 28 Aug 1930, 11 Apr 1932



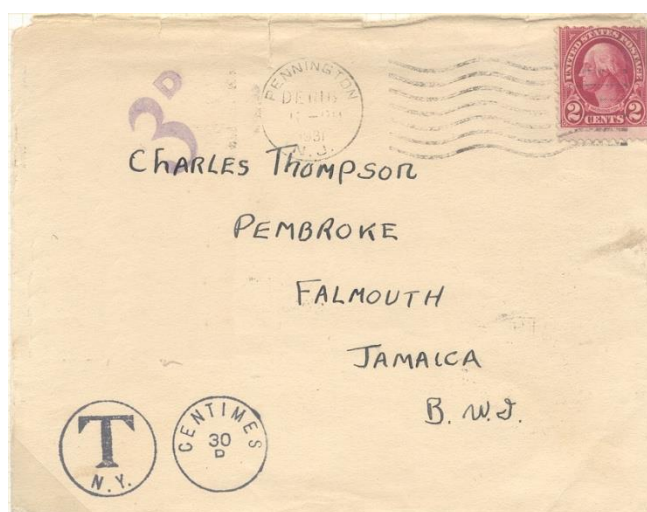
12 Jan 1928

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

UPRD-03d (3d)



Jarvis		
		Figure '3' height 18 mm & width 10 mm no dot after 'D'

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-03d	violet	16 Dec 1931		U
EP					
RS					
RL					



16 Dec 1931

UPRD-03e (3d)

Moh	Swarbrick	
		Figure '3' height 17 mm & width 11 mm dot after 'D'

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-03d	violet	23 Nov 1936		U
EP	A62		23 Nov 1936		
RS	Type 3	violet	23 Nov 1936		
RL					

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due



23 Nov 1936

UPRD-03f (3d)

Moh				
3				Figure '3' height 21 mm & width 17 mm




Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-03f		22 Feb 1941		U
EP	A64		22 Feb 1941		
RS					
RL					



22 Feb 1941

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

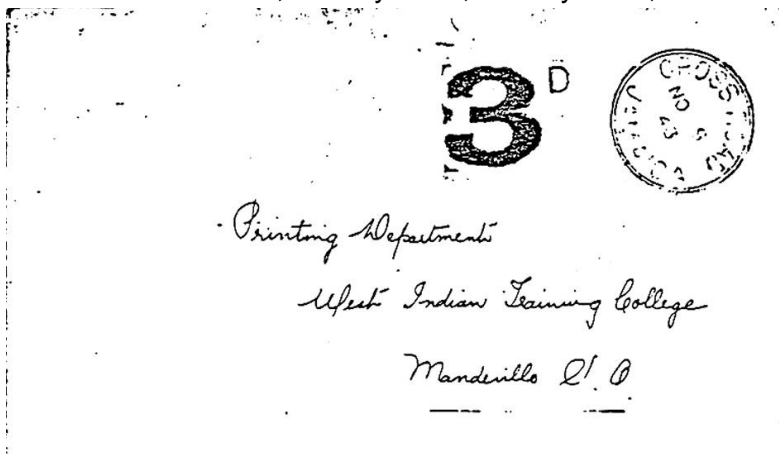
UPRD-03g (3d) aka type 'D8n'.

Moh	Swarbrick	Lant	
			Figure '3' height 20 mm & width 19 mm with an upper case "D" pence sign without the full point.

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-03g	violet	9 Nov 1943	9 Nov 1946	
EP	A65		4 May 1944	9 Nov 1946	
RS	Type 4	violet	9 Nov 1943	9 Nov 1946	
RL		violet	9 Nov 1943	30 May 1944	VR (2)

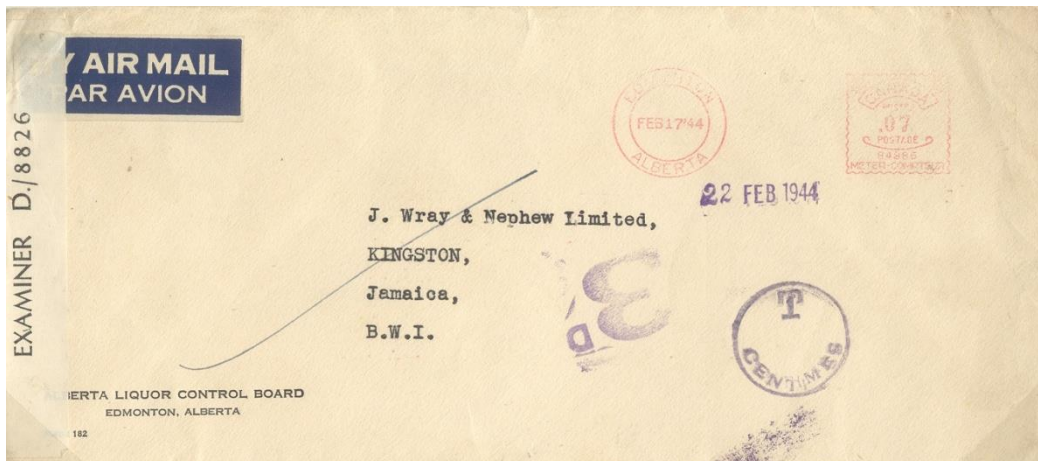
Lant states: Recorded used on letter from Cross Roads to Mandeville where the woodblock was applied

Swarbrick dates: 9 Nov 1943, 11 May 1944, 30 May 1944, ? Feb 1944, 9 Nov 1946



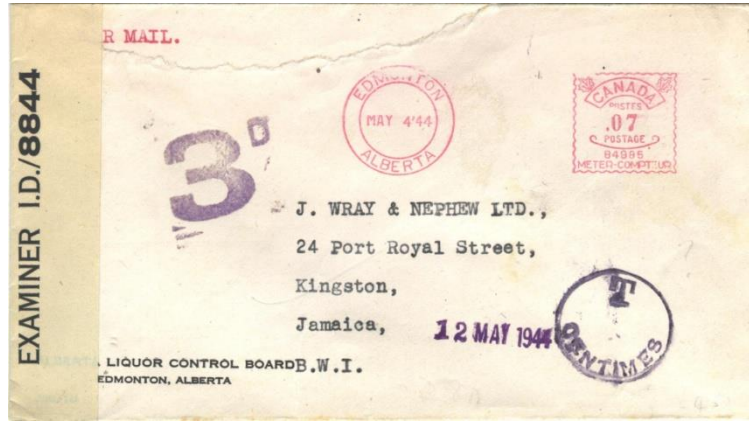
Inland cover, 9 Nov 1943. Cross Roads to Mandeville, mailed without postage affixed, 3d. Woodblock Type D8n, violet ink, applied; also Cross Roads double ring. Cover arrived at Mandeville NOV 11 1943. Reverse bears a black Mandeville double ring of that date in black ink.

9 Nov 1943



22 Feb 1944


Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due



12 May 1944

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

UPRD-03h (3d)

Moh	Swarbrick	Lant	
			Figure '3' height 21 mm & width 19 mm

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-03h	violet	6 May 1950		
EP					
RS					
RL					



6 May 1950

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

UPRD-04a (4d)

Moh		
4^{D.}		Figure '4' height 17 mm & width 12 mm



Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-04a	violet	14 Sep 1936		U
EP	A70		14 Sep 1936		
RL		violet			U



14 Sept 1936

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

UPRD-04b (4d) aka type 'D8r'

Moh	Lant	
		<p>Figure '4' height 24 mm & width 18 mm with a 'd' pence sign without full point.</p>

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-04b	violet	15 May 1937	11 May 1940	
EP					
RL	D8r	violet	22 Jan ?		U

Lant states: recorded applied at Kingston on an Inland letter.





15 May 1937



11 May 1940

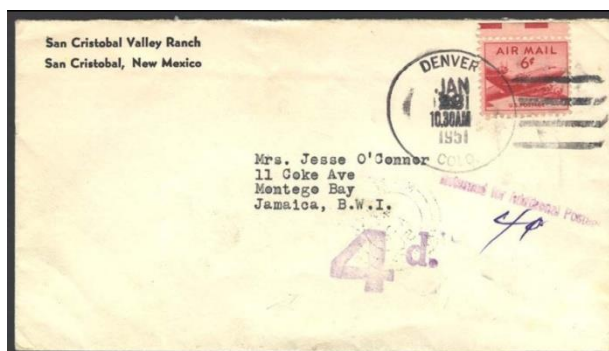
Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

UPRD-04c (4d) aka type 'D8s'

Moh	Lant	
		<p>Figure '4' Figure with height of 17 mm, width 17.5 mm with both "d" pence and full point.</p>

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-04c	violet	25 Jan 1951		U
EP	A72		25 Jan 1951		
RL	D8s	violet			U


Lant states: applied at Montego Bay. Only one copy recorded, on letter from Mexico



25 Jan 1951

Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

UPRD-05c (5d)

	Lant	
		Lowercase d

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-05c	violet	10 Nov1932	10 Nov1932	VR1
RL					

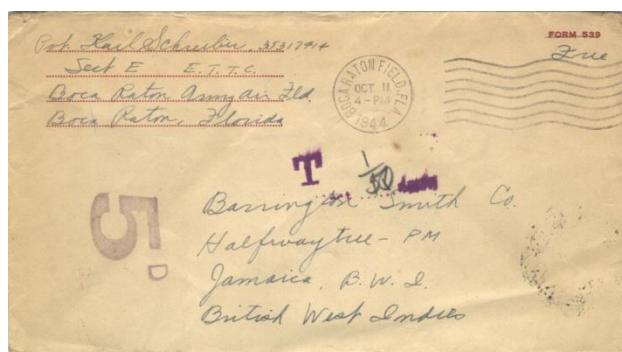


Jamaica UnPaid Rubber Denomination Postage Due

UPRD-05b (5D)

Moh	Lant	
5^D		Uppercase D Figure '5' height 18 mm & width 18 mm

Source	Reference	Colour	EKD	LKD	Scarcity
EJP	UPRD-05b	violet	11 Oct 1944	25 Jul 1945	VR2
EP	A75		3 Nov 1944		
RL	D8t		3 Nov 1944		

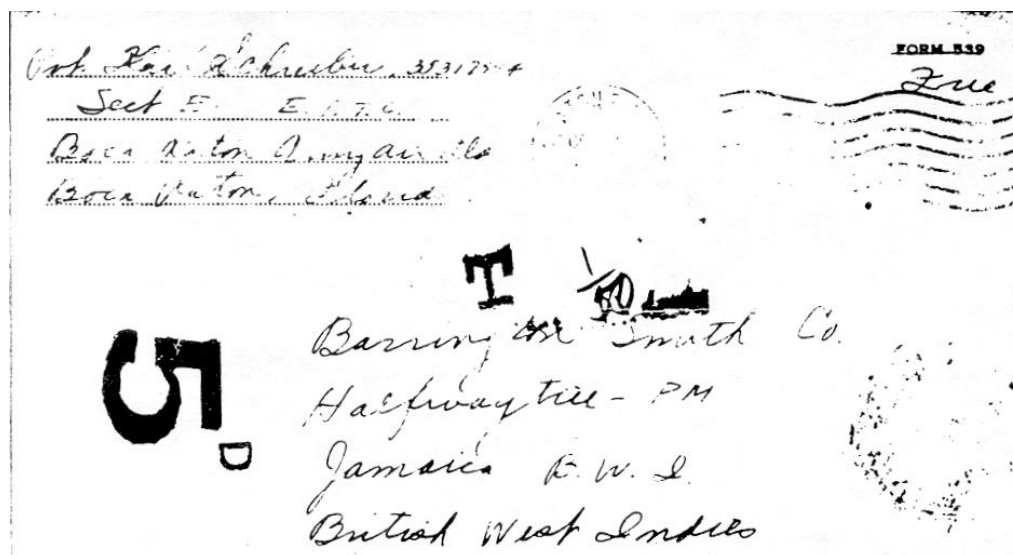


11 Oct 1944



25 Jul 1945

This cover / mark was illustrated by Lant (see below) as type 'D8t', however, the image is not representative. A later image of the cover shows the position of the D differently.



BCPSG J 136

The cover is a USA Military "Free" item from Boca Raton, Florida, to Half Way Tree, Jamaica, and posted on 11 October 1944.

It was, of course, subject to international postal regulations beyond the borders of the United States, and was thus handstamped with a small seriffed tax 'T' and a manuscript 1/50 prior to reaching the border.

It was subsequently given a black inked 5D woodblock strike upon entering Jamaica to denote the Jamaica postal charges.